In the Matter of:

JEFFREY HAVARD

V.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

BENTON, M.D., SCOTT A.

March 09, 2017



844.533.DEPO

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
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     JEFFREY HAVARD
                                                     PETTTTONER
                                         CAUSE NO. 02-KR-0141-J
 3
    V.
     STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
                                                     RESPONDENT
 5
 6
               DEPOSITION OF SCOTT A. BENTON, M.D.
 7
                Deposition Taken at the Instance of
                          The Petitioner
8
                       In the Offices of the
9
                   Mississippi Attorney General
                       Jackson, Mississippi
10
                    On Thursday, March 9, 2017
                      Commencing at 1:36 p.m.
11
12
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1	STIPULATION	1	(Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 marked)
2	It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and	2	SCOTT A. BENTON, M.D.,
3	between the parties hereto, through their respective	3	having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:
		-	-
4	attorneys of record, that this deposition may be taken at	4	EXAMINATION
5	the time and place hereinbefore set forth, by LORI P.	5	BY MR. JICKA:
6	GALLASPY, RPR, CSR, Court Reporter and Notary Public,	6	Q Dr. Benton, my name is Mark Jicka, and I
7	pursuant to the Mississippi Rules of Civil Procedure, as	7	represent Jeffrey Havard. I've got some questions for
8	amended;	l .	
		8	you today because you were designated as an expert
9	That the formality of READING AND SIGNING is	9	witness in his case. Do you understand that?
10	specifically RESERVED;	10	A That you have some questions? Yes.
11	That all objections, except as to the form of	11	Q And do you understand you were designated as a
12	the questions and the responsiveness of the answers, are	12	
			·
13	reserved until such time as this deposition, or any part	13	A Yes.
14	thereof, may be used or is sought to be used in evidence.	14	Q Okay. How often have you been designated as a
15		15	expert for the State of Mississippi?
1.0	* * * *	16	A Every case that I've ever been involved in
Τ0		1 10	
		4-	CIDICA TURK WHEN THE TEMPTSI THISE CHANGED IS MAINEASTED
17		17	-
17		17 18	
17 18		l	-
17 18 19		18 19	on my CV, and I don't know the exact number but severa hundred.
17 18 19 20		18 19 20	on my CV, and I don't know the exact number but several hundred. Q And when was the last time that you testified
17 18 19 20 21		18 19 20 21	on my CV, and I don't know the exact number but several hundred. Q And when was the last time that you testified for the State of Mississippi?
17 18 19		18 19 20	on my CV, and I don't know the exact number but several hundred. Q And when was the last time that you testified
17 18 19 20 21 22		18 19 20 21	on my CV, and I don't know the exact number but several hundred. Q And when was the last time that you testified for the State of Mississippi? A Yesterday.
		18 19 20 21 22 23	hundred. Q And when was the last time that you testified for the State of Mississippi? A Yesterday. Q And would that be found on the list that you
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24		18 19 20 21 22 23 24	on my CV, and I don't know the exact number but several hundred. Q And when was the last time that you testified for the State of Mississippi? A Yesterday. Q And would that be found on the list that you had provided us
17 18 19 20 21 22 23		18 19 20 21 22 23	on my CV, and I don't know the exact number but severa hundred. Q And when was the last time that you testified for the State of Mississippi? A Yesterday. Q And would that be found on the list that you

Page 6 Q -- in this case? I'm going to let you look at 2 Exhibit 2, which is the Notice of Service of Respondent's 3 Designation of Experts with that list, and if you could 4 update it for me if you can remember the cases you've had 5 since you provided this to us, please. A I probably could easier call my office and have 7 them print it. These are all maintained by the 8 University. So the case yesterday was State versus 9 Jaquarius Johnson, and that was Hinds County Circuit 10 Court. The case on Tuesday was in the interest of -- I'm 11 not sure I can say the name publically, but it's G.A. 12 Q Where was that? 13 A That was in Copiah County. 14 Q Was that chancery court or --15 A That was youth court. 16 I can't -- my phone is off, and I can't 17 access my business calendar from here. So like I said, 18 we can always reprint an updated CV. 19 Q If you don't mind, if you'll send it to Brad. 20 We'll give you a little list of homework to do if he 21 approves, and send that to us so we can update it, 22 please. 23 A Okay. 24 Thank you. 25 Dr. Benton, where did you go to college? Page 8 1 it's AAP? 2 A American Academy of Pediatrics. 3 Q Are you a member of the AAP? 4 A I am, I'm a full fellow. 5 Q And what is the American Academy of Pediatrics? 6 A It's an organization of pediatricians in America, the largest pediatric association devoted to the 7 health care of children. 8

Page 7 A The University of Southwestern Louisiana. It's now known as the University of Louisiana-Lafayette. 3 The Ragin' Cajuns? 4 That's it. 5 Q And where did you go to med school, sir? 6 LSU School of Medicine in New Orleans. 7 Q And did you have a residency after med school? 8 A In pediatrics. 9 Q And where did you have that, sir? 10 Through LSU Department of Pediatrics in New Orleans, and it was through Charity Hospital, University 11 12 Hospital, and Children's Hospital. 13 Q And how about a fellowship after your 14 residency? 15 Α No. Q Are you board certified? 16 17 Α Yes. 18 And what are you board certified in, sir? 19 In general pediatrics and child abuse Α 20 pediatrics. 21 Q What is the body that certifies you in general 22 pediatrics? 23 Α Both of them are the American Board of 24 Pediatrics. 25 Are you familiar with an organization I believe Page 9 1 Children's Hospital in New Orleans, and I worked for LSU

9 Q And you currently work for University of

10 Mississippi Medical Center. Is that correct?

11 A That's correct.

12 Q How long have you worked for them, sir?

13 A Nine years. Almost nine years.

14 Q And before that where did you work?

15 A At LSU School of Medicine in New Orleans and

16 Children's Hospital of New Orleans.

17 Q And is that part of your residency or was that

18 in a different capacity?

19 Α Both.

20 Q And how long did you work --

21 A I never left the system. From --

22 Q You should get out some.

23 A So I worked both before I received my doctorate

24 at Children's Hospital in New Orleans, so as I was in med

25 school I worked there, I worked there as a resident at

as a resident, although the check actually came from

Charity Hospital of New Orleans. And I was continuously

employed there until 2008. I mean, various capacities:

student, resident, and professor.

6 Q And then from 2008 to the present in Jackson?

7 A At the University of Mississippi, yes, sir.

Q And what is your current position at UMMC?

9 A I am a professor of pediatrics.

10 Q Do you hold any other positions at UMMC?

A I'm chief of the Division of Forensic Medicine.

12 and I'm the medical director of the Children's Safe

13 Center for the State of Mississippi.

14 Q Tell me about what is the forensic medicine

15 department at UMMC?

8

11

16

21

A So it's a division of the Department of

17 Pediatrics, and it concentrates on medical legal issues

18 dealing with children.

19 Q What was your major at -- in Lafayette?

20 Biology and chemistry.

Q The first exhibit to your deposition is the

notice, and I'm going to show that to you. In it,

Dr. Benton, I've asked that certain things be brought

24 with you today as part of this deposition. The first

25 thing is your entire file regarding this matter. Do we

Page 10 Page 11 1 articles I cited are on there. Perhaps some other have your entire file? 2 A (Thumb drive presented to Mr. Jicka.) 2 things, but not much more. Oh, the contract for services MR. JICKA: I'm going to mark that as 3 is on there. 4 Exhibit 4. 4 And we can probably pull that up, but do you Q 5 MR. WHITE: Do you have a copy of that first 5 recall when you were first contacted to work for the 6 exhibit for us? State of Mississippi in this case? 7 MR. JICKA: Yes, yes. 7 Maybe a year and a half ago. MR. WHITE: Thank you. And what were you specifically asked to do. 8 8 9 MR. JICKA: If I forget, Brad, Sonny, y'all let 9 sir? 10 me know. I've got a copy, hopefully, of everything A I was asked to -- well, one, if I was 10 11 for y'all. 11 interested in reviewing the file to see if, your concern, 12 Let's go off the record for a second. 12 that new science was exculpatory to the original case. 13 (OFF THE RECORD 1:43 p.m.) Q And the contract that you have with the State 13 (ON THE RECORD 1:43 p.m.) 14 14 of Mississippi, are you paid an hourly rate? 15 BY MR. JICKA: 15 A Actually, I don't know what it says. We have 16 Q So you've handed me a jump drive. Is that 16 people in our office that connect with them and... correct, Dr. Benton? 17 17 Q We'll get Mr. Carner to pull that up and see. 18 A Yes, sir. 18 MR. JICKA: All right. So I'm going to put --19 And if you'll tell me just generally what's on 19 MR. WHITE: And you said the exhibit to the 20 that jump drive, please, sir. 20 jump drive is 4? 21 A All the files received from the Attorney 21 MR. JICKA: Yes, sir, Exhibit 4 will be -- just 22 General's office, the notice of deposition, all of the 22 stick it in there. 23 trial record -- well, I guess everything that was given 23 (Exhibit 4 marked) 24 by the Attorney General's office, some photographs of the 24 BY MR. JICKA: 25 bathroom incident scene, my report is on there, all the 25 Q The money that you earn in the Havard case, Page 13 Page 12 And we do receive federal @@VOCA grants, 1 where does that go? 1 2 Victims of Crime Act. I believe we also have some A To the University. Q And do you receive a salary from the 3 victims -- let's see, Violence Against Women Act funds, 4 University? and I believe that's -- and we have lots of little bitty 5 A I do. grants. Grants from Sam's, Walmart. 6 Q Is your salary dependent on the additional work Q What is the total of the grants that you 7 that you do for the State of Mississippi? 7 receive? 8 A No. 8 A I would be in error if I said an exact, but 9 Q The salary that you receive, is there any 9 somewhere approximately a million and a half per year. 10 funding that comes from outside sources other than the 10 Q And do you have to apply for these grants State of Mississippi? 11 11 annually or do they just come every year absent some 12 A So the funding for my division is based off of 12 change? 13 a legislative mandate, the funding that's a line item in 13 A Well, I mean, the insurance, I have to maintain 14 the budget, the State budget. You said other than that, my licensure and credentials. But as far as the 15 so we receive funds for patients that we see through 15 insurance reimbursement goes with respect to the state 16 their third-party payers. We're prohibited from legislature, it goes into budget review every year. With 16 17 collecting any money directly from anyone claiming to be respect to VOCA grants, those are annual grants, so 17 18 a victim of a crime. 18 they're awarded annually, so they -- you have to reapply. 19 So the third-party sources we're permitted Each grant expires and then you have to reapply for new 20 to tap are Medicaid, TRICARE, and any other governmental 20 ones. All the little business community grants are 21 insurance. Any other third-party payers we're prohibited 21 individual, one and you're done. I don't handle any of 22 from tapping, and the Attorney General's office will pay 22 that; I'm aware of it. So I imagine almost everything is 23 for the medical expenses in those cases. So, for 23 annually renewed. 24 example, if they have Blue Cross Blue Shield, we can't 24 Q Who handles the application for grants at UMMC 25 bill that entity; we bill the Attorney General's office. 25 in your department?

22 think that was her thought process.

Q And when you say director, director of what?

She was the director of it used to be called

25 the Justice Center, but we changed it to the Safe Center,

23

24

Scott A. Benton, M.D. - 03/09/2017 Page 15 Page 14 1 A In my division it's Rebecca Mansell. A About seven years or so. 2 How much is the VOCA grant? 2 When we go off the record, I'll tell you to 3 I'm going to kind of know off the top of the 3 tell her hello from an old friend. Okay? 4 head. I think it's \$28,000. 4 Okay. 5 Q Before your request by the State of Mississippi 5 That's 28,000 a year? 6 to get involved in the Jeffrey Havard case, had you heard 6 A It's only been awarded once, so we hope to get 7 it again. of this case? Q The Violence Against Women grant --Yes. 8 9 A I don't know the numbers on that. That one 9 Tell me what you had heard about the case prior 10 just -- the 28,000 just came through, that's how I know 10 to being contacted by the Attorney General's office. that one. 11 11 A The previous person who was in Rebecca 12 Q What is your involvement, say, with Rebecca in 12 Mansell's place was Elizabeth Hocker. And when I first 13 applying for these grants? Do you provide information? moved here in the summer of 2008, no one had heard of me, Do you help fill out the paperwork? Just tell me about and we were not generating very much revenue. And they 14 15 your involvement, please. 15 were paying a salary to me, and Ms. Hocker thought it 16 A I'm her boss, so as far as the division goes. 16 would be good if I offered my services to various people. 17 As far as the University is concerned, I'm responsible 17 So Jerry Mitchell, a reporter with The 18 for her actions, so I have to sign all the grants as we 18 Clarion-Ledger, had written a very inflammatory article 19 are going to comply with whatever the contract says, about this case suggesting that an injustice had 20 although we have a Grants Department that's over my head 20 occurred, and the material matter was things that I deal 21 to make sure I am in compliance with all of that. But 21 with all the time. And she suggested that we offer our 22 that's -- she writes all the grants. She seeks them out. services if, indeed, an injustice had occurred. And so I 23 That's what she was hired -- one of the many things she had initially reached out to Jerry Mitchell and without 24 was hired to do. any response, and then ultimately he did respond to me. 25 Q How long has Rebecca worked in your division? 25 He offered what materials I guess was in the public Page 16 Page 17 record available for my review, and I gave him my opinion so that subpart of the program of the Division of of those records. Forensic Medicine. The division didn't exist until I 2 2 Q Okay. About what time frame was this? 3 3 came. 4 This is latter half of 2008. 4 Q Other than Jeffrey Havard's case, have you been 5 Q So right after you started the job here at involved in other cases where Ms. Hocker or Ms. Mansell 6 UMMC. have asked you to take a look at cases that are in the 7 A Uh-huh. public eye to see what your response would be? 8 Q And if you'll answer yes or no for me, please, A No, this was the first and only to my 8 9 sir. 9 knowledge. 10 A My apologies. 10 Q Tell me what you did. So you reviewed the 11 Q That's okay. 11 information, and then tell me basically what you did as 12 it related to the Jeffrey Havard case. Yes 12 13 So I just want to make sure I understand this. A I did not -- this was not formal. There was no 13 So why did Ms. Hocker present this information to you? 14 contract or money relationship. I reviewed the 15 What is your understanding? 15 materials. I did not see the injustice that Jerry 16 A Well, she was the director, much as Rebecca is Mitchell mentioned. I replied to that, and that's it. 16 17 the director, and directors look for ways of continuing a 17 Never saw or heard from him again. program, which I have a vested interest also. And she 18 Q When you say you replied to Jerry Mitchell, 19 thought that having this brand new program created by the 19 in --20 state legislature if we could assist in wronging an 20 E-mail. injustice, that would curry favor going forward. So I 21 -- what form? You e-mailed him? 21

22

23

24

25

Q

Α

Uh-huh.

I don't.

Q -- to Jerry Mitchell?

Do you have that e-mail that you sent --

Page 21

The State may have it.

2 Who were the recipients of that e-mail?

3 Α It would just be him.

1

4

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And so it would be from Dr. Benton at UMMC

5 e-mail address to Jerry Mitchell at The Clarion-Ledger?

A I mean, certainly the body would have that.

7 The actual e-mail address we've changed. But whatever

8 the official e-mail address system is. I think it was

9 Peds.UMC.edu or something to that effect. It's changed

10 since then. I know there's a statute that has some

11 archiving of those, but I wouldn't even know how to do 12 that.

13 Q Well, I'll talk to the lawyers about that.

14 They probably know.

> MR. JICKA: In fact, let me go ahead and make a request that y'all preserve any of the e-mails --

BY MR. JICKA: 17

18 Q Was it just one e-mail or was it a series?

A I don't recall. This was a long time ago, and

20 like I said, I didn't get officially involved.

21 MR. JICKA: All right. Well, I'll just make a

22 formal request that any e-mails regarding Jeffrey

Havard's case from Dr. Benton be preserved and

produced to us.

Page 20

Q I was a little unclear about the funding part 2 of this. You said that Ms. Hocker wanted to see if we 3 could get some funding. What did you mean by that? Or 4 make some money. I don't mean to put words in your 5 mouth, but what were you saying there?

6 A So not all this was known to me when I was

being recruited and hired, but the program was a creation

8 by the legislature. The predicate for creating it was in

9 response to a federal lawsuit which the State had lost,

10 Barbour versus Olivia Y., and one of the mandates from

11 the federal monitor or whatever was that they create and

12 update the forensic sciences in the State of Mississippi.

13 Apparently, there were some erroneous decisions that had

14 been made not on the best of forensic science.

15 And in consequence, they established this.

16 The moneys used to establish the program were from the

17 Enron settlement -- or no, I'm sorry, WorldCom, my

18 apologies, WorldCom settlement, and part of it was set

19 aside. It was my understanding in recruitment that there

20 was enough moneys for ten years worth of funding, but

21 then after I was here it was maybe a couple years worth

22 of funding. So it became quite apparent once I moved

23 here that there had to be other funding sources to be

24 identified, and that's what I meant. So Ms. Hocker was

25 the financial agent responsible for the funding of the

BY MR. JICKA:

Page 18

2 Q Did Jerry Mitchell ever use any quotes or

anything, any work that you presented to him in any

articles that you are aware of?

5 A No.

16

21

24

2

13

16

21

6 Q Did you ever speak with Jerry Mitchell on the

phone about your thoughts about the Jeffrey Havard case?

A Possibly. I don't have a direct recall but

9 probably or possibly.

10 Q And the e-mail, if you could just give me the

substance of what you were saying to Jerry Mitchell as it 11

12 related to the Jeffrey Havard case.

13 A That I did not feel that an injustice had

14 occurred, that there was a mischaracterization of the

15 evidence that he had suggested that there was.

Q What was the mischaracterization of evidence?

17 A I don't really recall, but I think that it's

18 very similar to what is being asserted now, that there's

some new science that has opened our minds that was 19

20 incorrectly applied in this particular case.

Q And the science surrounding the shaken baby

syndrome and the issues --

23 A Something --

-- on that diagnosis?

25 A -- to that effect, yes, sir.

1 program.

If you know anything about UMC or 3 universities, they're like an umbrella 501(c)(3), but

4 they're individual divisions that are autonomous. I

mean, we have to run in the red. If we don't have the

money, then we lay off or we don't have jobs. So my

division immediately from when I got here had to look for

money, and certainly good works is one way of advertising

9 that you deserve more money, I guess. And I'm putting

10 words in their mouth, but I believe that was the intent.

11 Q Let me show you Exhibit 2. Have you had a

12 chance to look at that, sir?

A I have.

14 Q Does Exhibit 2 include your full report in the

Jeffrey Havard matter? 15

A It does.

17 Have you come up with any additional opinions

since preparing this report that are not included in that 18

19 report?

20 A No. sir.

Q Besides the documents that are listed on the

22 front of your report, have you reviewed anything

23 additionally in coming to your opinions?

24 A That's what I reviewed for this opinion. I

25 mean, I'm constantly reading stuff that informs my

1 opinion.

- Q Would you say that you are up to date on the current controversy regarding shaken baby syndrome?
- A I guess we'll find out, but relatively, yes.
- 5 Q And tell me what you do to try to stay abreast 6 of new developments as it relates to specifically that
- 7 diagnosis.8 A So I'm a member of the Helfer Society. We
- maintain a listserv where we share complex cases and
- 10 review major studies and discuss ongoing and future
- 11 research. I'm also a member of the section in the
- 12 American Academy of Pediatrics on child abuse and neglect
- 13 known as the SCAN section, or it's the section on child
- 14 abuse and neglect, SCAN, S-C-A-N. The same thing: they
- 15 have a listsery, and we share information. That's a
- 16 little more on the general pediatric level, and the
- 17 Helfer Society are pathologists and neuropathologists,
- 18 neuroradiologists, radiologists, biomechanical engineers,
- 19 people that -- so that's one way.
- 20 I am afforded, at least up until this next
- 21 budget year, three national conferences per year of which
- 22 I choose conferences -- and they're detailed on my CV --
- 23 that deal with this issue. Well, and other issues within
- 24 the world of pediatric forensic medicine. I attend any
- 25 and all local state conferences, predominantly New

Page 22

- 1 Orleans, Memphis. Again, those are detailed on the CV
- 2 also. Not too much in Mississippi at present.
- 3 Q Dr. Benton, before you had your position at
- 4 UMMC, was there someone that held that position, another
- 5 physician?
- 6 A No. It never existed previously, to my
- 7 knowledge.

11

- 3 Q When you testify in cases like the one you've
- 9 done -- the two I guess you've done earlier this week,
- 10 are the victims or alleged victims of the case children?
 - A Always. I'm trying to think. We will
- 12 occasionally do adult cases if they're mentally impaired,
- 13 but I don't believe I've ever been to court on any of
- 14 those cases. So I think to answer your question
- 15 correctly, it's always been children under 18.
- 16 Q Do you know personally Dr. Steven Hayne?
- 17 A I do.
- 18 Q And tell me about your relationship with
- 19 Dr. Hayne.
- 20 A I have met him over the years in cases where we
- 21 have intersection. He has come to my office. He,
- 22 unfortunately, of late has been the opposing expert on
- 23 almost every one of my cases.
- 24 Q Earlier on did Dr. Hayne -- make sure I
- 25 understand what you're saying, did you and Dr. Hayne work

Page 24

- 1 both for the State in the cases that you worked on?
- 2 A I don't know. I believe when I came here
- 3 Dr. Hayne was having difficulties with the State. I'm
- 4 not exactly sure when he separated from the State, but it
- 5 was really close to when I came here. So these were
- 6 actually cases that predated my coming here which were
- 7 going to court, which I had been asked to offer opinions
- 8 also.

13 LSU.

- 9 Q So when you were in New Orleans, were you --10 did you work for the State of Mississippi from time to
- 11 time?
- 12 A I worked for the State in terms of working for
- 14 Q State of Mississippi, I'm sorry.
- 15 A Oh, the State of Mississippi. So I did do
- 16 cases in Mississippi but not much.
- 17 Q Okay. So there were times when you were hired
- 18 by the State of Mississippi Attorney General's office
- 19 before you came to UMC.
- A No, I don't believe I've ever done anything for the state Attorney General's office while I was in New
- 22 Orleans. It would mostly be youth court matters along
- 23 the Gulf Coast predominantly. Maybe a few criminal cases
- 24 too.

25

Q And when you said you worked earlier on the

- Page 25 same side with Dr. Hayne, what kind of cases or where
- 2 were those cases located?
- 3 A I mean, all over the state of Mississippi. I
- 4 mean, they were -- I think they were all Mississippi
- 5 cases, because he was formerly the Mississippi medical
- 6 examiner. I don't believe there are any not inside the
- 7 state of Mississippi.
- 8 Q Do you know how much the contract is with --
- 9 and I think I may have asked you this -- with the State
- 10 of Mississippi?
 - A I don't.
- 12 Q But that contract is on the jump drive you gave
- 13 us?

- 14 A It is.
- 15 Q So according to what you've presented, the
- 16 consideration is Contractor shall be paid a fee not to
- 17 exceed \$175 per hour, and you will not exceed \$50,000.
- 18 Is that correct?
- 19 A I mean, that's what it says.
- 20 Q And you brought this to me, so I -- are you
- 21 aware of any other rates or numbers?
- 22 A I am not. So I went into academics to not deal
- 23 with the business end of it. That is what is I think
- 24 offered by the Attorney General's office, and as he can
- 25 tell you and as far as I know, having been completed or

Page 29

Page 26

- executed by the University of Mississippi, I mean, theprocess is just super lengthy.
- 3 Q In the preparation of your report did you 4 receive any assistance from others in your office or 5 anyone else?
- A I mean, everybody in my office reviewed it for
 grammatical errors. Did I get any medical assistance?
 No.
- 9 Q Other than proofreading, did anyone else 10 provide any substantive assistance in this report?
 - A No, sir.

11

- 12 Q So take me through, if you don't mind, the
 13 analysis that you did in the Jeffrey Havard case as it's
 14 related to your report.
- 15 A Okay. Do you need this back?
- 16 Q If I can have that one back.
- 17 A Here, I have the original.
- 18 Q Great. Thank you.
- 19 A So again, the request was to identify if there
- 20 was any new science that would affect the original
- 21 determination of the cause and manner of death of Chloe
- 22 Madison Britt, who is the victim in this case. To write
- 23 the report I reviewed the materials that were sent by the
- 24 Attorney General's office focusing in on all the medical
- 25 records. I did not -- I skimmed through anything that

- 1 was of legal nature.
- 2 And so pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 is a
- 3 synopsis of my interpretation of what I saw in those
- 4 records. Actually, I went one too far; so pages 2
- 5 through 5. Beginning at the bottom of page 5 is where I
- 6 summarize my interpretation or assessment of the record.
- 7 So I did that first.
- 8 I then went back and looked at the
- 9 different affidavits that I guess you guys had supplied
- 10 and took notes and tried to group what the concerns were,
- 11 and then I tried to group and reply what my thoughts are
- 12 on that. And that comprises pages 6 through 10. And
- 13 that's pretty typical of how I do these.
- 14 Q When you go through your analysis, do you first
- 15 identify the injuries and then the timing of those
- 16 injuries and then look at the history? Or just kind of
- 17 take me through how you do your analysis.
- 18 A Well, you start with what's the evidence in the
- 19 case. So, I mean, I go through that and literally, much
- 20 like y'all do, I take notes of everything, who said what,
- 21 when, where, what exams were done, who did what, and I
- 22 summarize all of that and what can I say from that. And
- 23 that's the first part of this.
- 24 Q Do you start with the trial testimony first or
- 25 a history first? How --

Page 28

- 1 A I actually start with the medical records. So 2 the trial testimony would be second. In fact, I put that
- 3 less than all the other stuff. So I look at all the
- 4 medical record. I look at the autopsy. I'm trying to
- 5 think of everything that was available in this case. Any
- 6 recorded transcripts or statements pretrial. That all7 comes first.
- 8 Q Have you reviewed the trial testimony in this 9 case?
- 10 A I have.
- 11 Q Were there witnesses that you paid special
- attention to or did you read the whole trial transcript?
 A I read the whole thing. I mean, obviously, I
- 13 A Tread the whole thing. Thean, obviously, i 14 guess the medical aspects I was more interested in than 15 the nonmedical ones.
- 16 Q What were the medical records that were 17 available specifically in the Chloe Britt case?
- A I don't have independent recall, but it's the things that are on that jump drive and everything that was provided by the Attorney General's office.
- 21 Q We'll pull that up. In your report you stated 22 it was your task to -- it says "Chief Complaint: Request 23 opinion whether there is new science that would affect
- 24 the original determination of the cause and manner of
- 25 death of Chloe Madison Britt," with her date of birth and

- 1 her date of death. Is that correct?
- 2 A Yes, sir.

- Q What is cause and manner of death?
- 4 A Cause is the factual basis of what led to the
- 5 death of the child. Manner is a legal opinion of the
- 6 various ways in which one can die, such as homicide,
- 7 suicide, et cetera.
- 8 Q Is it your understanding that determining cause
- and manner of death are mandates from the State to the --
- 10 to a forensic pathologist?
- 11 A To the medical examiner's office, and in this
- 12 state it's actually to the coroner who does not have to
- 13 be a pathologist.
- 14 Q Have you had any forensic training?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q What forensic training have you had,
- 17 Dr. Benton?
- 18 A So it started off at the end of my second year
- 19 of residency. I completed a month-long clerkship in what
- 20 we now call pediatric forensic medicine, or actually
- 21 that's what they called it back then but it's now called
- 22 child abuse pediatrics.
- 23 At the end of that I was offered by the
- 24 dean of the school of medicine to get additional training
- 25 as well as I was offered a job essentially through my

- 1 third year. So the offer and the money was very good,
- 2 and I accepted. And they sent me to various places for
- 3 further education, including the Center for Child
- 4 Protection in San Diego, California, and the Huntsville
- 5 Program in Huntsville, Alabama, and local programs. Most
- 6 of those are on my CV.
- 7 And so throughout my third year I was
- 8 mentored by Dr. Kathy Kaufman, who ran the program, and
- every one of my cases was reviewed by her before it was
- 10 submitted out. And so I continued to do that the third
- 11 year of my residency, and then I was offered an associate
- professorship where, again, the continuing education I
- 13 think I previously provided was required or mandated for
- 14
- 15 I actually became -- there's only a few of
- 16 us that do this. I became friends with people all across
- the country. The Helfer Society had just started, and I
- 18 was one of the charter members. And we started sharing
- 19 information. We recognized that this was building up a
- 20 body of knowledge that was greater than that of just a
- 21 general pediatrician, and so we started fellowships. And
- 22 I started a fellowship program, and I started training
- 23 fellows, which the old adage is: If you want to really
- 24 see if you know something, teach it, because it's sort of
- 25 like law school: The people who are under you are
 - Page 32
- 1 A So we started thinking that we could possibly
- 2 have a subspecialty in the late '90s, early 2000s, and an
- 3 application was made to the American Board of Pediatrics.
- 4 You have to first show the fund of knowledge, what the
- 5 factual bases are, you have to compile a full literature.
- 6 as in any other subspecialty. This is how they evolve.
- And the application included the name "pediatric forensic
- 8 medicine," because that's what most people across the
- 9 country thought was a neutral, fair-sounding name.
- 10 Well, at that time there already were
- 11 pediatric -- not pediatric -- forensic pathologists.
- 12 there were forensic psychologists, there were forensic
- 13 psychiatrists. Those were already accepted through
- 14 American Board of Medical Subspecialties. The American
- 15 Board of Pediatrics said they didn't like the term
- 16 "forensic." It sounded too legally, and they said just
- 17 say what it is that you deal with. And so it was the
- 18 board that changed the name to child abuse pediatrics and
- 19 said we would never establish it if you used the word
- 20 forensic, even though that's what we do.
- 21 Q When was that, I'm sorry?
- 22 A I believe that was in 2005, 2006, and the first
- 23 boards were 2009.
- 24 Q And when did you first take the boards?
- 25 Α 2009.

- Page 31 1 constantly looking for your mistakes and challenging you
- as a way of showing their knowledge. So I did that all
- 3 the way up until I came here.
- 4 The intent was to start a fellowship here,
- 5 but Mississippi, unfortunately, did not have all the
- requisite things necessary for accreditation, and so we
- 7 couldn't do it.

9

11

19

- Q When you say Mississippi, the med school or --8
 - A Well, the med school or Mississippi the state.
- 10 Q What was it missing?
 - It was missing a second board certified. You
- 12 have to have two, a minimum of two board-certified child
- abuse pediatricians in order to have a fellowship. 13
- 14 Q Are there any other board-certified child abuse
- 15 pediatricians in the state of Mississippi?
- 16 A No. But we're recruiting, so if you know of
- 17 anybody.
- 18 Q I'll keep my eyes out.
 - What is your definition of forensic?
- 20 A Forensic is to bring a matter to a forum.
- 21 That's its dictionary definition. So in this particular
- 22 aspect, other adjectives, it's the medical legal issues
- 23 surrounding pediatrics.
- 24 Q When did the name change to child abuse
- 25 pediatrics?

Page 33

- 1 Q And once you're board certified as a child
 - abuse doctor, do you have to renew it? 2
 - Α 3 Yes
 - 4 Q How often?
 - 5 So the years that I took it, it was every seven
 - years. They recently last year changed it to every ten
 - years, but then added annual education requirements and
 - quality assurance requirements and read money. So yes, 8
 - 9 so it's every ten years now, and I have to renew both my
 - 10 general certificate and the child abuse certificate.
 - 11 I've done my child abuse certificate three times, because
 - it was every seven years. And I have not yet had to 12
 - 13 renew the child abuse, but it's coming up.
 - 14 Q Dr. Benton, what is a forensic pathologist?
 - 15 This is a pathologist who has completed at a
 - minimum anatomic pathology, a residency -- an accredited 16
 - 17 residency in anatomic pathology, and was board certified
 - 18 in anatomic pathology. They can then apply to a one-year
 - 19 fellowship, generally one year, and train in forensic
 - 20 pathology or the application of pathology into medical
 - 21 legal issues involving death.
 - 22 Q Are you a forensic pathologist?
 - 23 I am not.
 - 24 Do you hold yourself out as an expert in
 - 25 determining cause and manner of death?

Page 37

Page 34

A I'm willing to give my opinion where I can 2 apply my knowledge to it, so I guess to some degree, yes. It's not every case.

4 Q And to be fair, I could give opinions on a lot 5 of things, but not too many people are going to listen, 6 you know, because I don't have the expertise on that 7 and --

8 A I would say a lot of people do listen to what I 9 have to say about cause and manner of death involving 10 children. I have been dealing with child death since the 11 early -- or mid 1990s. We reviewed when I was in 12 Louisiana every child death under age 18. We do the same 13 thing here in the state of Mississippi. So we look at 14 every child death under the age of 18, every sudden,

15 unexpected child death. We don't look at natural deaths 16 like cancer and stuff like that. 17 So that affords me an experience and a

18 background. I work with pathologists constantly. I 19 attend most of the autopsies on the kids who I'm caring 20 for who die. Probably at least in terms of the gross 21 anatomy equivalent to that of a forensic pathologist 22 minus the histopathology, which I am not an expert in.

23 Q Okay. Fair enough. So do you have any --24 other than what you're talking about, observations, do 25 you have any specific training in pathology?

4

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14

A No. I wanted to become a pathologist, I

2 trained really hard, but I didn't do it.

3 Q Why didn't you do it?

A I enjoy pediatrics more.

Q Are you aware of any entity that officially recognizes Dr. Benton's training as being sufficient to

determine cause and manner of death?

A The state of Mississippi by statute recognizes my authority to give cause and manner of death in which I am involved with the child. Now, so all physicians have

that ability in the state of Mississippi. Now, it is 11

12 deferred in suspicious deaths to the coroner's office.

Was this considered a suspicious death?

Yes.

15 Q So what are your specific duties as a child 16 abuse doctor?

17 A What are my specific duties at the University 18 or just --

19 Q Yes, in what you're doing right now. And if 20 you're doing something outside of the University, please 21 let me know that as well.

22 A No, everything I -- all my employment is with 23 the University. So threefold job description. I am a 24 clinician, meaning that I see patients, predominantly 25 inpatients of the Children's Hospital dealing with severe

Page 36

2

3

1 trauma, mostly on children who can't speak, or preverbal, 2 nonverbal that are admitted to the Children's Hospital.

3 I supervise an outpatient sexual abuse clinic in Jackson

4 and one in Tupelo, and we're trying to get one up in

5 Biloxi and Hattiesburg and should have it in the next

6 couple of months with that grant that we just talked

7 about. That's the clinical aspects. That's seeing

8 living children that are referred to us by Child

9 Protective Services, law enforcement, attorneys,

10 emergency rooms, other physicians, and occasionally we'll

11 take a self-referral or a parent wants us to see the 12 child.

13 Second job description is to teach. I 14 teach at the medical school level. I teach at the 15 residency level to child psychiatrists, to pediatric 16 residents, family medicine residents, med school level. 17 It's all med students. All third years are required to 18 rotate through our program.

19 And I teach at the nursing school, Allied 20 Health school, that's usually just a lecture once or 21 twice a year to the physical therapists, speech 22 therapists. I teach to the dental school. That's 23 usually a one-year introductory lecture to the third-year

24 and fourth-year dental students. I also teach to the

25 Allied Health denial hygiene program. And again, that's

a once-per-year introductory lecture. 1

> Early on I was doing lectures at the Ole Miss law school with David Calder assisting his family

4 advocacy program. We've been a little busy to do that.

We keep talking about catching up. We work with MC law,

and occasionally we'll give introductory lectures. More

often we take their interns from Ole Miss, Alabama School 7

of Law, and Mississippi College. It's easier to do it. 8

They help us with legal issues, and there's always

10 interesting things for them to get legal things. So

11 that's the education part.

12 And the third is a research part. I work 13 with the Jackson State School of Public Health. I have been mentoring for the past five years a Ph.D. student looking at Mississippi adherence to federal guidelines on 15

forensics. And happily, that project is coming to a 16

17 close. But that's the main research we have done.

And that's with JSU? Q

19 A That's with Jackson State, yes, sir, School of 20 Public Health.

21 Q Dr. Benton, what pathologists are you currently 22 working with in performing your duties as a child abuse

23 doctor?

18

24 A Lots. So all the Mississippi ones. So

25 Dr. Mark LaVon. I got to think of all their names. The

Page 38 lady just left. I don't see them that often, so I'm

- 2 having trouble with their names. But there's a tall,
- 3 thin man. I'm sorry, this is terrible. They're going to
- hate me, but I don't remember their names.
- 5 Q There's worse things to be called than a tall,
- 6 thin man.
- 7 A I mean, Lisa Funte, I have a case with her
- right now. I can't think of that -- there's three
- pathologists there now, and the fourth one was a female
- 10 that moved and I think is in Dallas now. So across the
- 11 country I work quite frequently with Mary Case, with
- 12 Karen Ross out of New Orleans, with -- I'm trying to
- 13 think of his name -- Schmunk, Greg Schmunk. I just had a
- 14 case with him recently. And Kim out at the University of
- 15 South Carolina. I'm blanking on her last name. Kim.
- 16 Her husband is a federal judge. I cannot pull the last
- 17 name out. I'm terrible with names. I feel badly because
- 18 these are people that I know. I used to teach with the
- 19 Uniform Services Division of Pathology. Tom was his
- 20 name. And that was out of Bethesda. Tom, starts with an
- 21 S.

1

6

- 22 Q Do you ever work with any biomechanical
- 23 engineers?
- 24 A Yes. Gina Bertocci out of University of
- 25 Louisville. Let's see. She's the one I worked with the

- Page 39 1 closest. She picks up the phone when I call. Mary Clyde
 - 2 Pierce is a colleague of mine at the University of
 - Chicago, has some people that work with her. I don't
 - recall their names. And it would be more sideline,
 - meaning we'd be discussing, and they'd be there too. 6
 - Q I want to make sure I understand what you can and cannot do as a child abuse doctor in Mississippi.

 - Can you sign a death certificate?
 - A Yes.

9

- 10 Q When was the last time that you signed a death
- 11 certificate?
- 12 I've never signed a death certificate in the
- 13 state of Mississippi. The last time I signed one was in
- 14 Louisiana.
- 15 Q Have you ever certified a death in a case of
- 16 nonnatural causes?
- 17 Α No.
- 18 Have you ever performed an autopsy?
- 19
- 20 Q Have you ever removed a brain?
- I've assisted, but I can't say that I was the 21
- one doing it. I was just helping.
- 23 Have you ever examined tissues microscopically?
 - Yes, but not for official purposes. I am not a
- 25 histopathologist.

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- Q Do you teach in the teaching aspect of your job
- 2 determining cause and manner of death?
- 3 A Yes.
- Q And in what courses? Is that in all the 4
- 5 courses? Do you teach the dental students that?
 - A No. So that would be just to the medical
- 7 students, and that is part of the curriculum. They all
- have to learn that, because in -- for natural deaths, any
- 9 that are non-sudden or unexpected they're required to
- give a cause and manner of death on the death 10
- 11 certificate.
- 12 Have you ever testified on behalf of a criminal
- defendant that was alleged to have killed a child? 13
- 14 Α No.
- Have you ever testified in the case where an 15
- allegation of shaken baby syndrome was the cause of death
- 17 and you testified that you didn't believe that was what
- occurred in the specific case? 18
- 19 Α No.
- 20 Q So what was the original cause and manner of
- 21 death in the Jeffrey Havard case?
- 22 A I would have to look at that report, but I
- 23 believe the cause was shaken baby syndrome and the manner
- 24 was homicide.
- 25 Q In the autopsy report -- and we can pull it up

1 for you --

- 2 Actually, I did put it in here.
- 3 Q Okay. So the causes of death in pathological
- findings, the immediate cause of death were changes
- consistent with shaken baby syndrome and closed head
- injuries. Is that correct?
- 7 A The order that he put it was closed head
- 8 injuries consistent with shaken baby syndrome, and the
- manner was homicide.
- 10 Q As we sit here, is it your opinion that the
- 11 immediate cause of death in this case, changes consistent
- with shaken baby syndrome and closed head injuries? 12
- 13 A I actually agreed with his modification in his
- subsequent deposition where he said shaken baby syndrome
- with impact or blunt force trauma. I believe this baby 15
- died of blunt force head trauma. 16
- 17 And from your review, what was the blunt force?
- 18 What caused the blunt force head trauma?
- 19 A Don't know. I don't think that's adequately
- 20 explained by anything that we have seen so far.
- 21 Q So did you review the testimony of -- you said
- that you reviewed the testimony of Dr. Hayne in this
- 23 trial regarding the cause and manner of death. Correct?
- 24 A I did.
- 25 Q Let's take a look at that. I'm going to mark

- 1 the testimony of Dr. Hayne as Exhibit 3. And if you'll
- 2 turn with me to page 556, please, sir. Dr. Benton, I'm
- 3 reading from line 5, the question: "Were you able to
- 4 come to a conclusion as to cause of death in this
- 5 particular case?" Do you see where I am?
- 6 A I do.
- 7 Q And Dr. Hayne said, "Yes, sir." Correct?
- 8 Α
- 9 And then the question was: "What was that?"
- 10 And Dr. Hayne -- what was Dr. Hayne's answer?
- 11 A "It was consistent with the shaken baby
- 12 syndrome, sir."
- 13 Q All right. Do you agree that the cause of
- 14 death in this particular case was shaken baby syndrome?
- 15 A I would not have used that term. I don't
- discount that there may have been some shaking involved, 16
- but the death was from blunt head trauma. 17
- 18 Q If we go further down to line 19, if you'll
- read Dr. Hayne's testimony in the Jeffrey Havard case, 19
- 20 please, sir. And I'll tell you where to stop, if you'll
- 21 just read.
- 22 A Answer: "It would be consistent with a person
- 23 violently shaking a small child. Not an incidental
 - movement of a child, but violently shaking the child back
- 25 and forth to produce the types of injuries that are
- Page 44 1 syndrome is one, the presence of a subdural hemorrhage;
- 2 two, the presence of retinal hemorrhage; and, three, the
- 3 absence of other potentially lethal causes of death."
- 4 Did I read that correctly?
- 5 A You did.
- 6 Do you agree with Dr. Hayne's description of
- 7 the shaken baby syndrome triad in his trial testimony?
- 8

9

- Q What do you disagree with?
- 10 A It's interesting because at least in my field
- 11 of pediatricians, we don't use the term "triad," never
- 12 have, and this wouldn't be the triad that is typically
- 13 discussed anyway.
- 14 Q If we continue on it says, "Other etiologies or
- 15 causes of death." I don't know what that means. And it
- 16 says, "So it's inclusionary and exclusionary." Do you
- 17 agree that shaken baby syndrome diagnosis is inclusionary
- 18 and exclusionary?
- 19 A I've never heard it put this way, so I'm not
- 20 quite sure what is being meant when they say it's
- inclusionary and exclusionary. If it's -- I just don't 21
- 22 know, so I can't agree or disagree because I'm not sure
- 23 what the intent is there.
- 24 Q Okay. His next sentence says, "Both
- 25 inclusionary findings were present." That would be the

- Page 43 described as shaken baby syndrome, which is a syndrome
- known for at least forty-five years now."
- 3 Q Okay. Thank you. Do you agree that
- 4 Dr. Hayne's testimony was that the cause of death was
- shaking alone at this point in the trial?
 - A With what he's saying there, yes.
 - He didn't testify about impact or trauma. Q
- Correct?

6

7

- 9 Α Within the sections that you've asked me to
- 10 read, no, he did not.
- 11 Q Okay. And we're going to go over a few more
- 12 sections, but as you sit here and from your review of the
- Jeffrey Havard matter, are you aware of at any time
- 14 during the Jeffrey Havard trial Dr. Hayne testifying
- 15 about trauma or impact causing the death of this child?
 - A I read this so long ago I would have to -- the
- 17 short answer is no, I don't recall whether he did or did
- 18 not include impact in his testimony.
 - Q If you look down to -- just continuing on,
- 20 "Coined by a Dr. Coffee...," do you know who Dr. Coffee
- 21

16

- 22 A No, but I can guess who he was referring to.
- 23 Who do you think he was referring to?
- 24 Dr. Caffey.
- 25 Q It says, "...the classic triad for shaken baby
 - Page 45 subdural hemorrhage and the retinal hemorrhage. Do you
- agree that in Chloe Britt there was -- both of these were
- 3 present?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q "...and also there was an exclusionary
- component. I did not find any other cause of death,
- sir." Do you now understand what he means by the
- exclusionary component?
- 9 A As I read further, yes, I now understand. But
- 10 again, it's not -- I'm not used to hearing it put in such
- 11 manner, but I'm listening.
- Q Okay. And so again Dr. Hayne is testifying 12
- 13 that the only cause of death he found was from violent
- shaking of Chloe Britt and no other cause of death.
- 15 Correct?
- 16 A Correct.
- 17 Q If you look down at the answer on 10, it says,
- 18 "The type of injuries that you can see that parallel
- these are in motor vehicle crashes, falls from
- 20 significant heights and the like." Do you agree that the
- 21 types of injuries you see parallel injuries found in
- 22 those types of events?
- 23 A Do I agree with what he's saying, limiting it
- just to subdurals and retinal hemorrhages or am I
- 25 applying this statement to the entire context of this

child's case?

2 Q Well, that's two great questions, so let's start with the first one.

4 A I don't know that you can just say from 5 subdural hemorrhage and retinal hemorrhages that it

definitely parallels or has to be of that level of force.

7 You need much more information to be able to draw those

8 conclusions. In this particular case I do think that the

9 forces involved in this child are about that level of

10 violence that we would typically see that full

11 constellation of the findings seen in Chloe Britt.

Q Dr. Benton, if we look a little further down on

13 14, Dr. Hayne says, "We're talking about very violent

14 shaking." And then the question was: "And that was your

15 determination as to cause of death?" And he said, "Yes,

16 sir." Again, Dr. Hayne says that violent shaking alone

is the cause of death here for Chloe Britt. Correct? 17

A I don't know that he ever says it alone, and I go back to the previous question you asked. I don't know 19

that he ever talks about the impact injuries to this

21 child. So I don't know that I can affirm that he's

22 talking about violent shaking alone.

23 Q And again, you've already answered this, so I 24 don't want to go back over it, but are you aware of any

25 time that Dr. Hayne during the trial of this matter

Page 48

25

16

1 and testimony at the trial of Jeffrey Havard. Correct?

There was testimony by Dr. Hayne at the trial of this 2

3 case.

8

9

12

18

4 A Yes.

5 Q But you're referencing something that happened after Jeffrey Havard was convicted and sentenced to

7 death. Correct? When the supplemental deposition of --

A Correct.

Q -- Steven Hayne -- okay.

10 As we sit here, is it your opinion that 11 the testimony that Dr. Hayne gave regarding cause and 12 manner of death was complete and accurate at the time of

13

14 A So just to be clear, at the time of trial in

his report he said this baby died of closed head injuries

consistent with shaken baby syndrome, and the manner was

17 homicide. I'm in agreement with that. I also think his

subsequent clarification adds to exactly what type of

closed head injuries we're talking about. The report

20 itself backs up the impact injuries, whether those words

21 are mentioned or not.

22 Q Have there been changes regarding the 23 understanding of pediatric head injuries since 2002?

24 A Generally speaking, yes. I mean, we're

25 constantly evolving our knowledge about head injuries.

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6

1 talked about any force, blunt force, as related to Chloe

Britt's injuries in this case?

3 A Without revisiting this entire transcript, I

4 don't know the answer.

Q And as you sit here, you're not aware of --

Yes, sir, I'm not aware, sorry.

7 All right. We've talked a little bit about

8 some disagreements that you have with Dr. Hayne's

testimony in this case. Are you aware of other

disagreements that you have that stand out from his 10

findings or his testimony in Chloe Britt's case? 11

12 A First off, I'm not sure I disagree with his

testimony. Ultimately, I agreed with his conclusion, 13

14 particularly as amended in that second deposition. So

15 overall, I might nitpick in that I don't understand some of his use of words, but I'm not sure that I disagree 16

17 with his ultimate conclusion of cause and manner of

18 death.

19 Q In the trial you've testified -- of course, we

20 can go back and look at it, that you disagreed with his

21 triad description factors. Correct?

22 A Like I said, I may take some issues with some

23 of how he's describing things, but I don't disagree with

24 the overall conclusion.

Q And just so we're clear, there was a conclusion

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1 Q Is there controversy currently regarding if

shaking can accurately be diagnosed after the fact? In

other words, is there a certain set of findings that

indicate that a child was shaken?

5 A Yes.

6 And what's your understanding of the current

7 controversy?

8 A Well, I was answering the second question, is

there an understanding that there are findings for --

10 Q I object to my own duplicative question.

11 A So as to the first one, I believe that there is

a fringe group of individuals across the world that have 12

13 challenged the general consensus of what findings can be

interpreted as. You can call it controversy if you want.

15 Q What's your definition of fringe groups?

A Anyone that's not using the best science to

17 advance an argument in a medical legal field. So when we

18 continue to use old literature, literature that had

dubious methodology where you see the same discredited

20 articles consistently being used to advance a position

21 when other articles have taken care of the methodology

and refuted that, that's a fringe use of -- it's almost

an advocacy without scientific basis in some cases. In

24 some cases there's a science basis, but the science has

25 not been logically elaborated.

Page 53

Page 50

Q Do you think that the American Academy of

- 2 Pediatricians is a fringe group?
- 3 A Is the American Academy of Pediatrics? No, I
- 4 don't think it's a fringe group.
- 5 Q And thank you for that correction.

American Medical Association, is that a

7 fringe group?

6

- 8 A I'm not aware of -- I mean, I used to be a
- 9 member of the American Medical Association. I'm not
- 10 aware of them -- I mean, if we say fringe group within
- 11 the realm of child abuse, I don't know that they have any
- 12 major positions, although they do have a section that
- 13 deals with pediatric issues. They're not very big in
- 14 abuse issues.
- 15 Q Would you agree that child abuse doctors are 16 also advocates for a position?
- 17 A Sure. I think we're all advocates for a 18 position.
- 19 Q Did Chloe Britt suffer injuries from shaking in 20 this case that you're aware of?
- 21 A I think it's possible. I think she definitely
- 22 sustained some severe acceleration/deceleration injuries,
- 23 of which shaking is one possible mechanism of that.
- Q What is your -- what are the findings that are consistent with what you just said?
 - Page 52
- 1 systems indirectly, like leukemia, neuroblastoma. I
- 2 could look at my list and flesh it out for you, but
- 3 there's a list of things that can cause subdurals.
- 4 Q Dr. Benton, did you make a diagnosis of cause
- 5 of death that was separate from Dr. Hayne's findings in
- 6 this case?
- A I don't think so. I think I just reaffirmed
- 8 his latest position. I agreed with it. I don't think I
- 9 set -- let me just double-check. I don't think I
- 10 advanced a separate position. And as I sit here now, I
- 11 agree.
- 12 Q Do you believe it's your role to determine
- 13 manner of death? Is that a child abuse doctor's role?
- 14 A So within the confines of state statutes as far
- 15 as for the initial first official determination, that is
- 16 relegated to the coroner in the state of Mississippi, so
- 17 I have no role. I can advocate for what I believe, but
- 18 it's not my official role.
- 19 Same thing post-determination, we do this,
- 20 we meet and review every death as to cause and manner of
- 21 death for every sudden, unexpected death. I may disagree
- 22 what's there, but once it's on the final death
- 23 certificate, we have no authority to change it or even to
- 24 pursue a change in it. That's just how the statutes are
- 25 set up.

- 1 A Predominantly the bilateral subdural
 - 2 hemorrhages that are whole hemispheric to both sides of
 - 3 her head. The bilateral retinal hemorrhages, which
 - 4 include retinal folds, and they are multilayered and
 - 5 severe. We just don't see those in accidents.
 - 6 Q Just so your testimony is clear, you're not
 - 7 believing that shaking alone killed Chloe Britt.
 - A No. There's plenty of evidence she had impact
 - 9 trauma to her head and in multiple planes.
 - 10 Q Are there other conditions that can cause
 - 11 subdural hemorrhages?
 - 12 A Yes.
 - 13 Q Such as?
 - 14 A In my report I list them all. But in my
 - 15 experience the most common causes are trauma, and that
 - 16 can come in three forms: inflicted trauma is definitely
 - 17 the most common; accidental trauma, the next most common;
 - 18 and birth trauma if we're dealing with kids under three
 - 19 months of age, as we frequently will find subdural
 - 20 hemorrhages.
 - 21 Then we go down the list. And those are
 - 22 broad sweep. So we see them in genetic and metabolic
 - 23 disorders. We see it with coagulopathies, or bleeding
 - 24 disorders. And there's a list of different things. We
 - 25 can see tumors. We can see anything that affects those
- 1 Q And I know we have your list of cases here, at
 - 2 least at the time and you're going to give us an updated
 - 3 one, but other than the Chloe Britt case, have you given
 - 4 opinions in a case, either whether it's the habeas level
 - 5 or in post-conviction --
 - 6 A I don't know what habeas means.
 - 7 Q Okay. So let me strike that. And thank you
 - 8 for slowing me down because I was going to just say a
 - 9 bunch of legal stuff and you wouldn't know any of it
 - 10 maybe.

16

- 11 A I may or may not. I've heard habeas corpus,
- 12 but I don't really know what it means.
- 13 Q Okay. Other than the Chloe Britt case, have
- 14 you given reports or opinions in a forensic situation
- 15 after the trial has already taken place?
 - A No, I think this is the first.
- 17 Q Are you aware of other cases that the State has
- 18 asked you to get involved in, for example, regarding
- 9 other people that were convicted of shaken baby syndrome?
- 20 A This is the first.
 - Q Do you believe that Chloe Britt was the victim
- 22 of abuse?
- 23 A Yes
- 24 Q Do you have an opinion that the abuse caused
- 25 this death?

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A Yes.

1

2 And do you have an opinion as to what that 3 abuse was?

4 A I mean, we can speculate as to the exact 5 mechanisms, but I do think it involved blunt trauma to

6 the head that had a severe acceleration/deceleration

7 force to the head. There's also evidence of other

8 injuries to parts of the body that in a six month old are

9 equated with abuse.

10 Q Would a fall cause blunt trauma to a child's 11 head?

A It can, yes. 12

13 Q And what other areas were you talking -- are 14 you talking about as it relates to Chloe Britt?

A The child's got a torn frenum. The child has 15 16 two bruises to the anterior thigh and also had something 17 happen to the anal area with blood in the diaper and 18 bruising to the rectum.

19 Q Have you reviewed or do you have any opinions 20 regarding whether Chloe Britt suffered from any sexual 21 assault in this case?

MR. SMITH: I'm going to object, and I'd like to give a basis. The sexual battery injuries to the sexual battery are beyond the scope of this remand, and it's irrelevant.

1 BY MR. JICKA:

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11

14

2 Q You can go ahead and answer.

A I don't have a firm opinion only because I

4 don't think we -- I don't think all the evidence was

thoroughly evaluated to come to that conclusion. I think

it is possible she was sexually abused. I think it's

7 also possible we could come to a different determination

if we had the ability to go back and look at things.

9 Q What would be the type of information that you 10 would like to see to make that determination?

MR. SMITH: Objection.

12 MR. JICKA: And I understand it's the same.

13 You can -- we'll just note the objection.

A With what he objected, I did not make any

15 special effort to look at this, but if you go back

through the whole record, I would like to see what 16

instrumentation was done to the child's rectum. And

18 again, I did not take note or make note of that because I

19 was told that wasn't an area of interest.

20 But it's clear there was a contusion.

21 Even your own experts have seen that on the

histopathologic slide. I don't necessarily agree with

Dr. Ophoven when she says there has to be a break in the

24 skin. That actually doesn't make any sense. I've done

thousands of rape exams, and I don't think that's a true

Page 56

1 statement.

22

23

24

25

2 The biggest concern for me it that there's 3 blood in the infant's diaper that is seen in the crime 4 lab, in the crime lab reports but wasn't pursued any 5 further. And yes, there's no sex-specific findings of 6 semen or sperm, but the blood in the diaper indicates 7 something has happened before there was any medical

8 instrumentation or, as advanced by Havard, that perhaps

9 there was -- well, there had to have been some

10 penetration to get into the rectum.

11 BY MR. JICKA:

12 Q The frenulum.

13 A Yes.

23

24

25

14 Q Just my understanding, that's the inside of 15 your upper lip. Is that correct?

A It's the piece of fibrous tissue that connects 16 17 the upper lip to the gums.

Q Did you read the trial testimony where the 18 19 State decided that it was not going to pursue that as 20 abuse or as -- or as abuse in this case?

21 A I read it. I don't recall it as we sit here 22 right now.

> MR. JICKA: How are you doing? This is not a marathon. I don't want to -- if you need a break -are you good to keep on trucking?

1 THE WITNESS: I'm fine.

2 BY MR. JICKA:

3 Q Dr. Benton, did you personally review the

videotaped interview of Jeffrey Havard where he describes

the accidental fall?

6 Α No.

7 Where did you get your information about the

8 fall?

9 Transcript.

10 Would you agree that history is important when

you're evaluating a case such as Chloe Britt's?

12 A Yes.

13 Q And why is that?

14 Because it sets the context and perhaps other peripheral details that can modify your opinion of the 15

factual details or objective details.

17 Q What is your understanding of the dynamics of 18 the accidental fall as described by Jeffrey Havard?

19 A The child was in a infant tub inside of an

20 adult tub, was removed by Havard. And I've seen the

photographs of the scene, so there's a commode just to --

if you're facing the tub, there's a commode just to the

right of the tub that he was -- there was a towel lying

over the seat of the commode. And that he had the child

25 in hand, that apparently was trying to get to the towel,

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Page 58 1 that the child's legs hit the lid of the toilet, and he

- 2 was -- he used the word definitely sure that the body or
- 3 torso hit the tank, was not as sure whether the head hit
- 4 the tank or not.
- 5 After that interaction or somewhere in
- 6 that interaction he said he possibly may -- that may have
- 7 been one instance where he could have penetrated the
- 8 child's rectum. That the child was wiggling and he
- 9 dropped the child. Actually uses the word slide and/or
- 10 drop in different circumstances in the record. The floor
- 11 in that area is a red carpet kind of shag, '70ish carpet.
- 12 And that the child gasped, that he picks the child up, he
- 13 says that the child was altered mentally, my words, I
- 14 don't recall his exact words, and that he shook the child
- 15 to revive the child, and subsequently grabbed the towel,
- 16 brought the baby to the bedroom, and I think the child
- 17 deteriorated from there. That's my understanding.
- 18 Q Thank you. Did you read or view the video
- 19 statement of Rebecca Britt?
- 20 A I did not.
- 21 Q Were you provided any information regarding
- 22 that?
- 23 A I definitely was not provided any video.
- 24 Do you recall seeing a transcript of her
- 25 pretrial interview?

- 1 A I don't think so. As I sit here, I'm trying to
 - 2 recall what she would've said, and since I can't, I don't
 - 3 think I saw that.
 - 4 Dr. Benton, what I'd like to do is go through
 - 5 your table of Findings of Injury on page 5 of your
 - report, sir. Are you with me, sir?
 - 7 A Iam.
 - Q On the top it says Pediatric Forensic Medicine
 - Consultation Report. Is this a chart that Dr. Benton has
 - come up with or is this one that you have received from
 - some other -- used from some other source? 11
 - 12 A No. I created it.
 - 13 Q And what I'd like to do is just kind of go
 - 14 through how it's set up. Okay, sir?
 - 15 A Sure.
 - Q All right. So it says Findings of Injury. Is
 - 17 that correct?
 - 18
 - And then the first column says Type. Is that
 - 20 correct?

16

19

3

- 21 A Yes, sir.
- 22 Q And so are you trying to identify all of the
- 23 findings of injury from the evidence available?
- 24 A Yes, sir.
- 25 Q And then you have Location next, which would be

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- where that injury is located. Correct?
- 2 A Yes, sir.
- 3 Q And then Pattern, what do you mean by pattern?
- 4 Does it have a pattern. So in our field,
- 5 patterns mean a lot, so such as belt buckle pattern or
- 6 parallel linear patterns that would indicate contact with
- 7 an object or things like that.
- Q Okay. And so in your field as a child abuse 8
- 9 doctor, if there's a pattern, that could be evidence that
- 10 there has been some systemic child abuse.
- 11 A It doesn't necessarily imply abuse, but it does
- 12 imply contact with a specific object that we then want to
- 13 hear a history to explain that, and the absence of an
- 14 explanation may lend towards abuse as opposed to an
- 15 accident. But it's not always that simple. Some
- 16 patterns are very specific. I mean, belt buckles, I
- 17 mean, when you see them, particularly in repetition, you
- 18 have to come up with a really good explanation why that's
- 19 on a child's body.
- 20 Q Have you ever worked on cases where you had
- 21 cigarette burns in a pattern on children?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Would that be the type of pattern that would
- 24 also be included?
- 25 A Same thing. So we have to still listen to the

- 1 history to it because we do see -- we don't see it as
- much anymore; people are smoking less. But certainly --
 - Q That's another benefit.
- 4 A Children would run past a cigarette and sustain
- 5 a cigarette burn, and I wouldn't call that necessarily
- abusive. So yes, we do look at certain patterns, and
- there are certain -- I mean, I've definitely had some
- cases where you see their abdomens burned and their faces
- burned, and these aren't typically accidental areas.
- 10 Q All right. So when you use the word
- 11 "amorphous" on the pattern, what does that mean?
- 12 A Without pattern or without shape.
- 13 And I see --
- 14 A Or it's not described.
- Q As you go down, it has "multifocal." What does 15
- that mean as a pattern?
- A I put that in quotes because that's the pattern 17
- 18 as it was described in the autopsy report. It wasn't
- more specific than that.
- 20 Q Does autopsy use the term "pattern"?
- 21 A They should.
- 22 Q Well, I'm asking did this one use the term
- 23 pattern in it?
- 24 A I would have to look at the report to see if he
- 25 used the term pattern. But the word used relative to the

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- hematomas to the scalp was multifocal, and it didn't gofurther in specifying the pattern or direction.
- 3 Q The next says N slash A. What does that mean 4 under Pattern?
- 5 A Edema doesn't have a pattern, so it's not 6 applicable.
- 7 Q And we see that again with the laceration. Is 8 that correct?
- 9 A (Nods head affirmatively.)
- 10 Q So frenulum laceration wouldn't have a pattern?
- 11 A It doesn't, no.
- 12 Q And then when you see hemorrhage, it says "not 13 specified." What does that mean?
- A There was notation that there -- let's see,
 where is this one? The hemorrhages to the retina of the
 eyes were not specified at the time I wrote my report.
- 17 Actually, Dr. Ophoven, who looked at the histopathology,18 does give us a pattern, which previous to that I didn't
- 19 know the specific pattern.
- Q On the patterns regarding certain hemorrhages, 21 what do you show there? As you go through the last I 22 guess four items on hemorrhage?
- A So to be specific, the hemorrhage to both eyes is referring to the retina was not specified at the time. I wrote this. The next hemorrhage is to the optic nerve

- 't go 1 sheets, and I'm not aware of any classification by
 - 2 pattern of those other than to comment that they're
 - 3 present. The next is acute subdurals that are
 - 4 bi-hemispheric, acute subarachnoid hemorrhage, and the
 - 5 locations of that to the cerebrum, cerebellum, and
 - 6 brainstem. So that's the last two hemorrhages, the

7 subdural and the subarachnoid.8 And they're whole hemispheric. There's no

9 specific pattern to it that limits it down. Occasionally
10 we will see what's called a contact pattern, which is a
11 small subdural that usually is underlying an area of the

12 skull that may or may not have a fracture. These are

just diffuse, so there's no specific pattern to it, andthat's why I put N/A for those, not applicable.

15 Q The next column says Specificity. What does 16 that mean?

17 A This is something that was not totally my
18 creation, but Dr. Adams in San Diego had evolved a

19 classification system of looking at each injury and20 looking at it independent of history, looking at it

21 independent of any other what can this injury tell us

22 along a continuum scale of reliability where on one end

23 we say there is no injury and that's normal, and on the

24 other end we say, gosh, this injury alone defines that a

25 person has been abused. In between that scale is a

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recognition that we have to -- we can't look at things in
isolation, and other factors would have to come in to
further classify.

So in that column I am looking at the injuries that are there and saying what specificity does that have along that continuum of reliability for defining abuse. To flesh out the scale there's normal, nonspecific, concerning, suggestive, and definitive. Normal, obviously there's no finding, so that doesn't apply to this. These would only apply to abnormal findings.

Nonspecific is a finding that's been so
well described in both accidental and non-accidental
etiologies that you can't even look at it. Examples of
that would be amorphous, bruises to the shins of a
walking child. I mean, I'm more concerned if they don't
have any bruises there. So we can't make any judgment
call. Can you beat a child on the shins? Sure. But I'd
need additional information to classify that finding. So
that's nonspecific.

21 Concerning is where the literature looks 22 at abused kids and looks at accidental kids, and we see a 23 higher frequency of this finding in the non-abused -- I'm 24 sorry, in the abused population. So it should provoke 25 concern, but it doesn't define abuse. And you should 1 never use a concerning finding in isolation of other2 facts to come to a definitive conclusion.

3 Suggestive is a recognition that there are4 scientific things out there that we may or may not know

5 but that we can categorize or that we can theorize or be

6 logical about and say that this finding is almost

7 exclusively seen in abuse, but I can come up logically

8 with reasons why it might occur in a non-abused child.

9 And then definitive are findings -- and 10 there's very, very few of those -- are findings that

1 there is no other explanation. We don't need any other

12 information to further classify.

13 Q Okay. In Jeffrey Havard's case you didn't find 14 any definitive findings of abuse. Correct?

15 A Correct.

16 Q And in this chart are you aware of other child 17 abuse doctors or anyone else that uses the chart that you 18 have here in front of us?

A Every one I've trained. So all of my former fellows use this. I think, for whatever reason, most people move to a shorter dichotomy of just normal,

nonspecific, concerning, and definitive, and they dropthe suggestive. For physical abuse. They may use the

24 five-point scale for sexual abuse.

25 Q When did you come up with this chart,

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1 Dr. Benton?

2 A Like I said, it was based off of -- oh, this 3 chart?

4 Q Yes.

6

5 A Contemporaneously with reviewing the records.

Q I'm sorry, the format for this chart, when did

you come up with it? 7

A Oh, somewhere in the late 1990s. Dr. Adams 8

9 came out -- Dr. Adams -- and it's in the article "It's

10 Normal to be Normal," that's the title of the article.

11 It was a sex abuse article. But I was taken by how she

12 framed each of the injuries in isolation of the history,

13 because that's what forensics is about. And that's

14 something that was drilled into me when I was in San

15 Diego is that if the history determines the finding, then

16 you're not evaluating the finding; you're just taking the

17 history for it.

18 So we have to communicate to you guys or 19 whoever is interested what does the finding mean in

20 isolation as well as put it in the context, but do them

21 separately. And that's the third application of any 22 evaluation of injury.

23 Q Have you trademarked or copyrighted or --

24 Α

25 -- anything in this chart? Is it in any Page 66 1 textbooks that you're aware of?

> 2 A Sure, it's in -- I wrote the chapter in the

textbook, so, I mean, I published this. It's a shame I

can't remember the title of the book.

Q We'll get your --

A It's Forensic Pathology of Infancy and

Childhood is the textbook. And it would be in my CV. I

didn't even think to look there. It's Forensic Pathology

of Infancy and Childhood. I wish they would page number

10 them so I --

5

6

Q That's okay. So as we look on your CV in the 11

12 publication list, it's Book Chapter -- is it the "Sexual

Abuse of the Young"?

14 A It is.

15 Q And that was published in 2014. Is that

16 correct?

17 A That is correct.

18 Q So prior to 2014, are you aware of this chart

ever being published in any textbook? 19

20 A So there are charts and -- the answer is yes,

21 but maybe not exactly the way I -- so there are numerous

people. Dr. Adams is probably the foremost person who

has evolved guidelines for how to classify things. She

strictly limits herself to sexual abuse. She's never

gone into the physical abuse realm. I thought it had

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1 applicability, and so I've extended it there. So you

2 will see various versions of this concept in the child

3 abuse literature and textbooks, but most of it is going

4 to be towards sexual abuse.

Q And that's why I meant this, you know, the 5

6 Benton chart as I want to call it now.

A No, don't call it that.

8 Q Doesn't that sound good? So the Benton chart,

9 before 2014 are you aware of it ever being published in

any textbook?

11 A No.

7

15

12 Q Did you publish it other than in -- the "Sexual

13 Abuse of the Young," has it been published in any other

14 textbooks or other chapters?

A Again, there are other people that have

16 published in reliability scales, but not what I have

17 characterized a five-point scale. I mean, there are

18 other five-point scales. Again, I'm leveraging off of

19 other people's works. And actually, if you look at that

20 chapter, I cite the evolution of these scales, so all the

21 literature that describes previous people's works on how

22 this evolved.

23 Q Who is using that textbook now, the sex

24 abuse --

25

A Predominantly pathologists, forensic

pathologists. I mean, it's one of the -- one of the...

2 Q One of the good ones?

3 A Yes. I mean, those are two leading authors.

And I'm very sad to say Kim Collins is the pathologist I

forgot to say before out of the University of South

Carolina.

7 Q Then the final category is Consistent with

8 History.

19

9 A So that's the third application. So you start

10 first with what does it mean in isolation, and then the

third factor is to apply the history to it, is the

history consistent. 12

13 Q All right. When you do your chart, do you

14 always have an asterisk after the yes or a no?

15 A No. So this is definitely -- so it's a good

16 question. So originally --

17 Q I'm going to have like three more the rest of

18 the afternoon, so count them up.

A Originally if you take any one of these in

20 isolation, the consistent with history could be true if

21 it was just that one finding, or maybe two of the

findings. But once you start adding up all of these and

we only have maybe hit the head on the lid, maybe hit the

head on the floor, that's not even definitive. We just

25 know the kid slid, dropped to the floor, not sure what

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1

- 1 body part actually hit the floor. And now we have all of
- 2 these. So I went back and I put the asterisk next to
- 3 those saying the trouble is, we don't have enough history
- to cover all of these findings. And that's why I put no.
- 5 Q Looks like you have a maybe for edema on the 6 face.
- 7 Α Uh-huh.
- Q So that might be consistent with the history 8
- 9 that was given?
- 10 A Well, when people start dying and things alter
- 11 pretty quickly, you can get edema to the face or other
- 12 places. So maybe that's included in the process. It was
- 13 not significant to me.
- 14 Q The chart, the Benton chart on finding
- 15 consistent with history, what are -- you gave me the
- 16 range as it related to specificity. Is there also a
- 17 range -- and I'm guessing it might be yes, no, maybe, but
- 18 what are all the different findings you could have under
- 19 consistent with history?
- 20 A It's a dichotomy. I mean, it's either yes, no,
- 21 or I guess unsure. That part of it I purposely do not
- offer a specific opinion because that's now invading the
- 23 province of the chart artifact.
- Q And you agreed that child abuse doctors should 24
- 25 not do that.

- A Correct. Any of us should not do that.
- 2 When you consider the history here, are you
- 3 considering the full history or only the fall history
- that was described?
- 5 A So all history that I took into account is
- 6 summarized ahead of time, so that goes from birth to
- 7 present that was available to me.
- Q So that would include Jeffrey Havard's history
- 9 regarding the fall. Correct?
- 10 Yes.
 - Q Would it include what happened at the ER
- 12 with --

11

19

- 13
- -- the ER nurses and so forth? 14
- 15 Α Oh, yes.
- 16 Q Okay. Is it important when you're trying to do
- 17 this to determine the timing of these entries, in other
- 18 words, when did certain things occur?
 - A Where able, yes.
- 20 Did you make an attempt in the Jeffrey Havard
- 21 case to make a determination as to the timing of these?
- A I did not only in the sense that all of the 22
- 23 injuries that we see here are of an acute timing that our
- 24 current medical understanding of the time frame is too
- big to be of any significance in discerning a who. So

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- 1 Q What is your understanding of Jeffrey Havard's
 - 2 description of Chloe's symptoms right after the impact?
 - 3 A So after he dropped her, as I previously
 - said -- and I assume this is when she hits the floor she
 - kind of gasped for air is his words. He then picks her
 - up, says that he shook her side to side, and he said that
 - she started crying again. The next recording of her
 - behavior was that she spit up some more in the bedroom
 - and that she had blood which he attributed to coming from
 - 10 her nose. And that he laid her down on her stomach but
 - 11 doesn't describe any other behaviors after that.
 - 12 Q Dr. Benton, is it fair to say that that's a
 - 13 pretty normal description of a concussion with an acute
 - 14 subdural hematoma, what he described there? Take a look.
 - A No, I wouldn't say that that's a typical 15
 - 16 description, unh-unh.
 - 17 Q If someone had an acute subdural hematoma from
 - 18 a concussion, would these be symptoms that you would --
 - you could expect to see someone describe, a layman
 - 20 describe?
 - 21 A No. So a layman describe. I mean, did he use
 - 22 the word "concussion"?
 - 23 No, I'm using the word concussion.
 - 24 Okay. So restate the question, please.
 - 25 Q Sure. What you just read, the description of

1 the only time I will make timing statements is if it can

- 2 discern the who. So, I mean, you can go down the list,
- 3 but most of those our -- the limits of our ability to
- 4 time are on the order of a week or more, nothing that
- 5 would be of help, so I did not do anything further.
- 6 Q Did you make a determination as to the possible 7 etiologies of each of these injury findings?
- A I mean, I certainly considered it in each, and 8
- 9 the ones that are labeled non-specific I didn't come up
- 10 with anything. The ones that are labeled concerning I
- 11 certainly leaned towards this has some predilection that
- 12 something non-accidental happened to the child. The ones
- 13 that are labeled suggestive, as I previously stated, are
- 14 seen fairly frequently, almost to the exclusion, but it's
- 15 not definitive, meaning that there are some circumstances
- 16 where if you have the right history you can see these 17 findings.
- 18 Q Did you request or perform a biomechanical 19 analysis?
- 20 Α No.
- 21 Are you able to do that? O
- 22 Α Yes. Well, with the Attorney General's money
- 23 but --
- 24 Q Assuming they would cut the check?
- 25 A We've done that in other cases, but no.

6

9

- 1 Chloe's symptoms right after impact, is that a pretty
- 2 fair description of a concussion with an acute subdural
- 3 hematoma?
- 4 A No.
- 5 Q And why not?
- 6 A I mean, for multiple reasons. First off, the
- 7 gasp for air implies impact either to the abdomen or
- chest typically, if I had to ascribe anything to it. The
- 9 crying doesn't fit. I mean, I would say in the thousands
- 10 of cases that we look at where kids fall out of bed and
- 11 stuff, they pick them up and they're crying. So that
- 12 could fit a fall, I don't have any problems with that,
- 13 but that's not a concussion.
- 14 So in our world a concussion is an altered
- 15 state of mentation. We don't typically think of
- 16 concussions in an infant, or at least we don't use that
- word. We think of it more in sports-related injuries. 17
- 18 I'm not saying that you can't have a concussion.
- 19 Now, to the second part of your question,
- 20 when I see a subdural like this, bi-hemispheric, whole
- 21 hemispheric, I use that as a marker of what else is going
- 22 on. So we see plenty of kids who have subdurals, and
- 23 they have no effect on the child whatsoever. I mean, so
- 24 it's not blood in the subdural space that's the problem;
- 25 it's the underlying pathology of the brain. And

21

- 1 have not seen sudden death in a kid who's previously had 2 a known accidental head injury.
- Q And you're probably watching a lot of 3
- 4 television lately, but we see football players who have
- 5 repeated concussions and the fact that it may -- the
- 6 first concussion or the second concussion may make you
- 7 more vulnerable as you continue to receive concussions.
- Is that a fair statement? 8
- 9 A Yes, I think it's fair to say that severe head
- 10 injuries that happen repetitiously is not a good thing
- for the brain. 11
- 12 Q And not only not a good thing, but it continues
- 13 to get -- you become more vulnerable after each event.
- 14 A If you're using vulnerability in the way I
- 15 think of it with the literature on second-impact
- 16 syndrome, I think the jury is out on that. If you're
- 17 using it in terms of -- and I've not seen the movie, but
- 18 the guy in Los Angeles that helped to establish that
- 19 there was pathology to the brain with repetitious injury.
- 20 I agree with that. So I'm not sure what to say about
- vulnerability other than our concussion guidelines were 21
- 22 predicated off of the second-impact syndrome, whether
- 23 you're talking about professional football players or
- 24 high school or what have you.

25

And I think they're constantly under

- Page 75 generally when we do see this degree of subdural, there's
- usually unconsciousness on the brain, and it is in almost
- all descriptions, including invention descriptions where
- people confess to injuring the kid, it's instantaneous,
- and the lights are out.
 - Q If Chloe had had a preexisting injury to her
- head, would that make her more vulnerable to concussion
- and injury from a second event?
 - A Restate the question one more time.
- 10 Q If Chloe had a preexisting injury to her head,
- would that make her more vulnerable to concussion and 11
- 12 injury from a second event?
- 13 A The short answer is we don't think so. So
- 14 there is a body of literature called second-impact
- syndrome, which is under heavy scrutiny in a lot of -- so 15
- it was published, I believe, about in the mid 1990s, et
- cetera, and involved high-impact injuries among 17
- 18 footballers, et cetera. I think it came out of
- 19 Australia.
- 20 And we considered that. Is there a
- 21 priming, so to speak, of particularly the sodium or other
- channels in the brain that might lead one to have a more
- 23 severe injury than one would expect. Except we just
- 24 don't see that in other accidental injuries. Now, we
- 25 certainly give that advice to families, but so far we
- Page 77 Page 76 evaluation. Do we want to risk anyone's life about that?
 - Well, the professional people do. I mean, they try to
 - 3 hide their concussions because they're paid to play. But
 - in high school, you know, we'll cut it short. In
 - soccer -- I was a soccer referee -- we take no chances.
 - If you have a slight dizziness or something, we call it a
 - 7 concussion, and you sit out and you got to sit out until
 - a significant time has passed, which we don't know what 8
 - 9 that is. Is there a true vulnerability? We don't know.
 - 10 Q In your job as a treating physician, do you 11 actually treat patients in your job?
 - 12 A We do. Well, I mean --
 - 13 Does Dr. Benton see people as a doctor?
 - 14 We see living patients, and if they have

 - 15 problems that fall within the realm of general
 - pediatrics, we will treat them for it as we're evaluating the reason that they're there. 17
 - Q Okay. And when you say "we," that's the only 18 19 thina --
 - 20 A I'm sorry about the royal we. I do that.
 - Q Okay. Do you treat, have you treated people
 - 22 who have had -- children who have had concussions?
 - A Not in a long time. So in my past I also did 23
 - hospitalist work and did some ER work, I guess for the
 - 25 first five to six years I was starting out. As I got

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1 busy with this, no. That would mostly be in the

2 emergency room or hospital setting.

3 Q How do you get your patients typically? Are 4 they referred to you by an ER doctor or a primary care 5 physician? How does it -- or a parent? How does it get 6 to you?

7 A So we have many vehicles. Child Protective Services, law enforcement are a major referring; the youth court under the Multidisciplinary Team Act is a 10 major referral; emergency room physicians, as you mentioned, pediatricians, family physicians, 11

psychiatrists, sort of in somewhat decreasing order. 12

13 And we have mandatory triggers. So the 14 University has what's known as a high-risk surveillance 15 system, which I implemented. So there are certain 16 diagnoses, such as subdurals, retinal hemorrhages,

17 subarachnoid hemorrhages, all admissions for trauma, all 18 skeletal fractures regardless of where they are, all

19 abdominal trauma, all ingestions, all suicide attempts,

20 all gunshot wounds, all knife wounds are referred to us

21 automatically. I mean, there's no -- a computer does

22 that. I mean, they're just pulling it off the chart, and 23 we get the referral.

24 Q When did you come up with this system?

25 A Dan Jones was the chancellor -- vice-chancellor

Page 79 1 at the time who had recruited me, and the University was

2 being sued for failing to recognize abuse in some cases,

which Dan Jones is a very honorable person said we did.

we're going to pay up on this, but we don't want this to

happen again, what can we do. 5

6 The general teaching previous to that time 7 was not adequate to keep an open mind about whether parents or caregivers could be abusers. So we assembled

9 a team in, shoot, two months after I got here I got hit

with that charge, and we got representatives from every 10

major division and department at the University. And we 11

met for about two years. And as they say about the

sausage making in the legislature, this is true here too.

We came up with what do we want the computers to surveil, 14

15 I mean, because this is, you know, putting people under

the microscope type of thing. And that evolved over two

years. So in 2010 the system went live and has been 17

18 going ever since.

19 Would you agree that UMMC is now more likely to

20 over-diagnose child abuse?

No, no evidence of that whatsoever.

22 The problem was there was some found child

23 abuse that was not diagnosed. Correct?

24 Α Correct.

25 And then a whole system is put in place now to

Page 80

21

1 make sure, as Dan Jones says, that this never happens 2 again. Is that correct?

3 A Let me rephrase that --

Q Well, answer my question, and then rephrase.

Is that correct?

4

6

A Yes, but I didn't tell you the second half of

7 it. So there were also cases of inappropriate diagnoses

8 of child abuse that led to a lawsuit and separation of

9 the child from the parent. So the whole idea was let's

10 get it right. So I am also notified of every reporting

11 of child abuse, and we do a secondary screen, is there a

12 sufficient basis to have reported that. And again, we do

13 that within 24 hours of the notification.

14 So it swings both ways. But I do think we 15 try to get it right, and I'm not aware that there's any 16 overcalling going on. Nationally if you look at

17 statistics on the epidemiology, it's always the opposite

18 direction. We just take the person at hand and don't go 19 anv further.

24

20 Dr. Benton, what was the fatal injury in this Q 21 case?

22 A Closed head injury.

23 Q Do you know when that fatal injury occurred?

By history it happened after this baby was

25 having fun and playing in the bathtub and described as

normal. That is one logical point in time. Using the

factual evidence we know that acute subdurals, acute

subarachnoids you're looking at less than a week or so.

There was no other markers to say that there was findings

were there longer. The laceration to the frenum was

fresh. We have no other history to suggest, so that also is a marker in time that it happened on that evening or

afternoon. 8

9 Q On page 6 of your report you write, "The

10 literature is clear that the most common cause of

subdural hematoma, subarachnoid hemorrhages and retinal

hemorrhages in infancy is trauma whether accidental or 12

inflicted." 13

18

23

14 A Uh-huh.

Q 15 "It is usually from a severe

16 acceleration/deceleration force; i.e., whiplash motion."

17 Did I read that correctly?

Uh-huh, yes, sir.

19 "The differential diagnosis has included since

20 my training in the mid-1990s" -- and then you list

21 things. Is that correct?

22 A Correct.

What specific literature are you referring to

24 when you say the literature is clear?

25 A You can pick up any textbook on pediatrics or

Page 85

Page 82

- 1 pediatric imaging or child abuse specifically, and you
- 2 will see that that is the No. 1 etiology of subdural
- 3 hemorrhages.
- 4 Q Can you give me specifics, please? What
- 5 textbook are you talking about that I can pick up and --
 - A I mean, so --
- 7 Q If you want to cite your own work, you can, I
- 8 quess.

6

- 9 No, I'm not -- so if you look at the body of
- 10 literature textbook-wise, Lori Frasier is the editor of
- 11 Abusive Head Trauma. I think it's in its second edition.
- 12 The -- gosh, who's the -- we use it all the time, and I'm
- 13 trying to think of the guy's name. You're hitting me
- 14 with all these -- I should know the names. He's a
- 15 professor of radiology at Harvard, and it's the bible
- 16 that we look at in terms of radiologic imaging or neuro
- 17 imaging in children. I can get it to you later, but it's
- 18 sitting on my desk at the office.
- 19 Q Is it, you think, reasonable to rely upon, for
- 20 example, those two textbooks that you have just testified
- 21 about?

1

- 22 A I think on that particular issue, yes. I mean,
- 23 generally speaking there's also many articles and review
- articles that look at subdurals that will list or publish
- 25 some of these same lists. I did not create this list.

- 1 It's an amalgamation of textbooks and articles.
- 2 Q I think you testified earlier that, for
- example, birth trauma can cause subdural hematoma --
- hemorrhages. Correct?
- 5 A Yes.

6

9

- Q Do you know what the incidence of subdural
- hemorrhages, what that -- what the rate is, what the
- incidence rate is?
 - A Depends on what group you're talking about. So
- the group I think we're interested in, if I can add to 10
- your question, is normal term, asymptomatic infants. And
- 12 the incident rate in that group is close to 30, 40
- 13
- 14 Q What causes I'm going to call it SDH in birth,
- 15 subdural hemorrhages?
- 16 A So the prevailing theory is that it's a rent in
- the tentorium, because most of the bleeding of that type 17
- is in the posterior fossa of the brain. So as the head
- conforms either to the vaginal canal or if there is --
- 20 particularly if there's forceps or a vacuum that are
- used, there's a lot of forces on the head. And the
- tentorium is a membrane that separates the upper cerebrum
- 23 from the cerebellum, and the prevailing thought is that
- there's forces that causes it to actually injure the
- 25 blood vessels and bleed into that area.

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- The same thing is true in C-sections, so
- 2 C-sections aren't immune. Being a pediatrician, that's
- 3 the types of deliveries we would go to, and they're not
- 4 as benign as you would think. It's not just cutting the 5 baby out. It does take a lot of force to still get them
- 6 out, particularly since ladies like those small bikini
- 7 cuts. Just saying there's a lot of force even in
- 8 C-sections.
- 9 And I cite the literature in my report.
- 10 And those are the three -- there's actually four now, but
- 11 those are the three main studies that look at that.
- 12 Q Are you an engineer?
- 13 Α No.
- 14 Q Are you a biomechanic?
- 15 A No.
- 16 Q Do you know what acceleration or deceleration
- 17 forces are?
- 18 A Generally speaking, yes.
- 19 Q Do you know the units that they're measured in?
- 20 A I probably could think about it. At one point
- 21 I wanted to be a physics major. I read these articles
- 22 all the time. I would have to think about it to tell
- 23 you. So, I mean, you can either have linear
- 24 translational units or you can have angular translation
- 25 units. So meters per second or I can't remember what the

- 1 angular velocity terms are.
- Q Do you have -- you used the word "severe." Do
- 3 you have a magnitude at which measurement or unit that
- acceleration or deceleration is severe?
- A No. I mean. I have no doubt they exist, but I 5
 - don't even play the numbers game.
- 7 Q Can this acceleration/deceleration occur in a
- fall? Can you have forces in a fall?
- 9 Α
- Q 10 And how far of a fall, if you know, would be a
- 11 severe fall?
- 12 A Generally in the literature severe fall is more
- 13 than two stories. You can talk about all injuries and
- say 4 feet is about a number that is often cited. And I
- put the general survey of all of that literature at the 15
- 16 end of my report.
- 17 Q So just, if you don't mind, what is the basis
- 18 of that opinion that you've just given? What is the
- 19 literature that you're relying on?
- 20 A So Chadwick, David Chadwick who, again, was an
- 21 intern of mine at San Diego, has spent his career looking
- at falls and fall studies and how can we put that. His
- summary -- and I can't remember how many studies that it was an amalgamation of -- looked at all the possible ways
- 25 of heights, falls, and correlations with injuries. And I

- 1 believe the common correlator that comes out of that is 2 that we don't expect any life-threatening injury under
- 4-foot falls.
- 4 Q Would you agree that falls also have a 5 rotational force?
- 6 A Some do.
- 7 A fall as described in the history by Jeffrey
- Havard, would that have a rotational force?
- 9 A No.
- 10 Q And why not?
- A This is a baby who is being held. I mean, so 11
- 12 we've got a man who is five-foot-nine holding an infant
- 13 who is reaching for this towel we're talking about inches
- 14 before that child -- if the child's head even hit the
- 15 tank of the toilet. He then is very clear to describe
- 16 that he's grasping this child. That's also slowing this
- 17 child down. And the child is sliding. And even if the
- 18 child fell, we're talking about less than 2-foot fall
- 19 onto a carpeted surface. Every day I deal with people
- 20 that have much more significant falls, and there's no
- 21 significant injuries.
- Q And I believe you just testified to this, but 22 23 does it matter the surface upon which the child hits?
- 24 A To some degree, yes. Overall in this low 25 thing, no. So most of the studies that we look at that

- Page 87 1 are witnessed fall studies have linoleum over concrete,
- so you can't get much harder surface than that.
- Q Taking everything as equal, would you rather
- 4 drop a child on the shag rug or on a toilet, on a
- porcelain toilet?

6

- A Obviously the shag rug.
- 7 What is your understanding of the Hall study
- that's referenced on page 7 of your report?
- 9 A Hall was an attempt to characterize fatal
- falls. It was published in 1989 or so. I didn't cite 10
- 11 it. I was just merely responding to one of your
- pathologists who cited it. It's often cited as evidence
- that short falls can kill children. Unfortunately, the
- 14 histories were not validated in any of those cases.
- 15 In fact, that was the predicate of my
- 16 mentor, David Chadwick, for saying, hey, let's do this
- study -- and I cite that also in mine -- let's take
- everything, let's not do any validation whatsoever on the
- 19 history that's given, and let's see what's the incidence
- 20 of short-fall deaths. Very interesting, it came up to be
- seven times that of a high-fall death, which you can draw
- either two logical conclusions: one is that there are
- some extraordinary forces in short falls, which I think
- no mechanical engineer would ever agree with; or someone
- 25 is lying to us.

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- 1 So when we look at old studies like that 2 where they don't do validation or some other mechanism to
- 3 test the veracity of the fall and we're saying the kid
- 4 died from a short fall, that's an injustice. That's a
- 5 misuse of the literature.
- 6 Q So you're critical of that and their lack of 7 investigation.
- A I am. And so -- I mean, you can pick up any 8
- 9 reputable review article on falls, and they'll be
- 10 critical of that study.
- 11 Q What do you believe the researcher should have 12 done to verify the stories?
- 13 A Well, first off, you don't publish unverified
- 14 things. That's one of the biggest pet peeves we have is
- 15 people that will publish what somebody says without any
- 16 independent way of verifying it, and that leads to
- 17 potential erroneous conclusions. I mean, it litters the
- 18 literature. Particularly if our biomechanical engineers
- are to apply their research to real world, then you've
- got to mimic real-world data. And if that real-world
- 21 data is corrupt, then your numbers are going to be
- 22 corrupt also.
- 23 So how can you do it? So the proposal of
- 24 my mentor was let's use scenarios where we know that kids
- 25 fall all the time: daycares. Let's put in cameras.

- Page 89 Let's only publish cases that have the highest fidelity 2 of knowing what happened.
- 3 And I'm not saying we can't consider and
- 4 look at and certainly there are cited other cases of a
- short fall, but for example, the case where this child is
- sitting down and falls backwards dead, there's something
- wrong with that case, and we're going to publish that
- simply on the word of a five year old. And that was one
- 9 of the cases that was also cited by one of your
- pathologists to support that short falls kill. That's 10
- 11 one isolated case.
- 12 And yet, we look at Chadwick's work that
- 13 shows that, I mean, we look at thousands, millions of
- 14 falls. And you can even use one of the cases that you
- 15 cited of Plunkett, although not totally applicable to the
- infant age group, short falls are rare causes of death 16
- 17 when you have a witness structure to it. So that's the
- 18 critique of that particular literature.
- 19 Q And if you were going to submit this literature
- 20 in a report, is that what you --
 - A Design a study?
- 22 Q Is that what you would do?
- 23 Α If I would design a study?
- 24 Q Yes.

21

25 Well, then you use your criteria to -- I mean,

Page 91 Page 90 1 if we want to inform -- and that's what research is 1 analyzed this case in light of -- I take histories from 2 supposed to be about, what is the real world -- then 2 all these families. I mean, I've been doing this for 20 3 you're going to design a study that has fidelity on those something years. I don't understand a man that, as I 4 things which you have the least control over, and that's read in these descriptions, who's got an infant who is 5 the history. How can we do that? Well, if you look at 5 tucked into a swing, why does he respond? I mean, he 6 the history of fall literature, let's put it in context, 6 says in his own statement, "I'm going to leave this baby 7 such as hospitals where there are witnesses that are not alone for five minutes," and then does some fairly 8 familial, not related. And there's a whole body of that invasive things that he's never done before and admits to 9 literature which shows that almost no injuries really 9 never having done before. 10 occur, and some of these are very significant falls onto 10 Somehow that child, in my opinion, 11 linoleum over concrete. Use of cameras, again, as a way 11 irritated him, and the injuries occurred. And the 12 of doing that to help understand those types of things. 12 injuries are multifocal to the head, the face, the 13 And I think that if you -- and that was anterior thighs, and the chest. I typically don't think 14 cited in your case, and I don't disagree. So Case No. 5 14 we see CPR causing bruising to the chest, but I'll even allow that one away. Then we have the rectal mucosa 15 in Plunkett was a video of a child falling off of a 15 16 playground, you know, 4, 5 feet, hitting the head, and 16 hematoma. I mean, all of this is too much. 17 having a large subdural. No relevance to this case, but 17 Any more specific than that? 18 that informs us, that tells us what types of things can 18 I'm not sure what that means. 19 happen and what we need to be careful about. Believe it 19 Do you know what --20 or not, we do try to get it right. 20 Oh, exact --21 Q Dr. Benton, do you have an opinion about what 21 Q -- he hit -- yeah, the instrument or --22 specifically happened to Chloe Britt? 22 A No --23 A I believe that she was abused. I don't know if 23 Q -- the anything? 24 there was intent behind it. Probably not. In most of my 24 -- because the pattern is not there. I mean, 25 experience, there was probably some frustration. As I 25 sometimes we will see -- for example, let's say that this Page 93 Page 92 1 was so severe he hit that toilet lid on the head. 1 BY MR. JICKA: 2 There's no linear pattern or a corner pattern or anything 2 Q All right. On page 6 of your report, 3 that I can say, okay, I can match that to that. So all 3 Dr. Benton, you said that the physical findings indicate the bruises did not have a pattern to it. two patterns, one of which is severe 5 MR. JICKA: Are you doing okay? acceleration/deceleration trauma. Do you see that, that 6 THE WITNESS: I'm fine. you later describe as whiplash motion? 7 MR. JICKA: Okay. I'm not sure I am. I may 7 Yes. 8 take a break in just a second. 8 With bilateral intracranial findings and 9 Are you okay? absence of skull fracture and cerebral contusion. 10 THE REPORTER: (Nods head affirmatively.) 10 A Yes. 11 MR. SMITH: Before we proceed, can we go on the 11 Q What is the evidence of severe 12 record and just identify everyone who's in the room? 12 acceleration/deceleration injury? 13 And I'll begin. Brad Smith, Special Assistant 13 A The subdural and the retinal hemorrhages. 14 Attorney General. And? 14 Well, to some degree even the subarachnoid bleeding. 15 MR. WHITE: Marvin White, Special Assistant 15 Q Are you aware of national and international 16 Attorney General. peer-reviewed literature that does not support the 16 17 MS. IVANOV: Caroline Ivanov, attorney at diagnosis that those are caused by severe acceleration 18 Watkins & Eager. 18 and deceleration? 19 MR. VAN EE: Chris Van Ee, engineer at Design 19 Tell me who you're referring to. No. 20 20 Research Engineering. What's the most common cause of traumatic brain 21 21 MR. CARNER: Graham Carner, attorney for injury in children Chloe's age, if you know? 22 Mr. Havard. 22 Six months old? Most common? 23 MR. JICKA: And I'm Mark Jicka at Watkins & 23 Most common cause of traumatic brain injury. 24 Eager for Jeffrey Havard. 24 Traumatic brain injury. Probably motor vehicle 25 MR. SMITH: Good. Thank you. 25 crash.

Q How about falls, where would they --

2 A Way down the list. Unfortunately, motor

3 vehicle crashes probably lead almost every list. We get

4 all of them. That's how -- I see every unrestrained

5 motor vehicle crash.

Q What do you do with those? Are they --

A We surveil them to make sure that we're not

8 missing anything. I hate to tell you, but sometimes

9 people do stupid things: They injure their kid, then

10 they go get in a crash so they can cover up the injury.

11 Q I see.

6

7

25

8

9

16

20

12 A So we look for other signs that we may have a

13 history that is wrong.

14 Q So every car wreck --

15 A We get involved.

16 Q You get involved with that comes to UMMC.

17 A We don't get as involved as the ones where they

8 suspect abuse upfront, but we do double-check. We make

19 sure was there a wreck, was there a crime scene report.

20 So we call the police and make sure that it was notified.

20 So we can the police and make sure that it wa

21 If that's true, then we back off.

22 The next thing is unrestrained. As you

23 know, it's an illegal act in the state of Mississippi,

24 although it's a misdemeanor.

Q So have you been involved in testifying in the

Page 95 prosecution of cases where a child was unrestrained?

2 A No, nobody to my knowledge has ever prosecuted

3 a parent for an unrestrained death or morbidity in a

4 motor vehicle crash.

5 Q Do you have an opinion on whether those parents

6 should be prosecuted?

7 A No, I don't think they should be prosecuted. I

8 don't know what the answer is there. I mean, to some

9 degree prosecution sets a standard of -- we want to

10 believe that by prosecuting someone we're creating a

11 public health benefit, that people might alter their

12 behavior. I don't really believe that.

13 Q You've given opinions about your skepticism

14 about the history of the fall as described by Jeffrey

15 Havard. Correct?

16 A I mean, my skepticism is based on the

17 incompatibility of the totality of the findings and what

18 he said happened. That's the basis.

Q Your opinion is not based on physics or

20 biomechanics, though. Correct?

A No. Well, I mean, indirectly they are, but am

22 I using mathematical formulas to arrive at that? No.

23 Q You haven't applied the science of physics or

24 biomechanics to the Jeffrey Havard case. Correct?

25 A Physics obviously undermines everything -- or

Page 96

19

21

1

8

Page 94

1 underlies, excuse me, everything that happens in life. I

2 mean, that's the purest of the sciences. Well,

3 mathematics is, and then physics is based on math. So I

4 think that what we're saying is consistent with the

5 science of physics, but no, we're not doing measurements

6 or things like that.

7 Q Have you visited the scene of this incident?

A I have not.

Q So you've mentioned Chadwick many times today,

10 and you cite his paper from 2008. And you describe it as

11 an excellent meta-analysis of false studies. Is that --

12 A I cited two studies by him. So 1991 and 2008,

13 and yes, I do think it's an excellent meta-analysis.

14 Q Are you aware of the serious statistical

15 criticisms of his conclusions?

A I have heard that there are criticisms, but I

17 have not actually seen them.

18 Q Do you make a diagnosis on the basis of

19 probabilities?

A Sure.

21 Q Couldn't Chloe have suffered a fall in this

22 situation, in this incident?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Are you aware of the AAP 2009 -- I'm going to

25 get this wrong, the American Academy of Pediatrics?

A Correct.

2 Q I will learn someday. Of its 2009 position

3 that changed the term shaken baby to abusive head trauma?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Would you agree that that is a substantial

change that took place by the AAP?

7 A It's a change in words, yes.

Q Are you aware of a recent Swedish publication

9 verifying the lack of correlation between the typical

10 triad and shaking?

11 A I am aware of the Swedish publication, the

12 Swedish study. I would not agree with your conclusion

13 that it verifies a lack of a triad.

14 Q Have you reviewed that study?

15 A To my knowledge, that study hasn't been

6 published in English, but we have disseminated on our

17 list a Google translate version of it. There also was a

18 preliminary publication that just happened in January

9 that was in English, and that has been reviewed, yes.

20 Q When you say we have disseminated on --

21 A It's the royal we, but it's the Helfer

22 listserv. These are all these individuals that I told

23 you that we're all vested in looking at children who are

24 suspected of being abused and neglected.

25 Q Are you aware of multiple court cases where

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- 1 judicial action has precluded the use of the traditional
- 2 triad diagnosis for shaken baby syndrome? Are you made
- 3 aware of court findings throughout the country that have
- 4 occurred recently?
- 5 A I know of no specific court things. I have
- 6 heard that there is a defense that is being promulgated
- 7 to both preclude that sort of testimony and use it as
- defense if there is an argument that certain findings
- 9 reflect abuse.
- 10 Q Do you know what it means for a report to be 11 peer reviewed?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Does anyone review your opinions? For example,
- 14 did anyone peer review your opinions for purposes of
- 15 quality of work or your findings in the Jeffrey Havard
- 16 matter?
- A How can I say this? So we have quality review, 17
- 18 which is not subject to discovery or discussion, and I
- can't answer yes or no with respect to this report or any 20 other report.
- 21 Q There's a secret review of this?
- 22 Again, under the state statutes, quality review
- 23 is permitted, and it's done without discovery. And yes,
- 24 there is a quality improvement project. I can't speak to
- 25 a specific case, and I won't use it to bolster my
- Page 100
- 1 is on the peer review quality of reports at UMMC for the
- 2 type of work you do?
- 3 A One of them is the Trauma in Morbidity and
- 4 Mortality Committee, the other one is the General
- 5 Morbidity and Mortality Committee, in addition to which,
- 6 because there's no one else that does what I do, we're a
- 7 party to a collection of individuals from California,
- 8 Tennessee, New York -- I'd have to look at the list to
- 9 tell you all the different places. These are coordinated
- 10 out of New Orleans where they're stripped of all
- 11 identifiers and submitted and it's discussed type of
- 12 thing. So that's the external peer review.
- 13 Q Did this report go through an external peer 14 review?
- 15
- A I cannot -- I can't -- I'm prohibited from 16 saying that any one thing did or did not go through that.
- 17 Q And I'm certainly not trying to fight with you.
- 18 I just want to make sure I'm not missing the right
- auestion.
- 20 A No, and I'm not trying to mislead you. And I 21 know what you're after, but I cannot.
- 22 Q Okay. The external peer review bunch from
- 23 either New Orleans or California, are they other child
- 24 abuse doctors?

25

A Yes. In my -- they're all child abuse -- all

- statements nor -- suffice it to say, if someone is
- critical of me, then I'm going to change what I write, if
- that helps you.

4

- Q Do you know the statute number?
- 5 A No, but I'm pretty -- Mark Ray at our
- 6 University can cite it for you. That's true of every
- place I've ever been. 7
- 8 Q And let me --
- 9 That's the only way to improve the medical
- 10 process.
- Q And that's -- because I asked you earlier if 11
- 12 anybody else had done work on this case, you know --
- 13 A And I said no.
- 14 You said no. You said some people had
- 15 proofread it.
- 16 A Correct. No one else provided substantive
- 17 input into my thoughts.
- 18 Q Okay. But if someone with expert
- 19 qualifications had reviewed this report, you're saying
- 20 you can't tell me about it.
 - A That's correct. I'm saying I take ownership of
- this, and every institution you're ever going to deal
- 23 with medically had a peer-review quality assurance
- 24 process.

21

- 25 Q Who is on -- this is a general question. Who
 - Page 101
- board-certified child abuse pediatricians.
- 2 Do you work at an advocacy center?
- 3 No. I work with them, but I don't work at
- 4 them.

6

- 5 Which advocacy centers do you work with? Q
 - A All of them.
- 7 Q And will you please give me the list of
- 8 advocacy centers you work with?
- 9 A So there are 10 currently, 11 forming in the
- 10 state of Mississippi. So going from the north to the
- south, we have one in Southaven, I don't recall its exact
- name; we have one in Lafayette County, that's in Oxford;
- we have one in Tupelo; West Point; none in the Delta; 13
- Pearl, Mississippi; Natchez; McComb; Meridian; newly
- developing in Biloxi, they don't have accreditation yet:
- and Gulfport. Does that add up to ten? 16
- 17 Q I didn't count, but it sounds like about ten.
 - What are the -- what's the purpose of
- 19 these advocacy centers?
- 20 A So the Children's Advocacy Center was a
- 21 movement that started out of Huntsville, Alabama, by a
- 22 then U.S. Senator who recognized that there was not a
- 23 uniform process in dealing particularly with sexual
- abuse. So it started off with sexual abuse, and it's
- 25 still mostly dealing with sexual abuse of children. And

1 this sort of arose out of some gross injustices or

2 perceived injustices -- we can hash that one later, like

3 the Martin Preschool trial -- and that people who had no

4 training were interviewing kids. We weren't recognizing

5 the developmental vulnerabilities of kids, et cetera.

6 So it started with that Senator who

7 created a process is Huntsville and then spread

8 throughout the country saying that we need to handle

9 child abuse issues in a coordinated or multidisciplinary

10 fashion. Mississippi was a little bit later to that

11 movement. You'd have to look at the statutes, but it was

12 put into the statutes I believe in the early 2000s that

13 all youth court jurisdictions must develop a

14 multidisciplinary team approach.

They decided to adopt the child advocacy model. The first one was in Hinds County, which has

17 subsequently moved to Pearl, but it was in Jackson. And

18 I'm not sure the order that -- I could guess, but I think

The first out of the order that I bound guood, but I think

19 the one in Tupelo was second and then Lafayette County.

20 And I know the rest came later because I helped them to

21 get their accreditation. So the others were before me.

So it is a nongovernmental entity that

23 helps to coordinate CPS, law enforcement, prosecution,

24 mental health, pediatrics, with the intent of providing

25 best practices for evaluation.

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1 Q Is part of the responsibility of these advocacy
2 centers to assist in the prosecution of child abuse
3 cases?

4 A Since the DA is often involved on the

5 multidisciplinary team, I would say yes. Since law

6 enforcement is involved, I assume that they have probable

7 cause that eventually could lead to a criminal action.

8 CPS, no. The predominant there is to get to youth court

9 and decide protection or custody issues. I can speak for

10 mental health and myself, we are not vested one way or

11 the other where the case goes.

12 Q Do you have any expertise in ophthalmology or

13 the examination of eyes?

14 A Yes.

15 Q What is your expertise?

16 A So at Children's Hospital in New Orleans we had

17 two pediatric ophthalmologists who did -- they're

18 phenomenal. George Ellis was the president of American

19 Academy of Ophthalmology, and they did not have time to

20 see every single kid that we wanted them to see. So I

21 asked them to train me in indirect ophthalmoscopy as well

22 as I became their photographer.

23 So the entire stint in New Orleans I did

24 all the ophthalmic photography. And because much like

25 here, we didn't want to just see the ones that we knew or

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1

1 reasonably suspected had retinal hemorrhages, we wanted

2 to see the cases where we weren't sure. Like all falls,

3 we looked at everyone and photographed everyone's retina.

4 They would come behind us and do their exam. But

5 photography is tedious. I mean, it can take about an

6 hour or two to get good photographs of a child.

7 Q Are you a pediatric ophthalmologist?

8 A No.

9

Q Did you rely on the eye findings in this case?

10 A Yes.

11 Q What were the findings?

12 A Bilateral severe multilayered retinal

13 hemorrhages with folds.

14 Q What does that mean?

15 A So the retina is made up of ten layers, and to

16 be simplistic, they are the rods and cones that we see

17 with. And then there's the nerve layers that connect

18 that back to the optic nerve. The retina is

19 predominantly attached -- or the vitreous is

20 predominantly attached to the retina at the optic nerve,

21 which is what comes from the brain to the eye. The

22 macula, which is the part of the eye that we see best

23 with, which is usually just to the side of the optic

24 nerve, and to the ora serrata, or the front most

25 attachment of the retina.

And depending where you are, it takes

2 certain -- certain layers appear differently. So if

3 you're in the rod and cone layer, you're going to look

4 and it looks like dots and blots. It's funny because I

5 just testified yesterday, that really is the medical term

6 for it. I mean, the poor judge, I was giving him so many

7 medical terms, I said here's an easy one: dots and

8 blots.

9 There's also flame hemorrhages, so these

10 are in the neurofibrillary layer, or in those layers that

11 connect back to the optic nerve. So each different layer

12 has different thresholds for injury. And then the folds

13 occur where the attachment is to the vitreous to the

14 retina, and it tugs on the retina and it separates the

15 layers of the retina. And that's because of the strength

16 of the vitreous attachment. It's equivalent in the adult

17 world to retina detachment, but we don't -- we typically

18 see what's called retinoschisis, not detachment, in young

19 infants.

20 Q How did the retinal findings affect your

21 opinions in this case?

22 A I think they were corroborative of an

23 acceleration/deceleration force. And when you talk about

24 retina folds, there's -- other than Pat Lantz's article

25 which showed that crush injuries -- or at least one case

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- 1 in the entire literature crush injuries can also cause
- 2 retina folds, we have not really found anything other
- than severe acceleration/deceleration that causes retinal
- 4 folds.
- 5 Q Did you review the laboratory tests that were 6 performed on Chloe in this case?
- 7 A Anything that was in the record that was given to me I reviewed, so if that helps.
- 9 Q As we sit here, what did you consider important that you reviewed as it related to laboratory tests? 10
- 11 A I don't recall. I did look at every laboratory
- 12 test. If you have something specific in mind, I can either re-reference or answer the question. 13
- 14
- Did you look at the slides? Did you look at --
- 15 A No.
- 16 Q -- any slides?
- 17 A No.
- 18 Q Have you reviewed any X rays in this case?
- My understanding there was only one X ray, that 19
- 20 was a chest X ray, and it was described as normal. And 21 no, I didn't review it.
- 22 Q And as we sit here -- and I don't mean to beat
- 23 a dead horse -- are you aware of any other lab tests that
- you reviewed as part of your work in the Chloe Britt
- 25 case? And you're welcome to look at your report.
 - Page 108
- A It is, I guess, in best terms the different 1
- possible explanations for a given finding. 2
- Q What was your differential diagnosis of what 3
- happened or what was wrong with Chloe? Did you use that
- 5 in this case?
- 6 A Well, so we went by finding, and I did list for
- you all the possible differential diagnoses for
- subdurals. You can almost use the exact same list for
- 9 the eye, which is why I didn't make a separate list. Not
- 10 quite the same list for subarachnoid hemorrhage. But
- 11 generally when we see subarachnoid blood in concert with
- 12 subdural, we're not dealing with a different pathology.
- 13 Q Are you aware of Dr. Hayne conducting any 14 differential diagnosis of his opinions and work in this
- 15 case?
- 16 A I don't recall.
- 17 Q Dr. Benton, in doing your work, in doing your
- 18 differential diagnosis, did you have to rely on some of
- Dr. Hayne's findings from the autopsy or his testimony?
- 20 Α Yes.
- Q 21 Does subdural hematoma require rotational
- 22 forces?
- 23 A Mostly yes, not always.
- 24 Q And what is your -- do you have a medical
- 25 reference for that?

- A I did write down. So yes, there was a arterial 2 blood gas, a CBC, and a basic metabolic panel that I
- 3 reviewed and made some notations.
- 4 Q Okay. What relevance or impact did that have 5 on your opinions in this case?
- 6 A The arterial blood gas is important because the
- 7 first presenting arterial blood gas is a fairly good
- predictor of mortality. So in this case the arterial pH
- was 6.58. Very rare to have anyone survive that presents
- with that pH. And the other subsequent numbers describe 10
- that the kid did not have any issues with the lungs being 11
- 12 able to ventilate, but obviously had had a period of
- 13 anoxia and acidosis.
- 14 The complete blood count showed that we're
- 15 looking at the platelets, so that's an indirect indicator
- platelet and coagulation issues were normal. There was a
- slightly elevated white count at 12. Not too significant
- for a child this age. And a hemoglobin and hematocrit of
- 10.4 and 29.6, which for a six month old is about right 19
- 20 for what we call physiologic nadir, maybe a little bit
- 21 low.

24

1

8

- 22 The basic metabolic panel had multiple
- 23 electrolyte disturbances, which would be typical for a
 - child who is being resuscitated.
- 25 Q What is a differential diagnosis, Dr. Benton?

- A So there are a lot of articles. I don't have
- any specific in mind. But so beginning way back in the
- 1950s we looked at various mechanical means of causing
- 4 subdurals. Subsequently, there's been looking at various
- medical things. And that's how medicine evolves. So the
- differential list that I have here is reflective of the
- different things that over time have been shown to cause 7
 - subdurals.
- 9 Q Do you think that biomechanics is an unreliable 10 science in the interpretation of this case?
- 11 A Loaded question there with Dr. Van Ee in the
- room. No. I think it has challenges. I think that 12
- 13 there is a future for biomechanical analysis. Our big
- problem is the one that plagues us in general: I can't
- go shake a living kid. I can't go hit a living kid and
- see what happens and do it with enough reliability and 16
- 17 exactness in terms of forces.
 - So when we look at our biomechanical
- 19 literature now, we're roughly stuck in the same thing
- 20 that I'm critical about certain case reports with the
- 21 history of people. You, as an attorney, know histories
- from people are frequently either inexact or unreliable
- or misinterpreted or flat-out lies. And somewhere all of 23 that is mixed into our basis in which we come up with
- 25 rules and measurements.

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So I think we're getting better at our 2 approximations. I think that the use of mathematical

- 3 modeling is still limited in that we're not sure of what
- 4 thresholds exist. If we have current models that say
- 5 that a child is going to die one in every hundred times
- 6 they have in a short fall, it doesn't reflect real-world
- 7 validity. And that's the problem.
- 8 So I'm not dismissive. We use it, I mean,
- 9 and I encourage it. And he's done great work in the past
- 10 that we've looked at. But do I apply that to a specific
- 11 case? I think that's where you're going to start to get
- 12 errors, much like if we start to use specific case
- 13 reports, like the five month old who dies from a sitting
- 14 position falling backwards.
- 15 Q Are you aware that there are many good
- 16 scientists that might find your opinions to be highly
- 17 controversial?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Are you aware of the -- I may say this wrong,
- 20 but the Goudge Inquiry in Ontario, Canada?
- 21
- 22 Q What is your understanding of that inquiry?
- 23 A So in Ontario they had a problem with a
- 24 pathologist that, as far as my understanding goes, had
- some unorthodox ways of conducting his business. And I'm

- 1 not sure if they call it Judge Goudge, but it was Stephen
- 2 Goudge authorized an inquiry into that pathologist's
- practice with specifically looking at those in which a
- determination of shaken baby syndrome was one of the
- underlying theories of causation.
- 6 There was an outcome from that from which
- 7 they prescribed I'm not sure if the pathologist lost his
- job, but I think he did, and that as all of us around the
- country how can we improve our practice to make sure that
- unscientific things don't enter into a forensic 10
- evaluation. 11
- 12 Q When was that inquiry?
- 13 2007ish, I believe.
- 14 You've said that subdural plus retinal
- 15 hemorrhages plus a history that you believe is not a good
- explanation is a diagnostic for child abuse. Is that
- 17 correct?

19

- 18 A I don't think I said that here.
 - Do you agree with that?
- 20 A I think there's a lot more that has to go into
- 21 it, but I think that you are starting to point to an
- abusive picture if you have noncontact subdural, if you
- have retinal hemorrhages that are of a specific nature,
- 24 specifically if they have a fold or schisis and I don't
- 25 have a history of trauma that fits and, you go down this

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- 1 differential list, that doesn't have any applicability or
- 2 causation.
- 3 Q Would you defer to a forensic pathologist as to
- 4 the cause and manner of death of Chloe Britt?
- 5 A Defer, what does that mean?
- 6 That they would have more training and would
- provide a better opinion, a more expert opinion than you
- would, not being a forensic pathologist?
- 9 A I think there are a lot of colleagues in the
- 10 world that I would respect their opinion. As far as for
- 11 deferred opinion, I think my opinion is just as good, and
- 12 we could have a good discussion about who knows more or
- 13 what. They certainly have tools that I don't have, but
- 14 just like I have tools that they don't have, whether
- 15 you're talking about magnetic resonance imaging and
- 16 things we can do on living kids that they can't do. And
- 17 there's certain things you can do to children that have
- 18 deceased that I can't do. So I think we're
- 19 complementary, but I think we should be each
- 20 knowledgeable in the other's practice if that's the job
- 21 that we're in.
- Q As part of your job -- well, let's make it 22
- 23 broader than that. As part of the program in the state
- 24 of Mississippi, are you aware of any experts in child
- 25 abuse that looked into Chloe Britt's injuries or death at

- 1 the time that it occurred?
- 2 A Other than Dr. Hayne, I'm not aware of anyone
- else that might've been involved. And I know for a fact 3
- there was no board-certified child abuse pediatrician
- ever in the state of Mississippi before me.
- 6 Q Do you have guidelines that you use for
- 7 investigating infant death?
- A There are guidelines that exist, so we do use 8
- 9 the sudden unexpected infant death investigation protocol
- 10 through the Centers for Disease Control. Royal we again.
- 11 The state of Mississippi does. So the coroner's office,
- we were able to secure grants that pays them if they do 12
- 13 it to encourage them to do it, because that informs us
- why infants are dying in the state of Mississippi. So
- 15 that's one protocol that I'm aware of. After that or
- 16 outside of that, I'm not aware of any specific protocols 17 that are followed in the state of Mississippi.
- Q And so that protocol is the CDC-provided 18
- 19 protocol. Is that correct?
- 20 A Yes, sir.

- Q And when did that protocol come into effect?
- 22 A God, I used to train on it. Probably late
- 23 '90s, early 2000s, so somewhere around that. It's
- 24 constantly being modified.
- 25 Q That was my next question. Do you recall when

8

9

1 was the last time it was modified?

- A We had a training where I was trained maybe
- 3 two, three, maybe as much as four years ago. So they 4 totally revised the form. So they constantly look at the
- 5 questions that are on there. You're talking to the
- 6 family of a dead infant that just died. It's fresh. So
- 7 there's been many meta-analysis and statistical analysis,
- 8 which questions are the most important to ask without
- 9 being tedious. So the question and how the questions are
- 10 asked have changed over time. I don't recall the exact
- 11 last time, though. But my recollections are around
- 12 three, four years ago.
- 13 Q Did you note some bruises on the inside of
- 14 Chloe's scalp?

2

- 15 A Dr. Havne did, yes.
- 16 Q Do you know how she got those bruises?
- 17
- 18 Q Did you examine the subdural blood?
- A I did not. 19

1

- 20 Q What is Terson's syndrome?
- 21 A Terson syndrome was first described by a French
- 22 ophthalmologist. He made an observation note that in his
- adult stroke patients where they had subarachnoid
- 24 bleeding that he would notice ipsilateral, or same side,
- 25 to the stroke hemorrhaging into the back of the eye. And

- Page 115 1 that's how it started. It's subsequently evolved where
- any time there was bleeding in the head, subdural or
- subarachnoid, and ipsilateral, or same side, bleeding,
- that people would call it Terson syndrome. It's not
- technically really a syndrome. These were just
- 6 observations. And as far as its applicability to
- children, it's questionable.
 - Q Did Chloe have cerebral edema?
 - I didn't capture it if she did. And she may
- 10 have died too fast to develop cerebral edema is my
- thoughts. So it's not in the autopsy report, and for 11
- 12 that reason I would say no, I don't think she did.
- 13 Q Did you find any evidence of fractures to
- 14 Chloe's bones?
- 15 A There were no skull fractures. That is
- 16 specifically mentioned.
- 17 Q Any other fractures?
- 18 A There's no mention of any other fractures, but
- I also didn't see any evidence that other fractures were 19
- 20 sought with respect to the autopsy report. Except for
- the skull, I mean, the skull is visible once you remove 21
- 22 the scalp. But I'm not aware of any other X rays that
- 23 looked for any.
- 24 Q The Swedish report that came out in 2016, who
- 25 did that report?

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- So the Sweds, much like we do, have -- in
- 2 America we have an Institute of Medicine, which is a
- 3 collection of some of our best scientists that sit and
- 4 try to decide where we're going to go with research and
- 5 things like that. So the Swedish equivalent of that was
- 6 charged with this particular question, and that's who 7
- developed the report. 8
- Q What is your understanding just in a broad 9 sense of what's included in that report?
- 10 A So it was a literature review. It was not
- 11 actually a study. So it reviewed I believe -- it's
- 12 almost comical to say this, but it reviewed 3,000 studies
- and dismissed all but two. And that's one of the major
- 14 critiques of it is that it's methodologically unsound.
- 15 As we speak, there is a secondary review.
- 16 So they were asked to present all their data before
- 17 publication, because we knew it was coming. And they
- 18 refused. In fact, I asked Brad Smith to request that in
- 19 an official capacity because I couldn't get it, and he
- 20 got a letter denying that they were going to give it to
- 21 him, so that we could provide it to our own scientists to
- 22 see what that meant. So that's my understanding of that
- 23 review.
- 24 Q What was the conclusion?
- 25 A Which is interesting. So the conclusion is a

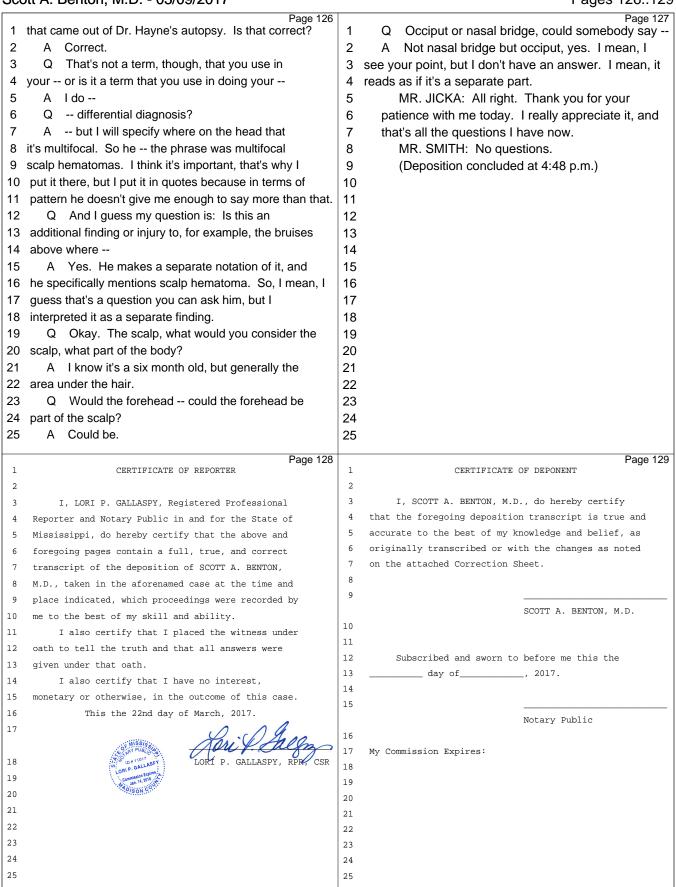
- Page 117 very limited one. It says that you can't use the triad
- of retinal hemorrhages, subdural, and cerebral or
- encephalopathy to conclude that a child had been abused.
 - Q Do you agree with that?
- 5 A Yeah. I don't think anyone ever said that
- simply using those three findings equals abuse. I mean,
- I already gave you a full list of other reasons why those
- findings could be something else.
- 9 Q So you don't have any criticism of the
- 10 conclusions of the Swedish report that came out.
- 11 A Oh, no, we do have -- I --
- 12 Q What are they?
- 13 A -- royal we. So the conclusion is more than
 - that. So this has -- as you are aware in the fact that
- 15 you're even asking me about this, this has gotten
- 16 international prominence, much as the Goudge Inquiry did,
- 17 much as any other of forming a basis.
- 18 Now, what you probably don't know, or
- 19 maybe you do know, is that the former director of the
- 20 Swedish equivalent -- I can't remember what SDU stands
- 21 for, but whatever those initials stand for, his son was
- 22 accused in California of shaking his child to death, and
- he spent a good, considerable effort trying to assist his 23
- son, as any good parent would do. And it's our 25 understanding that that's the basis of the reason for

Page 118 Page 119 1 pushing for this, to come to sort of a conclusion that 1 just a second to look at that. 2 this is as unscientific, it lacks merit and shouldn't be 2 Maybe just to focus you, Dr. Benton, I'm 3 used to define child abuse. That I have a problem with, going to ask you questions on the bottom of 415 beginning 4 and so does the rest of my colleagues. with -- you can look at the question on 18, but going Q You would agree with me that this Swedish from 415, 18 through the top of 416. 5 6 version of the SDU is not a fringe group. Correct? 6 A Yes, sir. 7 A lagree. Q This is the direct examination of Dr. Dar. Do 8 Q The -you know who Dr. Dar is? 9 A But the --9 A If I'm not mistaken, that was the baby's 10 Q -- what is your -primary care physician. I mean --10 A -- I'm sorry, I'm going to add to that. Q Sure --11 11 12 Q Yeah. 12 A -- do you agree or --13 A The Swedish Pediatric Society has roundly 13 Q -- yeah, no, I'm not trying to pop quiz you. 14 condemned what has gone on as being tainted, as not being 14 A No, I know, but I also know that you know the 15 open, as not being part of the scientific process that 15 answer. There were three physicians in the emergency 16 we're used to, which suggests why. And I think you're room. Dr. Dar was the primary care physician of that 16 going to hear more about this in the next ensuing months. 17 child. 18 So it becomes to take on a fringe when there's not an 18 Q The question was asked, "Why don't you tell us what you observed about the baby." You see that on 415? 19 openness to the inquiry. 19 20 MR. SMITH: Do you need a break? 20 A Yes, sir. Q And it says, "Baby was being intubated." What 21 THE WITNESS: I'm good. 21 22 (Exhibit 5 marked) 22 does that mean? 23 BY MR. JICKA: 23 A It's not very specific, but in my 24 Q All right. Dr. Benton, let me hand you 24 understanding, they're putting a tube into the airway. 25 Exhibit 5, and I've given a copy to Brad. I'll give you 25 Q Was --Page 120 Page 121 1 A You can intubate many things, but it's usually 1 MR. JICKA: All right. Why don't we go off the 2 the airway they're referring to. 2 record, and I will organize and try to complete your Q "Was blue around the mouth. Pupils were fixed. 3 3 deposition. Okay, sir? Thank you. 4 So I walk onto her...side first, and so I had this luxury 4 (OFF THE RECORD 4:22 p.m.) 5 of being able to look in her eyes because the rest was (ON THE RECORD 4:40 p.m.) 5 6 being done, and I said -- pupils were fixed which BY MR. JICKA: 7 means -- which is a sign of brain dead." Do you agree, 7 Q Dr. Benton, I have just a few more questions 8 Dr. Benton, that fixed pupils is a sign of being brain 8 for you, sir. 9 dead? 9 When you said that you had spoken with 10 A It certainly goes along with brain death, but 10 Dr. Steven Hayne over a period of time, have you 11 we don't use it as a criteria for brain death. 11 discussed with Steven Hayne the Jeffrey Hayard case? 12 Q Going on it says, "Pupils were fixed and 12 A No, sir. 13 dilated. So I look through her pupils and I see 13 Q When you said that you reviewed the transcript 14 hemorrhages in her retina which means -- which is so very of Jeffrey Havard regarding the history of the fall, what 15 specific of this kind of injury." Did I read that 15 transcript are you talking about? 16 correctly? 16 A My memory -- and perhaps it's not a transcript, 17 A Yes. 17 but there are direct quotes, I thought it was a Q And the next question, "What kind of injury is 18 transcript, of his description of what happened. And I 18 19 that?" "Being a shaken baby. Retinal hemorrhages. 19 thought it was a custodial interrogation. 20 Nothing else causes that..." Do you agree that retinal 20 Q It's not on the stuff that you gave us, and I 21 hemorrhages are only caused by shaking? 21 didn't know -- that we could find. 22 A No. 22 A Everything I have on that disk is all that I 23 Q Would you disagree with this testimony from 23 had, so it's somewhere in there. 24 Dr. Dar? 24 Q All right. 25 A Yes. 25 A And I'm pulling those direct quotes. I might

25 of follow-up questions.

Page 123 Page 122 1 be able to tell you from my handwritten notes, which I 1 referencing, do you now remember the name of it by don't have with me -chance? 2 3 Q And that's --3 Α No, but I can get that to you too. 4 -- what the source was. 4 If you will do that for me, get that to Brad --5 5 Q And that's the next question: Where are those Α Or if you'd like, I can look it up on my 6 notes? 6 laptop. 7 A In my office. 7 Q Sure, absolutely. Whatever you want to do to Q Okay. Will you produce those notes to us? 8 short-circuit, that's great. 9 9 Paul Kleiman, that's the editor, professor of 10 Q Answer out loud for me, please. 10 radiology at Harvard. Now for the title of the book. One 11 A No, sir. 11 12 Q I mean, I totally get the gist, but I want it 12 second. 13 to show in the record. 13 Sure. Did you say Kleiman? A Yes, sir. 14 Paul Kleiman, K-L-E-I-M-A-N. 14 15 Q Why not? 15 Shoot, I don't have the Internet. I've 16 A I mean, they're my work product. They're not got to turn on my phone. 16 17 organized. They are meaningful to me but probably 17 THE WITNESS: Do you have Internet? wouldn't be meaningful or misinterpreted perhaps by you 18 MR. SMITH: Uh-huh. or others. 19 19 THE WITNESS: Just do Paul Kleiman, radiology 20 Q And I understand your position. Will you do me 20 textbook, and it should come up. 21 the favor of securing those in case a court does order at 21 A Diagnostic Imaging of Child Abuse is the title, some point that they be produced? 22 third edition. 22 23 A Sure. 23 BY MR. JICKA: 24 Q 24 Don't shred them or burn them or lose them. Q Thank you. I see on the information you 25 brought -- and I'll turn Graham's computer around so you The textbook on your desk that you were Page 124 Page 125 1 can see it -- is a letter from Brad where he's producing 1 If you assume that Jeffrey Havard had 2 two DVRs to you, and looks like each of the DVRs are the 2 Chloe about shoulder height at the time that he dropped her and that the first -- that as she fell the first hit 3 same. Is that right? They were identical? 4 A I didn't check them. I mean, that goes to our that she made was onto the toilet and then a second coordinator. I presume they were identical. strike on the floor, if you look at your findings here in 6 Q Who's your coordinator? the types of injuries, which of those would be consistent 7 A Amanda Sanford and Candace -- why am I having with that assumption or scenario? A Well, I mean, he describes definitely that the 8 trouble with last names today? That's terrible. 8 9 Q Poor Candace. leg hit the lid of the toilet first, so none of these fit 10 A Poor Candace, yes. I can't think of her last the leg. Not saying that the leg didn't hit the toilet, 11 name. saying it's just that there's no injury here that 12 Q The information that was on each of these DVRs. 12 reflects that. He said that it's possible -- actually, 13 did you download that onto this jump drive? he said the torso hit the tank and possibly the head hit, 14 A No. So the process at the University is we so I would give you, take your pick, one impact to the 15 have our own secure server. My coordinator would take 15 head on the tank possible. 16 that, upload it, file my file to the server, which locks 16 And then as far as the floor goes, he 17 when it is and locks it down. It's our safe way of 17 couldn't describe that the head hit the floor at all. So 18 storing things and documenting. it's possible other parts fell and then the kid slumped 19 Q Where are the disks that -- or the DVRs that -over. So let's take worst-case scenario, the head did 20 A Destroyed. We don't keep paper. We don't keep 20 hit the carpeted floor, pick one other opined injury and 21 attribute it to that. Other than that, I can't 21 disks. We store it on the server. 22 Q If you'll look, do you still have Exhibit 2? 22 differentiate between what did because we don't have the 23 Flip to your report, the report part of that Exhibit 2, 23 kinematics to look at. 24 please. On page 5 looking at your chart, I had a couple 24 Q The term multifocal using quotation marks, my

25 understanding of your testimony is that that's a term



		Page 130	
1	CORRECT	TION SHEET	
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3	I, SCOTT A. BENTON, M.	D., do hereby certify	
4	that the following correct:	ons and additions are	
5	true and accurate to the be		
6	belief.		
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	1 997 5:17	27:2 85:14 90:16	-
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