

ABORTION PROVIDERS IN MISSOURI AND THE PUBLIC RECORD

QUESTIONABLE HEALTH CARE IN THE SHOW ME STATE

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NOTICE

The publisher attests this is not a complete accounting of the illegal, vile, or other wrongful activities of those who have worked for or served as agents of abortion providers in Missouri, or in the St. Louis or Kansas City metropolitan areas in any way. The publisher attests these are merely a sample of the illegal, vile, and other wrongful activity these individuals committed.

The publisher attests what he and others found was objectionable enough. He also believes what he and they found brings legitimate questions about the skill sets, capacities, criminal intent, and fitness to hold licenses or engage in any commercial activity requiring the public trust of the people who operate, work for, and contract for abortion providers in Missouri, the St. Louis, and the Kansas City metropolitan areas.

The author and publisher, after reviewing the public record, found abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas evidently committed decades of acts of wrongdoing. If the record was searched fully, it no doubt would yield many more such cases.

The author and publisher found no evidence the abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas ever apologized for these acts. They on the contrary considered them acceptable behavior by their low standards.

Documents available to the public form the backbone of this report. The author cites them extensively in the text so you the reader will know where the info underpinning this report came from. There are several thousand pages of public records this report depends upon and summarizes.

The publisher and the author did not coerce the subjects of this report into reportedly or evidently acting contemptibly. Nor did the publisher or the author coerce people into suing abortion providers for malpractice or wrongful death, performing autopsies on their victims, or reporting about their evident or apparent wrongful actions in the media.

Nor did the publisher or the author coerce the subjects' associates so named into evidently or reportedly behaving in the manner that attracted the attention of the records this report is based upon.

In said cases, the author merely reported on and the publisher merely published the records as they existed and as the author and publisher found them.

NOTE: In case of any possible disagreement between the police and fire department documents and the summaries of these documents in this report, and/or health department records or civil case records and/or other quoted sources and the summaries of these documents, the documents will likely be more accurate, because the summaries arose from the documents.

The publisher is familiar with laws regarding nuisance lawsuits, malicious prosecution, and RICO. He will protect his rights to the fullest extent of the law if unjustly challenged in court by anyone he fairly criticized.

Kevin Sherlock
Sherlock Research
Publisher

PREFACE

In the days when abortion on demand was illegal, criminals -- usually sleazy doctors, nurses, and midwives looking for some easy side money -- dismembered the unborn and exploited their mothers. The newspapers contained many accounts of these abortionists preying on young women and girls.

There was a connection between abortion providers and the criminal underworld. In multiple cities, the Mob controlled the abortion racket. Or abortion doctors, relying on soft prosecutors, organized and controlled abortion rings. Two Chicago area abortionists (nurse Ada Martin and her boss Doctor Josephine Gabler) fronted John Dillinger the money he needed to break out of a jail and go on the lam.

One of the best pieces of propaganda the advocates of abortion used to get abortion legalized was that legal abortion would keep these sleazy doctors out of the trade and put it into the hands of more "respectable" doctors ... so it would be safer for women. Actually, when abortion on demand became legal, those abortion providers who still had medical licenses simply continued what they were doing and took out ads in the Yellow Pages.

Too many women and girls (or their loved ones) have found out the hard way that making abortion legal didn't make it safe for them. Many, many girls and women have been unable to have sex for long periods of time because the doctors performed their abortions so hamfistedly. Many, many girls and women have wound up in the emergency rooms of hospitals bleeding uncontrollably or deathly sick from infection because the doctors botched their abortions. Many, many of these girls and women have had to undergo hysterectomies, and some have died.

Contrary to what abortion facility staffers and abortion advocates tell women and girls, abortion is invasive surgery that poses short-term and long-term risks to them. Contrary to the media image of the good-hearted doctor who performs abortions to be a servant to women, the doctor who performs abortions does so almost exclusively for the money -- and some have become obscenely rich.

Contrary to the media image of the abortion provider being a skilled professional, the typical abortion provider is often a malpractice risk who may not even carry malpractice insurance. In fact, many, many abortion providers are the bottom dwellers of the medical profession ... and they have the malpractice records and revocation of staff privileges at hospitals to prove it! The typical abortion provider may act unprofessionally in other areas as well.

Some abortion providers have gotten in trouble for sexually exploiting girls or women, and some of them have gotten into trouble with the law for insurance fraud or pushing drugs.

The malpractice cases themselves are as bizarre as almost anything you'll read in a tabloid. The sad thing is that these cases involve the real lives of women and girls ... and those who love them.

A few highlights of these cases follow:

Women and girls have accused Missouri and St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas abortion providers of botching abortions and leaving fetal parts inside them.

Women have accused abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas of lacerating or otherwise severely damaging their uteruses, cervixes, and bowels. Some women have had to undergo hysterectomies as a result. Other women said they have been unable to have sex for long periods of time after undergoing abortions at the hands of these abortion providers.

Many women and girls have evidently had to undergo life-saving emergency surgery or corrective treatment in hospitals after undergoing abortions at the hands of abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas

Others weren't so lucky. They died after undergoing abortions or other treatments at the hands of abortionists in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas.

Abortion providers' non-abortion patients have also sued them for malpractice. A lot.

The vast majority of those women and girls who abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas have wounded have not sued them for malpractice. We obtained ambulance run information from the locations in Missouri and St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas where Planned Parenthood staffers perform surgical abortions. There were at least 80 estimated such calls when a city or county emergency medical service's people had to go to these Planned Parenthood facilities over the decade 2010-2019 to rescue victims. Few if any resulted in lawsuits.

Some judges in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas consider torn uteruses, lacerated arteries, botched abortions, and missed ectopic pregnancies to be acceptable and understandable risks of abortion. This mindset aborts a lot of malpractice cases before they can be filed. But that doesn't mean women and girls didn't suffer horrible injuries at the hands of abortion providers.

Most recent abortions are mifepristone aka RU-486 "chemical coathanger" abortions. Abortion providers tell women and girls if they run into trouble, to present themselves to hospitals or first responders as miscarriage victims. Since abortion providers are not good at availability for follow-up care, on the surface this looks like a good idea. After all, a girl won't bleed to death if the abortionist who gave her the mifepristone is not available.

Ohio requires abortion providers to report RU-486 complications, and Ohio abortionists reported more than 800 complications in the last decade. Many females did not return to get the abortion providers to pay for the complications they caused. Perhaps 2000 or more girls or young women suffered complications from mifepristone in Ohio in the past decade. Many thousands of girls and young women nationwide suffered from mifepristone complication in the last decade.

Government paramedics and emergency room medical staffers had to treat thousands of girls and young women suffering from mifepristone complications in the past decade. Abortion providers escape paying for treating complications of most of the victims by essentially dumping them on the health care system. We the people pay for abortion complication treatments, thru our taxes and thru our insurance premiums.

In Missouri, Planned Parenthood abortion providers have refused to report complications, in repeated and open violation of state law. So all abortion complication reporting, to include abortion pill complication reporting, in Missouri is worthless since the biggest providers in the state have been openly breaking the law by refusing to take accountability for the damage they have inflicted.

The most widespread case involving Planned Parenthood was their contract lab losing about 20,000 slides for Pap smear screening – screening Planned Parenthood facilities in Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas and other unnamed states were only willing to pay \$5 a screen for. The Planned Parenthood affiliates sued, but did not request women and girls to come in for followup exams at the time they filed suit. In other words, after getting a lab company to do thousands of tests for next to nothing, Planned Parenthood officials were willing to endanger -- by their own estimates -- the health of a minimum of 5000 to 6000 girls and women suspected of cancer and as many as 20,000 girls and women by not having retested in a timely manner thousands of their patients who had test results as much as five months overdue.

Then there is the case of the talent scouts at Planned Parenthood hiring Carl Burpo, an elderly abortionist in the St. Louis area with a string of malpractice cases to his discredit. Burpo would be a regular in court as a defendant in a case where quite a few women and a girl accused him of sexual assault or other sex offenses, and where prosecutors accused him of a string of drug crimes and theft of public money crimes. Planned Parenthood officials stonewalled on the sex abuse charges and impeded the prosecutors' efforts to investigate their guy.

No one ever held a gun to any abortion provider's head to make him or her commit malpractice or commit health code violations. Nor did anyone ever hold a gun to any abortion provider's head to make him or her aid and abet those who have committed rape or incest or other sexual abuse crimes by providing abortions and/or birth control and/or venereal disease treatment to their victims, while refusing to report their victimizations, in massive violations of the mandated reporting laws of the states in which they practice (and malpractice). They chose to commit all of these unsafe and/or evil acts on their own. It's who they are.

After reading this report, you may still support abortion on demand without limits. But you won't confuse abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas with Albert Schweitzer or Mother Teresa ever again.

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INTRODUCTION

For the last half-century, abortion on demand has been legal in Missouri most years. Recently, Missouri lawmakers made abortion illegal unless the woman or girl was a victim of a life-threatening or severe health-threatening condition.

The publisher is willing to allow abortion in cases of life and extreme health of the mother, rape, and incest. The publisher wonders aloud why too many abortion providers have operated for roughly 50 years in Missouri without having to answer for the substandard medicine they have provided and without having to answer for the protection to rapists and committers of incest and other sex offenders they have provided.

This report looks at the track record of many of the busiest abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas. (In Illinois and in Kansas, abortions are easier to obtain. Abortion providers with Missouri doctor licenses often obtain doctor licenses in these states too so they can continue killing for profit.) Despite their medical licenses, too many abortion providers in Missouri and nearby can't seem to stop themselves from damaging and sometimes killing women and girls with their surgeries.

The vast majority of abortion providers have not been disciplined despite their malpractice cases and the ambulance runs they have been responsible for. The vast majority of abortion providers have not been disciplined despite their massive refusals to report girls who are victims of rape or incest, while profiting from providing them with abortions and/or venereal disease treatment and/or birth control.

The public record suggests public health officials in Missouri and neighboring southern Illinois and eastern Kansas have been doing substandard jobs in monitoring and disciplining licensed abortion providers who have committed so many acts of malpractice that government and private ambulances are busy transporting their victims to hospital emergency rooms. Public health officials all too often have sat on their hands for decades in not disciplining these abortion providers.

The public record suggests child protective services people and prosecutors have likewise apparently been derelict in their duties to protect sex abuse victims from rapists, incestors, and statutory rapists by letting abortion providers violate the mandated reporting laws massively. Abortion providers, especially those of Planned Parenthood who make considerable money on providing birth control and VD treatment to underage girls, profit from the nonprosecution of those who put girls in situations where they are taken to these providers for treatment that will cover up the evidence of the sexual abuses.

If it's about saving women's lives, state public health officials, prosecutors, and political leaders, including those who favor abortion on demand, would spend time culling the unsafe abortionists and regulating abortion as if it was real medicine instead of some politically protected cult infertility rite. They would also prosecute abortion providers, especially those of Planned Parenthood, for aiding and abetting hundreds of rapists, incestors, and statutory rapists every year.

MISSOURI AND NEARBY VICTIMS OF CHOICE – A SAMPLER

Barbara Lee Davis. This woman died June 14, 1977, hours after undergoing an abortion at Hope Clinic for Women in Granite City, in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

The Perry County, Illinois medical examiner who performed the autopsy on Barbara Lee said her family members found her near death in bed at home and noted she was pronounced dead at a hospital in her hometown of Pinckneyville. The medical examiner also reported finding a 1-1/2 inch tear in her uterus, a cut uterine artery, two quarts of blood in her pelvic region, and a piece of the baby's spine and the baby's face imbedded in a 1-1/2 pint blood clot in her uterus. He determined she bled to death from the uterine rupture.

According to a published account, Barbara Lee bled to death from a ruptured uterus. The reporter noted the abortion facility apparently had no admitting agreement with any local hospital for women in need of emergency care, even though Illinois state law required it.

(Sources: a 10/13/77 article in *The Wanderer* and the Perry County medical examiner's autopsy report)

Diane Boyd. This 19-year-old retarded girl died October 23, 1981, after undergoing an abortion at Reproductive Health Services in St. Louis. Barbara Bates, Diane's mother, sued Reproductive Health Services over her death. She charged abortion provider Robert Crist failed to check Diane's medical records before performing the abortion on her. Diane's mother said Diane suffered breathing depression during the abortion, which led to her death the next day.

Diane Boyd's death was the tragic conclusion to her sad life. Diane, according to her mother's court petition, was so severely retarded that her mother committed her to a state mental institution. Diane's mother alleged Diane was beaten and raped in the state-operated St. Louis Developmental Disability Treatment Center in July 1981, and that she became pregnant as the result of being raped. Diane's mother signed the consent form for her to undergo an abortion, and the abortion was arranged to take place at Reproductive Health Services.

Diane's mother charged Crist and the Reproductive Health Services staffers didn't check Diane's medical records before they plied her with drugs and performed the abortion. Diane was taking the anti-psychotic drug Thorazine, her mother said, and the abortion facility staffers gave her Valium and the narcotic painkiller Sublimaze. She also implied Crist performed a risky kind of abortion on Diane, saying the type of abortion he performed was contraindicated because Diane was already in her second trimester of pregnancy.

The St. Louis medical examiner determined Diane died because of her reaction to the Sublimaze dose given to her, according to a reporter who wrote about Crist's connection to a Texas girl's abortion-related death.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The Physician's Desk Reference notes Thorazine in the presence of a large dose of a depressant like Sublimaze is dangerous. Likewise, it notes Sublimaze must be used carefully to avoid causing breathing depression.

Barbara Bates sued the state of Missouri for allowing Diane to be beaten and raped. And in her suit against Crist and Reproductive Health Services, she accused them of not having heart-monitoring equipment, general anesthetic equipment, or adequate resuscitation equipment on premises, as well as causing Diane to die by their negligence.

Lawyers for Crist and Reproductive Health Services filed to get their client's case dismissed or at least uncoupled from the case against the state of Missouri. A judge did allow their case to be severed (disconnected) from the case against the state in February 1982. Lawyers for the state and the officials named in the lawsuit then argued the case against the state and the officials should be dismissed on grounds of sovereign immunity and official immunity. Judge James Corcoran dismissed the case against the state and its officials in May 1982.

Barbara Bates' lawyer appealed Judge Corcoran's ruling, but state appellate court judges upheld the ruling in December 1983. Eventually, judge George Adolf dismissed the rest of the case without prejudice in September 1986 for Barbara Bates' failure to prosecute.

(The source on Diane's death is the malpractice lawsuit her mother filed in St. Louis City Circuit Court (Case 812-11077) over her death. The source on the St. Louis medical examiner's determination of Diane's cause of death is a 11/6/91 article in the Kansas City *Star*.)

Sandra Kaiser. Geneva Edison, Sandra's mother, sued Reproductive Health Services over the suicide of Sandra. Sandra, then a 14-year-old girl, had undergone a vacuum abortion at the facility in October 1984, and, reportedly suffering from post-abortion depression, did away with herself a month later, a couple of days after her 15th birthday party.

Sandra picked a very painful way to die. About 11 p.m. November 19, 1984, she threw herself in front of an oncoming car. This car and a second vehicle struck her. Sandra was taken to a hospital, where she died four hours later.

Ms. Edison charged neither she nor Sandra had given informed consent for the abortion under Missouri law, and that Reproductive Health Services agents -- who should have known about post-abortion depression -- still didn't inform Sandra about it or arrange for any post-abortion counseling or for any psychological care or psychiatric care for Sandra.

Records at Reproductive Health Services indicated Sandra was pregnant with twins, and the name "Jackson" was on the doctor's signature block on the waiver form Sandra signed.

An autopsy done on Sandra by a St. Louis medical examiner hours after she died showed she died from a severed aorta and other massive head and chest injuries. The medical examiner found no drugs but some alcohol in Sandra's blood.

She also noted Sandra's uterine wall had a thick brown shaggy layer of matter 1/3 inch thick that was evidently unrelated to the injuries she suffered when the cars struck her. (Sandra's most devastating wounds from the vehicles were to her head and upper torso. She suffered multiple head injuries, a broken pelvis, 11 broken ribs, and a ruptured aorta, which caused her to bleed to death.) Microscopic examination showed this was a thick layer of blood clots mixed with pieces of the decidua (the uterine inner lining formed during pregnancy and related tissue) evidently left inside Sandra after the abortion that were undergoing necrosis (cell death).

This points to possible malpractice by the staffer who performed the abortion. It may also be possible that this problem may have triggered a system imbalance (or unrelieved pain) that helped play a part in Sandra's depression.

In deposition, Sandra's sister Karen Kaiser said she helped arrange for Sandra's abortion and went with her to the facility. She also testified that Sandra slept a lot and cried a lot from the day of the abortion until the day she died, that she skipped school often, that her housework performance dropped, and that she became withdrawn. Dr. Dermott Smith, a psychiatrist, studied Sandra's case, and in an affidavit, he blamed Sandra's suicide on Reproductive Health Services' poor "counseling" and screening and nonexistent followup.

The case went to trial in 1991. Members of a jury ruled the staffers of Reproductive Health Services were not guilty of negligence.

(Sources: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 872-06358, and a 3/2/91 article in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*)

Stacy Ruckman. This 23-year-old woman died of an anesthetic overdose given her by Missouri abortion provider Scott Barrett before he performed an abortion on her in the late afternoon of February 20, 1988. Barrett evidently gave Stacy such a large dose of a local anesthetic while prepping her for an abortion in his Central Health Center for Women abortion facility in Springfield that she stopped breathing, suffered a seizure, went into cardiac arrest, and died later that night.

Stacy's parents sued Barrett over her death. They had an autopsy performed on Stacy; the autopsy report on Stacy showed the pathologist determined she most likely died from an overdose ("toxic level") of lidocaine anesthetic.

The pathologist said Barrett started performing the abortion on Stacy about 5 p.m. and wrapped up the abortion about a half-hour later. He said the anesthetic overdose which Barrett gave Stacy caused her to suffer a seizure, then cardiac arrest. He said paramedics called to the facility about 6:30 p.m. discovered Stacy wasn't breathing and had no pulse; he said they had to suction "copious amounts of blood" from Stacy's airways, then took her to a hospital. Six hours after Barrett finished the abortion on Stacy, the pathologist said, she was pronounced dead.

The pathologist noted Stacy's brain and lungs suffered edema. He also found a "curettage defect" in Stacy's uterus, as well as clotted and unclotted blood in her uterus and cervix, and a small amount of decidua (pregnancy tissue).

In January 1991, a jury awarded Stacy's parents \$25.3 million for her wrongful death.

Missouri public health officials investigated Barrett over Stacy's death and charged him with gross negligence as a result. They also investigated the abortion provider for a number of other acts of negligence and/or wrongdoing. Missouri public health officials revoked Barrett's license in 1992.

(The source for Stacy's death is the lawsuit her parents filed (Case No. CV188-675CC2) in Greene County Circuit Court in Springfield over her death. A 1/29/91 article in the *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* is the source for the jury award.)

Erna Fisher. This 18-year-old woman died shortly after undergoing an abortion at the hands of Kansas City area abortion provider Dennis W. Miller on March 30, 1988.

According to a newspaper article and a wire service report, this is how Erna died:

Erna jerked upright during the abortion, then went rigid from an apparent seizure, and started vomiting. Miller had prescribed Erna a painkiller that he knew could cause vomiting, and didn't check to see if she had eaten ... which meant she had something in her that she could throw up.

Miller continued the abortion while Erna was choking on her own vomit. Miller didn't try to resuscitate Erna or give her oxygen. He didn't even clear Erna's airway between the time she vomited and the time an ambulance arrived to take her to a hospital.

Erna had asked her mother to be with her during the abortion because she was frightened. And Erna's fears came true. She died in front of her mother's eyes ... and all her mother could do was hold her hand.

Why didn't Miller try to save Erna from choking to death on her own vomit? "Since I didn't realize what was going on, I don't think it would have made any difference," Miller said in a sworn deposition.

Because of Erna's death, Kansas authorities suspended Miller from doing abortions in his office for one year, a Kansas City *Star* reporter wrote. However, he added, they allowed Miller to continue doing abortions at licensed facilities. Miller continued doing abortions at a facility named Comprehensive Health for Women in nearby Overland Park.

"We have a lot of confidence in him (Miller)," Comprehensive Health for Women director Adele Hughey said, according to the reporter. "He knows how to provide excellent abortion services and is very good."

Ms. Adele must be easy to please. The reporter noted Miller in 1989 paid Erna's relatives \$475,000 to settle a lawsuit they filed against him. He noted Miller settled for roughly \$700,000 three other malpractice cases in the Kansas City area in the late 1980s and 1990 with women patients or survivors. Two cases involved abortions. He also noted Miller flunked the Missouri state medical exam three times and gave up his try for a license in that state; he took six tries to pass the medical exam in Kansas.

(Sources: a 5/10/88 Associated Press article and a 6/3/90 article from the Kansas City *Star*)

Nichole Williams. This 22-year-old woman, a single mother of three, suffered respiratory problems while Robert Crist was performing a first-trimester abortion on her at Reproductive Health Services April 25, 1997. Crist completed the abortion, and only then did he have an assistant call for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived about 15 minutes later, Nichole was in cardiac arrest. The paramedics took her to Barnes-Jewish Hospital, where she died about an hour after Crist started the abortion. By 1997, Reproductive Health Services was part of Planned Parenthood's abortion empire.

The city medical examiner determined Nichole died of an amniotic fluid embolism that got into her bloodstream. (This can cause breathing failure, heart stoppage, and/or bleeding to death due to blood failure to coagulate.) The medical examiner did not fault Crist for Nichole's death, even though an abortion had to take place for the amniotic fluid to enter her bloodstream.

(Sources: St. Louis Post-Dispatch articles 4/29/1997, 5/4/1997, and 5/11/1997; Sedalia, MO Democrat 6/13/1997)

MALPRACTICE AND ABORTION PROVIDERS

This report covers the malpractice records of the following abortion providers in Missouri and Metro Saint Louis and Metro Kansas City.

Scott Barrett. He was sued for malpractice 5 times in Missouri; 3 involved abortions. His negligence while performing an abortion on Stacy Ruckman caused her to die. Missouri officials revoked his medical license in 1992. They also wrote him up for botching two other abortions of women who did not sue him.

Bolivar Escobedo. He was sued for malpractice 8 times in Missouri; 6 involved abortions. Missouri officials suspended his license for two years in 1994. They also wrote him up for botching two other abortions of women who did not sue him.

Jennifer Reeves. She is listed by multiple commercial medical sites as a doctor at Hope Clinic for Women. She has been sued for malpractice once in Missouri. The case was settled out of court for close to \$800,000 in 2021. She has no actions against her license by Missouri authorities. She obtained the license in 2013 when she graduated from medical school, then worked in Georgia, got another Missouri license in 2021, and now has an Illinois license.

Allen Palmer. He has been sued 16 times for malpractice in Missouri and 2 times in Illinois. Of these, 3 involved abortions, and one involved reportedly allowing a resident to do an abortion on his patient that caused the victim physical damage. Missouri officials put him on probation for five years in 1981 over his income tax evasion conviction, but never for substandard medical practice. Kansas officials suspended his license 90 days in 2017 because he botched a sex offender case by failing to preserve fetal tissue obtained during an abortion procedure he performed on a 13-year-old girl. He still has a Missouri license at the time of this report.

Yogendra Shah. He has been sued for malpractice 18 times in Illinois; 6 involved abortion and one more was likely for abortion. He has no license actions in Missouri or Illinois. He held a Missouri license from 1973 thru 2007. He has held an Illinois license since 1974.

Darwin Jackson. He has been sued for malpractice 7 times in Missouri and 5 times in Illinois. Of these, 7 involved abortions and one likely involved abortion. He also may have helped caused the death of Sandra Kaiser. He had no license actions in Missouri. He held a Missouri license from 1977 thru 2004; state officials did not discipline him.

Robert Crist. He has been sued for malpractice 11 times in Missouri, 2 times in Texas (not counting the death of 17-year-old Latachie Veal), and one time in Kansas. Of these, 11 involved abortion, and another case likely involved an abortion. He reportedly caused the abortion-related deaths of Diane Boyd, Latachie Veal, and Nichole Williams. He also was sued for putting Linda McCown in “vegetative state” after a tubal ligation at a Planned Parenthood facility in Kansas. Missouri authorities suspended his license for 2 months in

2004 for failure to file or pay taxes, but never for substandard medical practice. He held a Missouri license from 1976 thru 2017, then let it lapse.

Justin Diedrich. He was sued for malpractice once while working at Planned Parenthood in St. Louis. He has also been sued for malpractice once while working at Planned Parenthood in California. Both cases involved abortions. He has no license actions in Missouri. He held a Missouri license from 2013 thru 2023. He was at last check in Southern California.

David Eisenberg. He has been sued for malpractice 2 times in Missouri. One of the cases was for abortion. In the other, he was charged with killing Anna Becker when he bungled her hysterectomy. He at last check was married to Erin King, an abortionist at Hope Clinic for Women across the river from St. Louis in Granite City, Illinois. As medical director for Planned Parenthood's Reproductive Health Services abortion facility, he questioned why state inspectors were writing up his staffers for hands cleaning violations. Eisenberg has held a Missouri license since 2009, and has had no actions against it.

Margaret Baum. She has worked for Planned Parenthood in the St. Louis area and for Hope Clinic for Women. She has been sued for malpractice once in Missouri and once in Illinois. The 2024 Illinois case involved sex change treatments at Planned Parenthood. She has had no license actions in Missouri. She has held a Missouri license since 2004.

Colleen McNicholas. She has been sued for malpractice once in Missouri, for horribly botching a delivery ... and the case was settled out of court. She was a circuit riding abortionist earlier in her career. She was performing abortions for Planned Parenthood in the college town of Columbia. She was cited for using a suction abortion machine with a moldy hose on women and girls. Her inability to get hospital privileges helped lead to the revocation of the Columbia facility's abortion surgery privileges. Planned Parenthood promoted her to be its "chief medical officer" for their St. Louis area affiliate. She has had no license actions in Missouri. She has held a Missouri license since 2011.

Herbert Hodes. He was sued for malpractice 10 times in Kansas; 3 involved abortions. He had no license actions in Kansas. He held a Kansas license from 1970 until 2017, when he let it lapse.

Dennis Miller. He has been sued for malpractice at least 1 time in Missouri and 5 times in Kansas. (In the case of the wrongful death of Patty Taylor, the family's attorney claimed Miller had been sued 10 times since he left medical school in the 1970s.) He was responsible for the abortion-related death of Erna Fisher. Kansas authorities reprimanded him in 1996: "Specifically, Licensee maintained presigned prescription forms for controlled substances." He held a license in Kansas from 1982 thru 2018. He died.

Orrin Moore. Moore, the medical director at Planned Parenthood's Comprehensive Health for Women abortion facility in Overland Park, Kansas, was sued for malpractice 1 time in Missouri, 1 time in Georgia, and 8 times in New York (9 involved abortion, and one of these was the death of Dawn Mack) in the 15 years before the talent scouts of

Planned Parenthood recruited him to be the medical director at Comprehensive (and the apparently easy-to-impress regulators of Kansas welcomed Moore into the state). Moore was sued for negligent supervision by a Planned Parenthood customer in the Kansas City area. Moore still has a Kansas medical license at the time of this report.

Carl Burpo. This Planned Parenthood hireling was sued for malpractice at least 6 times in St. Louis Metro area St. Clair County, Illinois during the last 15 years he had a license. He was also charged with 21 sex abuse crimes in 1992, 7 drug offenses in 1993, and 35 public service fraud cases in 1995. Illinois officials finally suspended his license in 1995, shortly before he pleaded guilty to public fund fraud and illegally prescribing drugs (and escaping punishment for reportedly sexually abusing eight young women and a girl). He died in 1999, after living a professional life of malpractice, public fund fraud, mishandling drugs, and sexually abusing girls and young women.

This report also takes a peek at Planned Parenthood in Missouri and in the Kansas and Illinois counties across from Kansas City and St. Louis. It also covers the malpractice cases of Hope Clinic for Women across the river from St. Louis, and of Reproductive Health Services in St. Louis before Planned Parenthood took it over in 1996.

Reproductive Health Services. This St. Louis abortion facility has been sued 12 times, with the deaths of teenage girls Diane Bailey and Sandra Kaiser on their hands, before Planned Parenthood took it over in 1996. Since Planned Parenthood took it over, their staffers have been sued more times -- the death of Nichole Williams is on their hands.

Hope Clinic for Women. This St. Louis Metro facility in Granite City, IL has been sued 11 times for malpractice in Illinois. Of these cases, 9 involved abortions and the other 2 likely involved abortion. (Court clerks said they could not locate the complaints for these cases.) The abortion facility's staffer(s) also got the place sued for reportedly blabbing about a woman's abortion.

Planned Parenthood. Planned Parenthood has been sued 9 times for malpractice in the St. Louis area; 6 involved abortion and one likely involved abortion. Another woman sued them for throwing out the remains of her child they aborted and hiding the snafu from her; before the abortion she specified she wanted his remains for a funeral service. Planned Parenthood has been sued 4 times for malpractice in the Kansas City area. And when Planned Parenthood was active in central Missouri, they were sued 2 times for malpractice in Boone County. They were sued once in Illinois for botching a sex change treatment. They were sued in federal court in Missouri by two black women. One charged they bungled her abortion and caused her to undergo a hysterectomy. The other said staffers forced treatments on her and restrained her from leaving till she paid them.

Kansas officials pulled them into court in 2017 because their staffers botched a sex offender case by disposing of fetal tissue obtained during an abortion procedure performed on a 13-year-old girl. They went essentially unpunished for this stunt.

CASES AGAINST NON-PLANNED PARENTHOOD ABORTION PROVIDERS IN MISSOURI

SCOTT BARRETT'S CASES

Arvin W. The mother of this little boy sued Scott Barrett for malpractice after Barrett evidently harmed the child in delivery in 1980. Arvin's mother's petition read:

"Defendant, in treating plaintiff, was negligent in one or more of the following respects:

- a. Defendant failed to diagnose the presence of a large fetus;
- b. Defendant used forceps and a vacuum extractor with excessive force;
- c. Defendant used forceps and a vacuum extractor in an untimely fashion;
- d. Defendant failed to allow the mother to go through a spontaneous delivery;
- e. Defendant used forceps in delivery when one was not called for.

As the result of the negligence as aforesaid, plaintiff suffered serious, permanent and painful injuries including a right brachial plexus palsy, loss of the use of the right arm, a deformity of the right arm; he was caused to undergo additional medical procedures and will be caused to undergo additional medical procedures in the future"

An order approving settlement noted the case was settled for \$95,000 and the court docket notes a stipulation for dismissal in May 1996.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 22942-09022)

Larry and Judith Ruckman. The parents of Stacy Ruckman sued Scott Barrett for causing the death of their daughter Stacy Ruckman when he horribly botched an abortion he performed on her and she died.

Stacy's parents appeared for Barrett's wrongful death trial, but Barrett did not.

The jurors returned this verdict 1/28/1991: "WE THE UNDERSIGNED JURORS, ASSESS THE DAMAGES OF PLAINTIFFS LARRY RAY RUCKMAN AND JUDITH KAY RUCKMAN AS FOLLOWS: FOR PAST ECONOMIC DAMAGES, INCLUDING PAST MEDICAL DAMAGES \$14,000.00; FOR PAST NON-ECONOMIC DAMAGES, \$150,000.00; FOR FUTURE MEDICAL DAMAGES, \$0; FOR FUTURE ECONOMIC DAMAGES EXCLUDING FUTURE MEDICAL DAMAGES, \$65,000.00; FOR FUTURE

NON-ECONOMIC DAMAGES, \$100,000.00; FOR AGGRAVATING DAMAGES, \$25,000,000.00; TOTAL DAMAGES \$25,329,000.00.”

Signed: William J. Nelson, Raymond Mertes, Ronald L. Moody, Lynna Percy, Eda Anne Moffatt Brown, Nancy McDowell, Eugene Myers, Doris J. Pachi, Don Murray. Verdict approved and filed. Jury discharged.

Barrett appealed the verdict. Missouri Southern District appellate judges rejected his appeal in June 1992.

(Source: Greene County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 31188-675CC)

Wendy M. She sued Scott Barrett and Bolivar Escobedo and Womens Health Center in 1986. The case was resolved in August 1989.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21581390)

Marsha U. This woman said Barrett had her hospitalized for a hysterectomy and the removal of an ovary in 1985. She said she started suffering a watery discharge from her vagina starting two days after her release from the hospital. She said Barrett prescribed her drugs for vaginal infection.

Marsha said Barrett had her hospitalized at Jewish Hospital four days after she made the discharge complaint. She said the staffers treated her for a urinary tract infection and urinary incontinence. She said Barrett saw her for follow-up treatment in his office after the hospital treatment, then she had to go back to the hospital for follow-up treatment. She said finally a urologist examined her and he diagnosed Barrett had done the hysterectomy so incompetently he cut a vesico-vaginal fistula from her bladder into her vagina and she was discharging urine from the puncture in her bladder into the cut in her vagina.

The case was dismissed in April 1988.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21555520)

Pier A. She sued Scott Barrett and Ladies Center of St. Louis for personal injury/malpractice in 1984. She charged he bungled an abortion he performed on her in 1984 so totally that the child survived it, and she gave birth to him later in 1984. The case was resolved in 1986.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21518182)

BARRETT UNDER FIRE AFTER KILLING WOMAN

Missouri authorities charged Springfield abortion provider Scott Barrett with grossly negligent misconduct in February 1990 after a woman died following treatment at his Central Health Center for Women facility. Officials in the Show Me State were less than pleased with the way Barrett treated this woman, and they were unimpressed with some of Barrett's other practices as well. Assistant Attorney General Sara Trower filed the complaint against Barrett with the state's Administrative Hearing Commission. She urged the commission members to take action against Barrett's license.

According to the complaint, prosecutor Ms. Trower accused Barrett of the following grossly negligent and other illegal acts:

1. Barrett perforated the uterus of a woman while performing an abortion on her in 1988. The woman started bleeding heavily while still at Barrett's facility, but Barrett did nothing to help her and allowed her condition to deteriorate. He also failed to use (or failed to have readily available) proper emergency equipment to treat her, and failed to transfer her reasonably quickly to a facility where she could get proper medical care.
2. Barrett injected a toxic dose of anesthetic directly into a woman's bloodstream while preparing to perform an abortion on her at his facility in 1988. The woman, Stacy Ruckman, suffered a seizure, stopped breathing, and went into cardiac arrest. Barrett failed to use (or failed to have readily available) equipment to resuscitate the woman, and she died.
3. Barrett performed an incomplete abortion on a woman in 1989. She suffered an infection as a result.
4. Barrett routinely administered anesthetic improperly (too much too fast). Besides, his facility was ill-equipped to treat women and girls who developed adverse reactions to anesthetic.
5. Barrett maintained little control over narcotics and other controlled substances. Barrett pre-signed drug prescriptions so his staffers could give women prescriptions for drugs when he was not at the facility. Also, Barrett allowed staffers access to drugs when he was not present.
6. Barrett operated his abortion facility without a license.
7. Barrett performed abortions in Springfield even though he didn't have surgical privileges at any hospital in the area.

COMMENT: Performing abortions without surgical privileges at any nearby hospital is selfish indifference to women's health as well as a violation of a law. The main purpose of such a law is to ensure the safety of women and girls when abortion providers botch their abortions and lack the skill and/or equipment to treat

their injuries at their facilities. This kind of law should also keep questionable doctors (those considered substandard enough to be barred from performing surgery in area hospitals) from performing surgery in an office without adequate safeguards, emergency equipment, and trained surgical staffer backup.

Barrett issued a blanket denial to most of the charges. He whined, "This is just another tactic by the governor and the attorney general to further eliminate (abortion) providers."

Members of the Missouri State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts revoked Barrett's license in August 1992. They ordered he could not apply for reinstatement for seven years.

(Sources: State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts Case No. 90-255HA, and a 3/7/90 Associated Press wire service article)

BARRETT PRAISED BY STRIP CLUB MANAGER

Will Schmitt of the Springfield News-Leader on 12/17/2016 wrote an article about a man who in 1991 shot and wounded two people in the abortion facility in which Barrett did the abortion that sent Stacy Ruckman to her grave.

He said Barrett, who was a carpetbagger who drove to Springfield to do abortions, drowned his sorrows about the incident at a local strip club. The writer said a strip club manager said Barrett was a regular who would drop \$100 to \$150 a night.

"One line of inquiry led police to interview a strip club manager, who praised the doctor as a "very good customer and a good friend" who would spend \$100 to \$150 every other night of the week.

Barrett came into the strip club the night after the shooting, the manager told police. He was drinking a lot and saying very little, but what he reportedly said stuck with the manager: "As long as Claudia (one of the abortion facility workers who was shot) is alive, I'll see that she is taken care of."

Ironically, Claudia, when interviewed for the article, had nothing to say about whether or not Barrett was helping her financially when she was paralyzed blocking the shooter from gaining access to Barrett.

BARRETT AND MISSOURI OFFICIALS ATTACKED IN NEWSPAPER

An editorial in the 6/14/1991 *Southeast Missourian* (Cape Girardeau) summed up Barrett's and Missouri regulators' failings. It read:

"Abortion remains a front burner issue in this nation and likely will be so for some time. Beyond the moral and political dilemma this poses for many Americans, there is a medical consideration for those faced with these critical decisions. The current investigation of a Missouri doctor who has performed abortions in Cape Girardeau gives no cause for confidence in the argument that abortion is but a minor surgical procedure.

The case of Dr. Scott Barrett Jr. should be a disturbing one for persons on both sides the abortion debate. The state of Missouri has looked into complaints about Barrett for 16 months; the complaints have been filed by physicians, former patients and the Missouri Department of Health. He is also faced with a \$25 million wrongful death verdict awarded this year to parents of a 23-year-old woman who died during a 1988 abortion Barrett was performing. Through all this, he continues to perform abortions three days a week at his Springfield, Mo., clinic, though he does so without medical privileges at local hospitals, an apparent violation of state law.

Other complaints made against Barrett ranged from perforating a woman's uterus during an abortion, failure to transport the woman to an emergency facility and, in a separate incident, failure to remove the entire fetus during a procedure.

Barrett had been hired by Dr. Bolivar Escobedo to perform abortions at Escobedo's Women's Health Center in Cape Girardeau. Barrett was on leave from the local clinic when the Missouri Board of Healing Arts filed a complaint against him in early 1990. Escobedo also lacked surgical privileges at Cape Girardeau hospitals and had been named in an eight-count complaint before the Board of Healing Arts.

Even if abortion is a matter of national debate, the laws as they stand now even with any fluctuations caused by court decisions should be clear to all involved. If Barrett has failed to live up to standards of competency as a physician, if he has refused to provide the state with information necessary to determine his fitness to operate a clinic that performs legal procedures, then his right to practice medicine should be rescinded.

Complaints against Barrett have lingered for at least 16 months, yet he continues his practice unhindered. Why are the regulatory bodies so slow to act, either in clearing the doctor or condemning him?"

BOLIVAR ESCOBEDO'S CASES

Wendy McLaughlin. She sued Scott Barrett and Bolivar Escobedo and Women's Health Center in 1986. The case was resolved in August 1989.
(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21581390)

Katrina M. She sued Bolivar Escobedo and Womens Health Center of West County for personal injury. She charged Escobedo bungled an abortion he performed on her in 1984 so totally she was still pregnant when she reported for induction into the US Army and basic training a few weeks later. She said the Army discharged her, she went back to St. Louis, and gave birth to her child later that year. The case was resolved in July 1988.
(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21542086)

Annette B. Annette charged Bolivar Escobedo punctured her uterus so severely during an abortion he performed on her in 1983, that she had to undergo a hysterectomy. She sued Escobedo and Womens Health Center of West County in 1984, and sued them again for malpractice in 1985. The 1984 case was ended later in 1984. The 1985 case was resolved in July 1988.
(Sources: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case Nos. 21503876 and 21525313)

Tammy B. She sued Bolivar Escobedo and Women's Health Center in 1984 over an abortion she underwent in 1983. She said Escobedo used the suction tool on her so negligently he damaged her reproductive organ(s) and caused her hemorrhaging so severe she had to undergo corrective surgery in a hospital. The case was resolved in January 1985.
(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21503718)

Barbara B. She sued Bolivar Escobedo in 1983, and sued him again in 1986. She charged Escobedo bungled an abortion he performed on her in 1982 so totally that her son survived it. The 1983 case was ended in December 1985. The 1986 case was resolved in August 1988.
(Sources: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case Nos. 21490433 and 21554622)

Eva Fleischer. She and Alfred Fleischer sued Bolivar Escobedo and Regency Park Gynecology Center in 1983. She said she was a business rival of Escobedo's who ran a business called Reproductive Health Services (not to be confused with the slaughterhouse presently run by Planned Parenthood), and yet she rented an office to him in the office facility she owned. She said Escobedo was aggressively filming her clients and others on her property in an attempt to intimidate them. The case was resolved in April 1987.
(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21495745)

Angela G. She sued Bolivar Escobedo and Regency Park Gynecological Center for personal injury in 1982. She charged Escobedo lacerated her uterus while performing an abortion on her in 1982, and did not repair the damage he caused. As a result, she said, she hemorrhaged and had to endure an extended hospital stay.

The case was resolved in December 1985.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21479694)

Shari and Terry Rich. They sued Bolivar Escobedo in 1978. The case was disposed of. (Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21404694-M)

And..... **John Hoogstraten.** He sued Bolivar Escobedo and Plastic Aesthetic and Reconstructive Surgery Inc. for malpractice in 1994. The case was dismissed by parties in August 1994.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21660476)

ESCOBEDO CHARGED WITH GROSS MALPRACTICE

Missouri authorities in February 1990 charged St. Louis abortion provider Bolivar Escobedo committed grossly negligent misconduct. Assistant Attorney General Sara Trower filed the complaint against Escobedo with the state's Administrative Hearing Commission. She urged the commission members to take action against Escobedo's license.

According to the complaint, prosecutor Ms. Trower accused Escobedo of the following grossly negligent and other illegal acts:

1. Escobedo performed an abortion on a woman in Cape Girardeau in 1983 so negligently that the baby survived it.
2. Escobedo stopped an abortion he was performing on a six-weeks pregnant woman in the St. Louis area in 1986. He told the woman her cervix was too crooked for him to perform the abortion, so she would have to come back a month later. She returned a month later, and Escobedo botched two more attempts to abort her baby -- but he still charged her \$65 more. After the woman left Escobedo's office, she began to bleed severely from the vagina. Three days later, she had to undergo an emergency abortion at a hospital because the baby and her uterus were infected.
3. Missouri Department of Health officials had previously revoked Escobedo's controlled substances registration in September 1988.

4. Escobedo maintained virtually no control over narcotics and other controlled substances. Escobedo pre-signed drug prescriptions so his staffers could give women prescriptions for drugs when he was not at his facility. Escobedo transferred drugs between his St. Louis area facility and his Cape Girardeau facility without keeping proper Drug Enforcement Agency records; he also failed to keep adequate drug records in other areas as well. Escobedo also failed to maintain adequate security for his drug stocks to prevent theft and other diversions of drugs; he also failed to report the loss and/or theft of drugs. Finally, Escobedo used an acetaminophen and codeine mixture without a prescription, and allowed his staffers unlimited access to his supply of this mixture for headache relief without giving them prescriptions for it.

5. Escobedo operated his abortion facilities without licenses.

6. Escobedo's facilities lacked blood supplies, registered nurses, and equipment for treating seizures, bleeding, shock, respiratory arrest, and cardiac arrest.

7. Escobedo performed abortions without having surgical privileges at any hospital in Missouri.

Escobedo refused to comment on the charges.

Members of the Missouri State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts revoked Escobedo's license January 1, 1994. They ordered he could not apply for reinstatement for two years.

(Sources: State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts Case No. 90-256HA, and a 3/7/90 Associated Press wire service article)

DARWIN JACKSON'S NON-REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SVCS. CASES

Karen S. She sued Hope Clinic for Women, Darwin Jackson, and Yogendra Shah for negligence. Karen charged Jackson botched an abortion he performed on her in 2001, and neither Jackson nor Shah nor anyone else at Hope Clinic rendered her competent corrective care.

This report covers this case in more detail later.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2002L001162)

Nancy M. She sued Darwin Jackson and Barnes-Jewish Hospital for malpractice over treatment he rendered at the hospital in 2000. She said she hired Jackson to excise a lesion in her back at the hospital, but he also decided to cut into her next to her left shoulder blade without her consent. She said Jackson caused her bodily harm and caused embarrassing scarring to the area. Defendants settled out of court with Nancy, per the docket's note of a December 2002 settlement approval order. The stipulation for dismissal came in February 2003, per the docket.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22012-00216)

Dannie R. The father of this boy sued Darwin Jackson, a female osteopath, and Forest Park Hospital for hideous damage they caused her son during his delivery in 1998. The complaint said the following:

"During the course of Plaintiff's birth, his fetal heart tones were abnormally low and in distress. Defendants negligently failed to take action to deliver the child in a timely fashion and waited applying a vacuum. When the vacuum was applied, it was unsuccessful.

When forceps were applied, they were used negligently so that Plaintiff's right eye was crushed, causing the loss of his right eye."

Jackson's lawyer filed a motion to accept a structured settlement in January 2003. The judge approved the settlement in February 2003. The entry for stipulation for dismissal of the case due to a settlement by parties appeared on the docket the same day.

(Sources: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case Nos. 22022-07122 and 22002-07548)

Regina G. She sued Darwin Jackson and Jewish Hospital for malpractice over their treatment of her and her daughter Pamela in 1987. Regina charged Pamela suffered fetal distress, and instead of performing a C-section on her, Jackson and the others attempted to deliver Pamela vaginally. She said Pamela suffered horrible injuries as a result. Her complaint said:

“Pamela G was caused to sustain severe intrauterine distress, anoxia and hypoxia and was thereby caused to sustain serious, permanent, and debilitating bodily injuries, to wit; she was caused to undergo emergency resuscitation measures, additional medical and surgical care, treatments and procedures, and additional hospital confinements, she was caused to sustain severe and irreversible brain damage and damage to her nerves and nervous system; she was caused to be severely and permanently handicapped, physically and mentally; she was caused to suffer severe and permanent muscular and neurologic damage and the use, movement and function of portions of her body has been permanently impaired; she was caused to be rendered permanently incapable of independent living or functioning; she was caused to suffer and sustain severe discomfort, pain, and mental anguish over the course of her extended hospitalization and thereafter, and she shall ever suffer same in the future. As a direct result of her injuries, plaintiffs ability to function, work, labor, earn wages, and enjoy the ordinary pursuits of life has been seriously and permanently impaired or destroyed.”

Defendants settled with Regina out of court; a judge issued an order approving the settlement in February 1999. The docket noted a satisfaction of judgment and stipulation for dismissal in May 1999.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22962-01016)

Darwin Jackson had some other courthouse business away from his alleged underperformance for women in the surgery room. Here are summaries of these.

Lennell Jackson. She sued Darwin Jackson for child support. Judge Thomas Frawley noted the abortionist owed more than \$9000 in child support and issued the following order in January 2000:

“Entered order to/for Order And Judgment Of Contempt and Warrant And Commitment. Husband is in contempt for his willful failure to pay all amounts required for support of the minor child for support. Husband shall be and remain incarcerated in the St. Louis City Jail until he pays the sum of \$9128.20 as per memorandum filed. SO ORDERED: 22602-JUDGE THOMAS FRAWLEY”

The court docket indicated a judge issued an assignment of wages order to the oft-sued Albany Medical Surgical Center abortion facility in Chicago in October 2003. Jackson was working there.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22953-04769-01)

Sherry N. She sued Darwin Jackson, other doctors, and OB-GYN Specialties in 1998.

Sherry, an employee of OB-GYN Specialties, charged Michael Johnson, one of the three principals of OB-GYN Specialties told her he wanted to have sex with her. Sherry said Johnson sexually harassed her on the job starting in 1994 by touching her inappropriately and pressuring her for sex. Sherry said Johnson abused her from 1994 thru 1996 when Jackson and Belcher took Johnson in as a partner in their business, and he continued to abuse her thru most of 1997 after she joined OB-GYN Specialties also.

Sherry she worked for all three of the doctors in 1996 and 1997. She said Jackson and Belcher did nothing to stop Johnson from abusing her. So she said she quit the practice toward the end of 1997.

Sherry said she suffered health problems, and suffered the loss of her hair due to the stress of being constantly sexually abused on the job. She said she also had to undergo psychotherapy over the abuse.

Sherry named two patients who Johnson reportedly abused. One patient reportedly complained to the state medical board against Johnson, but he continued in his ways, she said.

Sherry sued Johnson for sexually abusing her and sued Jackson and Belcher as co-employers for doing nothing to stop the abuse. Jackson settled out of court with Sherry in April 2001.

The case against Jackson and Belcher went to trial in June 2001. The judge, after hearing the case, put the case on hold in late June 2001. He did not re-open the case until 2003. In 2003, the judge allowed more time for the lawyers for Sherry and the defendants to submit proposed findings of fact. In June 2004, the judge ruled in Sherry's favor and issued an order demanding Jackson and Belcher pay Sherry \$130,000 for emotional damages and \$25,750 in lost wages.

Jackson filed a suggestion of bankruptcy in August 2004. In May 2005 a judge issued a ruling for Sherry against Belcher for the money, plus another \$75,000 or so for legal fees. He crossed Jackson off of the ruling.

COMMENT: This was possibly because Johnson had settled, Jackson was talking about being bankrupt, and Belcher was the only doctor of the three former partners left who had an interest in OB-GYN Specialties who could be readily levied upon.

Belcher appealed in June 2005. The appellate court judges returned the case to the local court. The judge issued a consent order and judgment in October 2006. Sherry's lawyer filed a satisfaction of judgment in January 2008, after having to garnish Belcher, per the docket.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22982-10085)

Keane Insurance Group. They won a default judgment of \$12,660 against Darwin Jackson in April 2000. They had to file a number of garnishments, and apparently never collected.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 2199AC-24384)

Missouri Division of Employment Security. This agency won a judgment against Darwin Jackson for unpaid money owed in December 2001. They registered a satisfaction of judgment on Jackson in April 2003 for \$2,648.59.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 2101TJ-05166)

Missouri Division of Employment Security. This agency won a judgment against Darwin Jackson for unpaid money owed in November 2002. They registered a satisfaction of judgment on Jackson in April 2003 for \$1,143.26.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 2101TJ-04380)

State of Missouri. The state won a judgment against Darwin Jackson for \$437.93 in October 1996. The court record on line indicated it was a tax action.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21C96-21069)

JENNIFER REEVES' CASE

Maria V. She sued Jennifer Reeves, Kristen Fried, Comprehensive Health Services, other doctors, and University Physician Associates for malpractice in 2017.

The jury reached a verdict in January 2020 in Maria's favor. Four days later, the defendants appealed the verdict. In March 2020, defendants got the judgment amended (presumably downward) and Maria's lawyer appealed this move in April 2020.

Judge Alok Ahuja of the Missouri Court of Appeals (Western District) issued the following in February 2021:

"WD83485 Jackson County (Consolidated with WD83490, WD83722 and WD83781) Before Division One Judges: Alok Ahuja, P.J., Thomas H. Newton, and Thomas N. Chapman, J.J.

Maria V filed a medical malpractice action against multiple physicians and against University Physician Associates, which employed several of the individual defendants. In her petition, (she) alleged that the physicians had acted negligently in multiple respects in connection with the delivery of her child, and her post-partum care, at Truman Medical Center in Kansas City in September 2015. Ms. V alleged that as a result of the physicians' negligence, she was required to undergo multiple surgeries, and experienced a variety of serious and permanent injuries.

After a trial, a jury awarded Ms. V \$30,000 in economic damages, and \$1 million in non-economic damages. The circuit court reduced Ms. V's noneconomic damages award to \$748,828, the inflation-adjusted cap on non-economic damages imposed by § 538.210.2(2), RSMo, in cases of catastrophic personal injury.

Both Ms. V and the defendants appeal. In her appeal, Ms. V contends that the damages limitations found in § 538.210 violate her right to a trial by jury guaranteed in Article I, § 22(a) of the Missouri Constitution. Ms. V has filed a motion to transfer the case to the Missouri Supreme Court, on the basis that her constitutional challenge to § 538.210 invokes the Supreme Court's exclusive appellate jurisdiction under Article V, § 3 of the Missouri Constitution.

MOTION TO TRANSFER GRANTED, AND CASE ORDERED TRANSFERRED TO MISSOURI SUPREME COURT."

Appellate justices of Missouri's Western Division appellate court sent all the appeals cases to the Missouri Supreme Court in March 2021. In July 2021, the Missouri Supreme Court justices affirmed the circuit court judge's total award of \$778,828 to Maria.

In their ruling, the justices noted the following:

“In August 2017, Ms. V filed suit against the Physicians in the Jackson County circuit court. Her petition alleged the Physicians acted negligently in the Caesarean delivery of her child and in her postpartum care at Truman Medical Center in Kansas City. (She) averred that the Physicians' alleged negligence caused her to undergo multiple surgeries, including a total abdominal hysterectomy, and suffer major injuries including cardiac arrest, massive internal bleeding, a transverse bladder laceration, abdominal scarring, permanent leakage of urine through the vagina, and pain during urination and sexual intercourse.”

In September 2021, Maria's attorney filed a satisfaction of judgment.

Jennifer Reeves, on her Georgia Composite Medical Board license record, stated she had a judgment of \$778,828 against her and the award date was 1/6/2020. She didn't specify how much of the judgment her insurer or she had to pay due to her own wrongful actions.

(Sources: Jackson County Circuit Court Case No. 1716-CV20186, Missouri's Court of Appeals (Western Division) Case Nos. WD83485, WD83490, WD83722, and WD83781, Missouri Supreme Court Case No. SC98977)

ALLEN PALMER'S CASES

ALLEN PALMER SUES MISSOURI OFFICIALS FOR DEMANDING HE PERFORM ABORTIONS IN AN AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER-STATUS FACILITY

Allen Palmer, in an affidavit, complained he did abortions in his office in St. Louis County and didn't want to have to get an ambulatory surgical center license to continue doing abortions. He said it would cost him too much to do so.

Earlier in the affidavit, Palmer bragged: "I am board certified in obstetrics-gynecology and I hold admitting privileges at four hospitals in Missouri. I also am a clinical instructor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis and a distinguished fellow in the American College of Osteopathic Obstetricians and Gynecologists."

Then he whined: "Moreover, my medical practice at WCG is not financially sustainable without the revenue I currently receive from performing abortions there. Accordingly, if I cannot perform abortions at WCG, I will be forced to close my medical practice entirely."

COMMENT: A guy like Palmer, with all those alleged admitting privileges and credentials, should have been able to make a living in real medicine.

Palmer did not mention he had been sued for malpractice much more often than the average OB-GYN. Nor did he volunteer he was a convicted felon for federal tax fraud (following). Perhaps his substandard skills and his substandard character played a role in legitimate medical facility operators not opening their arms to him. Perhaps his thievery, his bungling malpractice in legitimate medicine, and his butchery and callousness in his willingness to take thousands of human lives caused him enough professional damage that he had to do abortions instead of practice legitimate medicine more often. Pepe LePalmer had an air about him.

(This doesn't even count Palmer having to carpetbag over to Kansas to be a backup abortionist for Planned Parenthood. His role in destroying evidence in a sexual offense case involving a 13-year-old girl victim would lay ahead of him and is covered in detail later.)

It's not that Palmer was an ace at what he did and didn't need the extra help. The following lawsuits attest to his apparent lapses when wielding surgical tools and his need for competent backup.

Palmer is typical of abortion providers who put profit ahead of health care.

(Source: Palmer affidavit, Allen Palmer v. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Case No. 08AC-CC00408)

Antoinette B. She sued Allen Palmer for botching an abortion he performed on her at the Hope Clinic for Women in 2006. Antoinette, who was 17 at the time, said Palmer left portions of the baby inside her after the abortion. She said Palmer caused her an infection so severe that its effects would leave her sterile. Antoinette dismissed her case without prejudice in August 2008.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2008L000442)

Brandy H. She sued Hope Clinic for Women, Lisa Memmel, and Allen Palmer. Palmer was slated to do the abortion on her, she said, but an inexperienced abortionist named Lisa Memmel did it instead. Brandy said she suffered “physical injuries, emotional harm, medical expenses (including past and future medical expenses), disability, disfigurement, and the loss of a normal life.”

Defendants settled out of court with Brandy in March 2012.
This case receives more detailed coverage later in this report.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2008L000343)

Carrie B. She sued Allen Palmer and Women’s Care Gynecology and others for malpractice in 2010. She charged Palmer performed a laparoscopically assisted supracervical hysterectomy on her at Christian Hospital Northeast-Northwest in 2008 and perforated her sigmoid colon in the process. As a result, she said, she suffered an abscess and sepsis, suffered kidney damage, and required another hospital stay (with medical bills totaling about \$260,000) to correct the damage Palmer had done to her. Carrie’s husband sued for loss of consortium

The case went to trial. In January 2015, jury members returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 10SL-CC02562)

Elaine P. She charged Allen Palmer botched an abortion he performed on her in 1997 in his Women’s Care Gynecology office. It turned out she was ectopically pregnant, she said, and continued to carry an ectopic pregnancy after Palmer took tissue out of her that was not the fetus in question. Several days later, she said, she suffered a ruptured ectopic pregnancy and had to be rushed to a hospital and undergo emergency surgery to be saved from bleeding to death. Elaine’s husband sued for loss of consortium.

Defendants settled out of court with Elaine in November 1999.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 2199CC-00393)

Daisy McComb. As a guardian, she sued Allen Palmer and others in 1995. She dismissed her case in 1997. The docket noted the case was “dismissed by parties.” (Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21681319)

Barbara J. She sued Allen Palmer, Robert Pearl, and Normandy Osteopathic Hospital for malpractice in 1989. The case was resolved in February 1992. (Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21589183)

Doris S. She sued Allen Palmer, Womens Care, and Community Surgical Center for malpractice in 1988. She said she suffered a year of incompetence from Palmer, starting with female sterilization she underwent at his hands at Community Surgical Center in late 1986. She said she became pregnant anyway, and Palmer had her undergo an abortion at his Womens Care office in early 1987. (No other doctor was named in the petition as having done the abortion at Womens Care.) She said she became pregnant again and suffered a miscarriage in late 1987.

Doris sued the defendants for physical damage she said she suffered from the botched sterilization surgery and abortion. The case was resolved in 1989. (Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21586354)

Stephanie M. She sued Allen Palmer, Timothy Bell, Community Surgical Center, and Normandy Osteopathic Hospital for malpractice in 1988. The case was resolved in December 1988. (Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21585776)

Lori M. This woman’s husband charged Allen Palmer, while treating Lori at Normandy Osteopathic Hospital in 1987, “negligently failed to timely diagnose a condition of pregnancy induced hypertension, toxemia and eclampsia, and negligently failed to timely and adequately institute proper care and treatment for said conditions.”

“As a direct result of the aforesaid negligence,” the lawyer added, “plaintiff Lori M sustained a stroke and brain damage resulting in neurologic, cognitive damage and disabilities including fine motor skill impairment, speech impairment, seizures and visual problems, impairment of comprehension and memory.”

The case was resolved in 1991. (Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21580571)

Tina B. She charged Palmer bungled bilateral tubal ligation surgery he performed on her at Normandy Osteopathic Hospital South in 1986 so thoroughly that she became pregnant within a year of the bungled sterilization surgery. Her husband also sued for loss

of consortium and for the costs of raising a child. The Bs dismissed their case without prejudice in May 1990.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21578134)

Deborah D. She sued Allen Palmer, Robert Pearl, Womenscare, and Normandy Osteopathic Hospital for malpractice in 1987. The case was resolved in February 1989.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21562683)

Johnnie B. She charged Allen Palmer greatly bungled a hysterectomy he performed on her at Normandy Osteopathic Hospital North in 1976. She said he also rendered her negligent follow-up care for several years.

She said he put a stitch in her bladder negligently during the surgery

Johnnie said she suffered recurring problems and she returned to Palmer for almost a decade. She said Palmer never did resolve her problems.

Johnnie said she sought out another doctor for help in 1984. She said she was suffering from gross hematuria (blood in urine) on and off for several months and was burning after urination. She said the other doctor had her undergo an intravenous pyelogram (X-ray exam of the urinary tract). The September 1984 test revealed a “curvilinear opaque shadow” on the bladder, she said.

Due to the concerning results, Johnnie said, she underwent cystoscopy at Deaconess Hospital. The cystoscopy, she said, revealed a bladder lesion on the right bladder wall approximately one inch long and brown in color.

Days later, she said she had to undergo “cystoscopy and a transurethral resection of the bladder to aid in removal of a stone which was found to be attached to a bluish-green suture.” Johnnie said: “This suture was a foreign body which was stitched into Plaintiff’s urinary bladder during the bladder surgery in March 1976.”

The case was resolved in 1986.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21545224)

Jessie D. She charged Allen Palmer incompetently ligated her right fallopian tube in 1978. As a result, she said, she became pregnant in 1979, underwent an abortion, and suffered physical and emotional damage from the abortion. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium. The case was resolved in 1986.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21510073)

Sheila C. She sued Allen Palmer, St. Louis Surgicare, and others for malpractice in 1984. She charged Allen Palmer performed a tubal ligation on her negligently and failed to render her proper and timely post-operative care. She said she suffered an infection at the site of the tubal ligation, and Palmer failed to detect the infection and treat it. As a result, she said, she developed an infection that caused her female problems, and required corrective operations and medical treatment. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium. The case was resolved in 1984.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21509449)

Candace K. She sued Allen Palmer, Robert Pearl, and Normandy Osteopathic Hospital for malpractice in 1983. The case was resolved in 1986.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21494007)

Victoria T. She sued Allen Palmer, others, and Normandy Osteopathic Hospital for malpractice in two cases. She filed the first case in 1982 and it was resolved in February 1986. She filed the second case in 1987, and it was resolved in June 1988.

(Sources: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case Nos. 21473152 and 21556288)

Dianne C. She sued Allen Palmer and the Roitman & Palmer Women's Clinical Group for personal injury. She charged Palmer bungled a tubal ligation he performed on her in 1980 and as a result she became pregnant in 1982. The case was resolved in 1983.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21479000)

Linda A. She sued Allen Palmer and Normandy Osteopathic Hospital for malpractice two times. Both cases were resolved in 1980.

(Sources: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21416514M, and St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21421591)

Donna M. She sued Allen Palmer, others, and Normandy Osteopathic Hospital South for malpractice in 1976. The case was dismissed without prejudice in September 1979.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21390015)

And Martin J. Roitman. Roitman, Allen Palmer's partner sued him for stealing money from their joint abortion practice for five years, and papering the thefts over in the practice's records. Later in this report is an account how both Roitman and Palmer earned felony convictions for papering over another money situation – their federal taxes.

(Source: St. Louis County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 21469093)

ALLEN PALMER'S TAX EVASION CONVICTION

Abortionist Allen Palmer could kill without restraint, just like Al Capone. However, the feds got angry with him when he decided to cut them out of their full share of his take from the abortion racket.

Per the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 10/10/1979, this:

"Two osteopaths who operate a women's clinic in Bridgeton have admitted that they engaged in a scheme to evade federal income taxes on some of the fees they collected from patients.

The admissions were made Tuesday an U.S. District Court by Dr. Martin J. Roitman, 41, and Dr Allen S. Palmer, 39, both of Creve Coeur. Roitman pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy; Palmer pleaded guilty to a charge of aiding in the preparation of a false income tax form.

Judge Edward L. Filippine said he would sentence the men on Oct. 26.

Roitman faces a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Palmer faces a maximum of three years and a \$5,000 fine.

The two men operate the Roitman & Palmer Women's Clinical Group Inc., 3394 McKelvey Road, Bridgeton, which offers abortions, among other medical services.

The two were indicted last Thursday by a federal grand jury after a lengthy investigation by the Internal Revenue Service.

In response to questions from Filippine, Roitman said he received about \$75,000 from a "confidential cash fund" between 1974 and 1979 after he told clinic employees to maintain two sets of financial records.

Roitman told the judge that he had instructed clinic employees not to enter certain cash payments on the clinic records that were later used to prepare the firm's corporate income tax returns. He said the clinic had filed false tax returns for the years 1974 thru 1978.

When asked by Filippine whether he participated in a conspiracy to evade taxes, Roitman replied, "Yes, sir."

Palmer told Filippine that he had helped prepare the clinic's 1978 tax returns, which listed its income as about \$530,000. But Palmer told the judge that he knew the clinic had additional, unreported income.

David V. Capes, an assistant U.S. attorney, told Filippine that both men had agreed to plead guilty in exchange for the government's promise not to file additional criminal charges against them.

Capes said Roitman and Palmer, whom he identified as one of Roitman 's co-conspirators but who was not charged with conspiracy, had sought to evade taxes on "substantial fees." He said Roitman had not reported the cash he received on either his corporate or his personal Income tax returns.

Capes also said Palmer received cash on several occasions in 1978, but did not specify how much."

Because of this refusal to cut in the feds (and presumably the state and local governments) fully on his blood money, Palmer received a minor punishment of five years probation from the Missouri Board of Registration for the Healing Arts in 1981 for his federal income tax evasion felony conviction.

(Source: Missouri Division of Professional Registration)

PALMER SUSPENDED FOR NOT HANDING OVER ABORTED BABY REMAINS FROM UNDERAGE GIRL IN KANSAS

Kansas state law requires abortion providers to turn over remains of babies they cut out of girls 13 or younger to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. The reason for this law is that state investigators want to determine who the sperm donors of such children are so they can be prosecuted without being able to lie their way out of trouble by saying, "I never had sex with that woman, errrr, grossly underage girl."

From the Missouri Board of Registration for the Healing Arts, this:

"On September 14, 2017, the Kansas Board of Registration for the Healing Arts ("Kansas Board") entered a Final Order ("Kansas Order") against Licensee wherein his medical license was suspended for a period of ninety (90) days. The Kansas Order was based on a finding by the Kansas Board that Licensee committed unprofessional conduct by failing to preserve fetal tissue obtained during an abortion procedure he performed on a thirteen (13)-year-old patient; a violation of a Kansas law that requires physicians to preserve fetal tissue and ship a collection kit to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation if the patient is under the age of fourteen (14). The Kansas Order constitutes a final disciplinary action against Licensee by another state licensing authority. The above constitutes cause to discipline Licensee's license."

This case is covered in greater detail in the chapter of this report on Planned Parenthood in Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS METRO AREA CASES AGAINST ABORTION PROVIDERS IN ILLINOIS

Yogendra Shah and Allen Palmer, licensed in both Missouri and Illinois, wound up in court for malpractice often. Palmer, who kept court clerks in St. Louis County, Missouri busy with his mishaps, also had a couple of cases in Illinois. Shah's cases took place on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. Malpractice lawsuits managed to find Darwin Jackson on both sides of the river. Here are summaries of their Illinois cases, and cases involving Hope Clinic in Granite City, Illinois, a major abortion tourist destination in the St. Louis area.

Tammy and Steven Jovi. Steven Jovi sued Yogendra Shah and another doctor in 2015 for Tammy's wrongful death for failing to determine she had breast cancer. The complaint noted Shah had examined Tammy in 2013, and did no follow-up on Tammy's complaint of breast mass, tenderness, and redness. She also charged Morris Kugler, the other doctor, treated her for a breast abscess, but never determined she had breast cancer, despite treating her several times from 2011 thru 2013.

Tammy said a third doctor reportedly determined she had breast cancer in September 2013. Tammy died in February 2014.

Kugler settled out of court with Mr. Jovi in late 2016 and a judge dismissed the case by approving the stipulation for dismissal in January 2017. At the time, Shah was listed as still being an active defendant. A month later, the court docket noted the case had been settled and dismissed.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2015L000654)

Amanda T. This woman charged Yogendra Shah caused her little boy Gauge T damage. She also sued Gateway Regional Medical Center, where Shah delivered Gauge in 2002. She charged:

"That the defendant, DR. SHAH, breached that duty and was negligent in one or more of the following respects:

- a. Failed to adequately monitor the pregnancy of AMANDA T;
- b. Failed to adequately monitor the labor of AMANDA T;
- c. Failed to adequately interpret fetal monitoring strips;
- d. Failed to properly diagnose and treat fetal distress;
- e. Failed to perform a timely C-section when one was indicated;
- f. Otherwise negligently diagnosed and supervised the pregnancy and delivery of plaintiff AMANDA T.

That as a proximate result of one or more of the foregoing negligent acts of omissions of the defendant, DR. SHAH, the plaintiff, GAUGE T, a minor, suffered severe, permanent,

and irreversible brain damage; suffered a loss of a normal life; has experienced and will permanently experience untold suffering; has incurred and in the future will incur obligations for substantial sums of money for hospital, medical, nursing, caretaking, custodial and other expenses; has been permanently deprived of the ability and capacity to earn a living; is at an increased risk of future injury; and is disfigured.”

Defendants settled with Amanda in February 2015. Amanda filed a voluntary notice of dismissal in March 2015, which a judge approved in April 2015.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2009L000707)

Mabe N. She sued Yogendra Shah for wrongful death of her mother Eutha Ochoa. She charged Shah’s bungling in 2007 delayed the diagnosis Eutha had cervical cancer. She said Shah did not tell Eutha she had cervical cancer until July 2007, after the cancer had advanced greatly. She said Eutha died six months later, on January 23, 2008. She also sued the lab Shah used. Defendants settled with the Ochoa family in 2011.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2009L000678)

Antoinette B. She sued Allen Palmer for botching an abortion he performed on her at the Hope Clinic for Women in 2006. Antoinette, who was 17 at the time, said Palmer left portions of the baby inside her after the abortion. She said Palmer caused her an infection so severe that its effects would leave her sterile. Antoinette dismissed her case without prejudice in August 2008.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2008L000442)

Brandy H. She sued Hope Clinic for Women, Lisa Memmel, and Allen Palmer. Palmer was slated to do the abortion on her, she said, but an inexperienced abortionist named Lisa Memmel did it instead. Brandy said she suffered “physical injuries, emotional harm, medical expenses, including past and future medical expenses, disability, disfigurement, and the loss of a normal life.”

Brandy sued Lisa Memmel for malpractice over the abortion, and the problems she said she suffered due to Miss Memmel not performing it with an adequate level of competence. She also sued Hope Clinic for malpractice. She sued Palmer as well, essentially for allowing a rookie to sub for him on virtually no notice.

Brandy charged she did not consent to the substitution of the much younger abortionist for Allen Palmer, an older male.

Evidently Ms. Memmel’s appearance startled her, she said she suffered complications and medical problems from the abortion, and she said she was led to believe a nurse had performed the abortion on her. She charged:

“13. That Lisa Memmel, M.D., is a woman.

14. That the Plaintiff developed post-abortion medical problems as a result of the abortion.

15. That following the abortion, the Plaintiff contacted the Hope Clinic for Women, Ltd., because of her post-abortion medical problems and Plaintiff was informed that at relevant times there were no women physicians performing abortions at The Hope Clinic for Women, Ltd.

16. That the information provided by the Hope Clinic for Women, Ltd., acting by and through its Executive Director, Sally Burgess, led the Plaintiff to believe that her abortion had, in fact, been performed by a nurse or some other unqualified person and, therefore, caused the Plaintiff to suffer extreme emotional distress.

17. That Hope Clinic for Women, Ltd., generally, and specifically the Defendant, Sally Burgess, knowingly and maliciously withheld substantial portions of the Plaintiff's medical file including, but not limited to, the Plaintiffs psychological counseling notes as well as the identity of the physician who actually performed the abortion upon Plaintiff and refused to disclose the identity of the physician who performed the subject abortion upon the Plaintiff.

18. That the Defendant, Sally Burgess' refusal to disclose the entirety of the Plaintiff s medical file including her psychological counseling notes as well as the identity of the individual who performed the subject abortion upon Plaintiff was an intentional and calculated violation of the Plaintiffs rights under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA")."

Brandy sued Palmer essentially for failure to render medical care.

Brandy also named Hope Clinic agents Sally Burgess, Clara Dixon, Debra Weihardt, Anne Baker, and Denise Caldwell for playing keep-away with her medical records and/or refusing to tell her who the female newbie was who bungled her abortion. She also sued Melissa Gilliam, a doctor with the University of Chicago Medical Center (UCMC), who was allegedly supervising the presumably very inexperienced Lisa Memmel. She did not note whether Ms. Gilliam was present during her abortion. Brandy also sued UCMC.

In the legal maneuver of suing the OB-GYN who treated Brandy after the abortion, Hope Clinic and their staffers' lawyer (who was paid to make excuses for the clients), said this OB-GYN told Brandy the staffers had left parts of her baby inside her after the abortion. The lawyer denied it for his clients, but he did not account for why Brandy had to seek follow-up treatment if they had done the abortion competently. The lawyer also did not account for why they reportedly withheld Brandy's medical records from her or dumped her into the hands of resident Lisa Memmel, to whom they gave surgery privileges.

In an 5/14/2011 article in the Madison-St. Clair Record, reporter Amelia Flood wrote:

"In (Brandy's) supplemental memorandum in response to the defendants' summary judgment moves, the plaintiff acknowledges she signed a consent form. However, she argues that she consented to be treated by a Hope Clinic doctor, not Memmel, who is a resident with fellow defendant the University of Chicago Medical Center. (Brandy) dismisses defense claims that Memmel was a staffer at the Granite City clinic due to a contract it had in place with the Chicago medical center."

"What the Defendant's purport to be as a contract between Hope Clinic and the University of Chicago Medical Center is a Program Letter of Agreement," (Brandy's) May 9 filing reads. She cited language in the program letter that states the University of Chicago personnel on site at Hope Clinic are not considered Hope Clinic employees.

"These statements show Dr. Memmel was not an employee, or under contract, or otherwise a Hope Clinic Physician," (Brandy's) filing goes on to state. "It should also be noted that the consent the Plaintiff signed does not inform her that she will be subjected to a procedure being performed by a resident in training."

COMMENT: Brandy presumably expected an abortionist with at least some experience to get her out of a jam quickly, and not bungle the surgery. Even if Palmer didn't do the abortion, she probably figured Lisa was one of their lesser staffers and she wanted to get the ugly situation over with. Brandy probably didn't expect a learner like Lisa to be trying out her limited skill set on her female parts.

Defendants settled out of court with Brandy in March 2012.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2008L000343)

Gwen W. She sued Hope Clinic for Women in 2005. Apparently the complaint was lost, as it was not in the case file, In a dismissal order, the judge noted, "The complaint herein on its face is for breach of contract in the performance of medical services on November 20, 2002." The judge dismissed the case in March 2006 for being brought after the two-year statute of limitations.

COMMENT: Many girls and young women are not aware of their rights against abortion providers who commit malpractice. Nor are they aware of the time limits on filing such cases. Nor are they aware that in many cases an abortion provider or another doctor might not even carry malpractice insurance. It is often a law in states whose officials don't require abortion providers or other doctors to carry malpractice insurance that the abortion provider or other doctor needs to disclose he or she is running without said insurance. How often do you think these people tell that to anxious girls and young women seeking abortions or being pressured into obtaining abortions?

(Source: Madison County IL Small Claims Court Case No. 2005SC400760)

Ruth G. She sued Yogendra Shah because he performed a hysterectomy on her without determining she had endometrial cancer. She had been suffering post-menopausal bleeding from 1997 thru 2001, and she said he performed the hysterectomy on her in 2001 instead of having her screened for endometrial cancer while he was treating her earlier. She said the cancer wasn't discovered until a month after the hysterectomy. She charged, due to Shah's negligence, the cancer developed without being treated, and she had to undergo much more aggressive cancer treatment as a result.

Ruth also sued a medical lab and its staffers for not recognizing the signs of endometrial cancer in her pap smears. Ruth's husband also sued the defendants for lack of consortium.

Defendants settled out of court with Ruth and her husband in late 2004. The judge okayed the stipulation for dismissal with an order in December 2004.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2002L001232)

Karen S. She sued Hope Clinic for Women, Darwin Jackson, Yogendra Shah, and Barnes-Jewish Hospital for negligence. Karen charged Darwin Jackson performed the abortion on her at Hope Clinic in 2001. She charged Jackson and other defendants of the following:

- a. Failed to remove all products of conception during the abortion procedure;
- b. Failed to properly account for all fetal parts after completion of the abortion procedure when an incomplete abortion was suspected;
- c. Failed to administer or order the administration of aggressive IV antibiotic therapy when indicated;
- d. Discharged Plaintiff to home to pass retained tissue with inadequate oral antibiotic treatment following the abortion procedure;
- e. Failed to perform or order the performance of intrauterine exploration, laparotomy or laparoscopy to rule out or treat perforation or hemoperitoneum when perforation of the uterus was suspected;
- f. Failed to perform or order the performance of appropriate surgical repair of a uterine perforation;
- g. Failed to perform or order the performance of necessary intervention subsequent to abortion procedure to remove retained products of conception;
- h. Failed to perform or order the performance of an ultrasound or other necessary diagnostics when indicated;

- i. Failed to perform or order the performance of follow-up diagnostics when a mass was discovered following ultrasound, thereby delaying necessary treatment;
- j. Failed to diagnose and properly treat endometritis, peritonitis, sepsis/ruptured pelvic abscess;
- k. Inappropriately and repeatedly ignored numerous tests and symptoms of retained fetal parts and infection in treating Plaintiff;
- l. Failed to obtain the informed consent of the Plaintiff; and
- m. Failed to advise the Plaintiff of the risks, dangers and consequences associated with the abortion procedure including, but not limited to, severe and lasting emotional distress.”

“That as a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid careless and negligent acts and/or omissions of the Defendant, The Hope Clinic For Women, Ltd., through its agents, representatives, and/or employees Darwin C. Jackson, M.D. and Yogendra Shah, M.D., the plaintiff sustained a perforated uterus, incomplete abortion, and a severe infection of her blood and internal organs, causing the removal of Plaintiff’s uterus, ovary, and fallopian tube, with extensive repair of internal organs and blood transfusions; and Plaintiff did and will endure extreme physical and mental pain, suffering and anguish, and has and will incur expenses for hospital and medical treatment, and has and will lose wages and earnings, and has lost her ability to bear children as a result of said negligence of the Defendant.”

On 12/5/2002, a judge awarded Karen a million dollars default judgment plus costs from Hope Clinic for Women. At that point Karen was willing to dismiss Jackson and Shah, but when Hope appealed the verdict, she continued the lawsuit against them too. Barnes-Jewish hospital lawyers asked for a dismissal over an alleged lack of jurisdiction. (Hope Clinic staffers have girls and women whose abortions they botch taken across the Mississippi River and thru St. Louis traffic to Barnes-Jewish Hospital for corrective work instead of sending them for quicker care to a nearby hospital in Illinois.)

In March 2004, defense lawyers for Barnes-Jewish Hospital, Hope Clinic for Women, abortion business owner Hector Zavallos, and Shah filed motions for good faith settlement. All defendants except Darwin Jackson settled out of court with Karen, and a stipulation for dismissal was filed in March 2004.

Lawyer for abortionist Darwin Jackson filed a “suggestion of bankruptcy” in June 2004. The judge stayed the proceedings against Jackson until he cleared bankruptcy court.

There were demands for continuances and delays and mediation ... and for a photo showing Karen’s surgical scars. She provided the photo.

Jackson finally settled with Karen before retrial, and the judge confirmed it in his January 2008 dismissal order.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2002L001162)

Mary Doe. This young woman charged Shah and the Hope Clinic staffers acted negligently by encouraging and performing an abortion on her in 1998 despite the risk factors revealed by her history of endometriosis. Because of the abortion, she said, she suffered painful periods and cramps, and had to undergo treatment in the hospital in 2001 due to suffering multiple endometriosis implants and pelvic adhesions.

Mary also said she eventually saw her medical records and found out she was not pregnant, but had another condition she thought was a pregnancy. She sued Shah and Hope Clinic for doing an “abortion” (and evidently charging for the abortion) and cutting flesh out of her even though she wasn’t pregnant.

Hope Clinic’s lawyer filed to have the case dismissed on statute of limitations grounds. A judge dismissed her case In June 2003 on grounds she waited more than two years after suffering injury to file the lawsuit.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2002L000765)

Jane Doe. She sued Hope Clinic for Women and Dana Anzalone in connection with an abortion she underwent in 2001. She said a staffer at Hope Clinic released info on her abortion to Dana, and Dana told the father of the aborted baby. Defendants settled out of court with Jane; a stipulation for dismissal was filed in August 2004.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2002L000343)

Stacy R. She sued Yogendra Shah and St. Elizabeth Hospital for a vaginal hysterectomy he performed on her at the hospital in 1998. She said Shah told her she had “leiomyoma uteri” – uterine fibroids. She said Shah cut a hole from her vagina into her rectum while performing the hysterectomy on her. (A rectovaginal fistula is dangerous and disgusting at the same time. Stacy said the wound caused stool to pass into her vagina.)

As a result of Shah’s negligence, Stacy said, she had to undergo a colon resection, a laparoscopically assisted loop ileostomy (an opening in the abdomen for removal of waste from the intestines), the take-down of the rectovaginal fistula, ileostomy closure, omental pedicle graft and placement (abdominal flesh repair of the omentum), bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (removal of both ovaries and fallopian tubes), and bilateral ureterolysis (cutting open both ureters to relieve blockage, then closing the cuts).

Stacy voluntarily dismissed her case against St. Elizabeth Hospital in February 2001. Shah settled out of court with Stacy in December 2002, and there was a stipulation for dismissal that same month.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2000L000917)

Wendy H. She sued Hope Clinic for Women and “Dr. John Doe Jackson” for negligence in 1999, and again in 2000. In the second case complaint, Wendy said the abortion staffers failed to anesthetize her properly before the Christmastime 1997 abortion, so the excruciating pain she was suffering during the abortion caused her to arch her back severely. This, she said, led to the abortionist’s tool puncturing her uterus. She said when the abortionist pulled his tool out of her uterus, he managed to pull some of her small intestine in thru the hole in her uterus.

Wendy said she suffered extreme pain, could not eat anything without throwing up, lost 20% of her body weight, and had to undergo corrective surgery in February 1998. She said the surgery cost her about \$7000, and the abortion provider may have rendered her unable to carry any future pregnancies with the damage he caused her.

Wendy’s first case was dismissed without prejudice in August 2000. Wendy filed a second case against Hope Clinic for Women and “Dr. John Doe Jackson” for negligence in 2000. This case was dismissed in 2005.

(Sources: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case Nos. 1999L001173 and 2000L000743)

Theresa C. She sued Hope Clinic for Women and Yogendra Shah for malpractice over an abortion he performed on her at Hope just before Christmas 1991. She said Shah perforated one of her organs, and he and the staffers caused her permanent bodily injuries, cost her a lot of money in corrective medical treatment, and cost her lost wages for time she had to be away from her job for treatment and healing due to these injuries. (Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1993L001275)

Sharon M. She sued Yogendra Shah for malpractice, charging he bungled an oophorectomy he performed on her in 1991. She said the corrective treatment she had to undergo cost her thousands of dollars. She voluntarily dismissed the case in November 1996.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1993L000914)

Tammy L. She sued Hope Clinic for Women for malpractice, charging the abortionist(s) at Hope bungled her 1991 abortion not once, but twice. As a result, she said, she suffered a perforated uterus and she had to undergo followup treatment in a hospital, including having her uterus repaired and having a fallopian tube removed.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1993L000811)

Brenda L. She sued Hope Clinic for Women and Yogendra Shah for malpractice, charging Shah botched an abortion he performed on her at Hope in 1991. She said she had to undergo corrective surgery to have the rest of her baby removed. She said the defendants' negligence caused her a massive infection and permanent bodily injuries, which led her to have to pay hospital and medical bills, and suffer losses in wages due to her hospitalization and other treatments she had to undergo due to the botched abortion. She voluntarily dismissed her case in November 1996.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1993L000596)

Lenora J. She sued Hope Clinic for Women for malpractice, charging their abortionist tore a hole in her uterus or cervix and caused her other internal injuries while performing a vacuum abortion on her. She said the abortionist's bungling her abortion made her undergo corrective treatment. She charged the abortionist rendered her sterile.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1993L000452)

Jennifer G. She sued Yogendra Shah negligently performed an episiotomy on her before she gave birth at St. Elizabeth Hospital in 1991. She said he caused her horrible scarring and pain. She said Shah's negligent surgery forced her to undergo corrective surgery. Her husband sued for loss of consortium The case was dismissed in 1993.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1993L000344)

Jane Doe. She sued Hope Clinic for Women and Yogendra Shah for negligence in 1993 over an abortion he reportedly bungled at Hope in 1989. She was a girl (younger than 18) at the time of the abortion. Jane said Shah and the staffers caused her permanent medical damage and cost her lost wages. The case was dismissed in November 1994.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1993L000011)

Megan and Jeffrey T. They sued Yogendra Shah for negligence involving their little boy Cory. They said Shah used a vacuum extractor to pull Cory out of Megan at St. Elizabeth Hospital in Granite City, IL in 1990 without needing to, and he did it so ham-fistedly he caused Cory brachial plexus injury and paralysis, and Erb-Klumpke palsy. Shah settled with them, and a judge approved the settlement with an order in January 1995.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1992L000711)

Scott and Tonya B. This couple filed a wrongful death lawsuit against Yogendra Shah, another doctor named Chip Carmichael, and Anderson Hospital in 1992.

Tonya charged Shah and Carmichael artificially ruptured the amniotic sac, forcing the delivery of Jene Danielle B, and causing her death. She charged neither Shah nor Carmichael was competent to perform the procedure. She charged they failed to verify

her cervix had not dilated enough. She charged Jene suffered brain damage, organ damage, and bodily damage during the botched delivery and died.

The case was dismissed, evidently by stipulation with the hospital, Shah, and Carmichael, in September and October 1993. The couple refiled their lawsuit in 1994 against Shah and Carmichael. The couple voluntarily dismissed their case in January 1996.

(Sources: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case Nos. 1992L000201 and 1994L000923)

Felicia S. She sued Yogendra Shah, another doctor, and St. Elizabeth Hospital in Granite City, IL, charging the anesthesiologist or nurse anesthetist anesthetized her improperly, so she regained feeling while she was undergoing a hysterectomy at Shah's hands in 1989. She said she suffered great pain, anguish, and trauma, and she suffered permanent injuries as a result. The case was dismissed in April 1992.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1991L001093)

Cheryl S. This woman and her husband sued Yogendra Shah and St. Elizabeth Hospital on her behalf in 1991. They said Shah failed to treat their baby son properly when he went into fetal distress while his mother was in the hospital to give birth to him. In fact, they said, Shah was nowhere to be found when the baby boy was suffering fetal distress. As a result, the parents said, young Richard suffered permanent brain injuries. They also charged Shah had a track record of disappearing during baby deliveries, including the delivery of their own baby. The case was dismissed in April 1995.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1991L000760)

Emylee A. She sued Yogendra Shah for the wrongful death of her mother Patricia Bax. In her complaint, she charged the following:

Patricia Bax sought treatment from Shah. In 1984, Shah reportedly said she had a fibroid, tumor in her uterus but it was nothing to worry about. Another doctor performed colon surgery on her in 1987, and removed a malignant tumor from her colon. She said Shah did not take a second look at the alleged fibroid tumor. She said Shah failed to do a pap smear, a D&C, or a biopsy to diagnose the problem. Another doctor examined Patricia in 1988, and determined the "fibroid tumor" was a malignant tumor. Patricia died soon after. Emylee sued Shah for failure to diagnose the cancer that was killing her mother.

The case was dismissed in November 1990.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1990L001035)

Vicky and Warren B. This couple sued Yogendra Shah for malpractice in 1985. A jury issued a verdict for Shah in September 1991.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1985L000472)

Darwin Jackson did some abortions in Chicago at Albany Medical Surgery Center. Family Planning Associates Medical Group, part of the abortion empire of California racist abortionist Edward Allred, operated this facility, until it closed in 2015. Here are some cases from Jackson's work at that Chicago slaughterhouse.

Tedra W. She and her husband sued Darwin Jackson and Family Planning Associates for malpractice in 2010. Their daughter "Jane," who they said was 7 to 8 weeks pregnant at the time, underwent an abortion at Family Planning in Chicago in 2010.

Tedra and her husband charged Jackson ripped a hole in "Jane's" uterus during the abortion with a vacuum tool. As a result, they said, "Jane" had to be taken to a hospital and undergo life-saving surgery.

"Jane's" parents also charged Darwin Jackson and the staffers failed to diagnose she was ectopically pregnant.

"Jane's" parents won a jury verdict in July 2013. Defendants apparently paid the family in August 2013. A court ruling noted there was a satisfaction of judgment.

From the website of Chicago law firm Pfaff, Gill, & Ports, who represented Tedra, this:

"VERDICT REPORT

T.M., Individually and as Parent and Next Friend of, Jane Doe, a minor, v. Darwin Jackson, M.D.; and Family Planning Associates Medical Group, Ltd., \$950,000 jury verdict in Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. Attorney Matthew D. Ports, represented the plaintiff at trial 7/17/13 - 7/26/13 before Hon. Clare E. McWilliams.

Plaintiff, a 14-year-old minor, presented to Family Planning Associates on March 17, 2010, for an elective suction termination of pregnancy at 7-8 weeks. An ultrasound done prior to the surgery showed an intrauterine pregnancy. After dilating the cervix, Dr. Jackson inserted a vacurette to suction the contents but received nothing. Dr. Jackson called for the ultrasound machine to visualize the remainder of the procedure. Again, the ultrasound showed what appeared to be an intrauterine pregnancy. Dr. Jackson was able to locate the pregnancy and indent the gestational sac with three different dilators and the vacurette. When the suction was turned on the pregnancy decreased in size. Shortly thereafter, Jane Doe's vitals dropped dramatically and she had to be rushed to Northwest Memorial Hospital.

At Northwestern Memorial Hospital, she was emergently taken to surgery where it was discovered she had severe pelvic adhesive disease (PAD), greatly complicating her doctors' ability to identify and stop her massive bleed. Four physicians conferred and determined that she needed to have a supracervical hysterectomy to save her life. Post-surgery, pathology confirmed that the pregnancy was a cornual or interstitial ectopic pregnancy, a very rare ectopic pregnancy that appears to be intrauterine on ultrasound but is actually stuck in the muscle lining of the uterus. Ectopic pregnancies cannot be carried to term and will eventually rupture, necessitating removal for the patient's safety.

Plaintiff alleged that during the seven minute procedure, Dr. Jackson should have heeded several warning signs that the pregnancy was ectopic, or outside of the uterus, and she should have been sent to another provider where they could do further testing. Plaintiff also alleged that when Dr. Jackson turned on the suction, he tore Jane Doe's uterus multiple times, ruptured the gestational sac and started a massive bleed.

Had it been discovered beforehand, Jane Doe likely would have undergone a resection surgery that would have preserved her ability to have her own children. She cannot bear children, but because her ovaries were saved, she is eligible for surrogacy."

Nothing in the court paperwork reviewed by the author indicated a mandatory report was made due to the girl's young age at the time of her abortion.

(Source: Cook County, IL Circuit Court Case No. 2010L009209)

Bionne L. She sued Darwin Jackson and Family Planning Associates for malpractice over an abortion Jackson performed on her at the Chicago abortion facility in 2004. She charged Jackson left "birth products" (fetal tissue and/or tissue related to the baby she was carrying) inside her uterus after the abortion. She said this negligence caused her permanent damage and forced her to seek and pay for competent corrective medical help. She voluntarily dismissed her case later in the year.

(Source: Cook County, IL Circuit Court Case No. 2006L001214)

Gwendolyn L. This woman sued Albany Medical Surgical Center (aka Family Planning Associates) for malpractice for Karen B; she was the guardian of Karen's three children. She said Darwin Jackson, assisted by a female abortionist named Melissa Simon, performed a D&E (dismemberment and evisceration) abortion on her at the facility in 2005. In the complaint, she charged the following:

Nurse anesthetist Lawrence Hill failed to put an endotracheal tube into her windpipe before the start of the procedure.

During the second-trimester abortion, which the complaint noted took about 10 minutes, Hill noticed Karen's blood oxygen level fell to 64%.

While Karen was in the "recovery area," Karen, while still unconscious, started jerking her arms and legs abnormally. Someone decided to tell Hill about it more than a half-hour after the abortion. Hill gave Karen Valium.

Later on, Hill gave Romazicom to reverse the effects of Valium. (Romazicom (flumazenil) is used to treat drowsiness caused by sedatives following surgery or overdose.)

Four hours after the abortion, Hill tried to intubate Karen. In fact, he tried to intubate Karen for a whole hour after he started.

No staffer at the abortion facility ever established a proper airway for Karen.

Finally, someone called paramedics. They came a little more than five hours after the abortion. They took her to a hospital.

Karen suffered brain anoxia and was left in an irreversible coma. She was the mother of three children, the oldest one being 9 years old at the time of the abortion.

The lawsuit focused on Hill. Gwendolyn's lawyer also sued the abortion facility management, because they employed Hill and were supposed to supervise him as they would have to have some accountability for the actions of their employees, and because no one else at the facility rendered Karen competent help.

The court docket noted Jackson was eventually a defendant in the lawsuit.

COMMENT: Jackson and Ms. Simon could have noticed Karen wasn't intubated and had a dangerously low blood oxygen level during the abortion, but apparently didn't order corrective measures to be taken. Hill didn't act in a vacuum.

Defendants settled out of court with Karen's family in June 2006. There was a court order allowing distribution of funds from the settlement.

(Source: Cook County, IL Circuit Court Case No. 2005L009803)

Two females said Hope Clinic management treated them with a lot less respect than they purport to have for women.

Marilyn Mathes. She sued Hope Clinic for Women for wrongful discharge in 1999. The case was settled out of court in September and October 2002, per a court order dismissal incident to a stipulation for dismissal by Marilyn and the defendants.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 1998LM000808)

And ...Arielle Michael. The father of this little nine-year-old girl sued Hope Clinic for Women and security guard Salma Owens Jr. The father, a picketer, charged the guard struck the little girl while in the service of the abortion facility's management. The guard's guard company in October 2006 settled their part of the case for \$7000.

(Source: Steve Korris' article "Abortion Protester's Personal Injury Suit Settles" in the Madison-St. Clair Record, 10/4/2006)

HOPE CLINIC'S GOVERNMENT AMBULANCE RUNS

Here are the government ambulance calls the Hope Clinic for Women abortion facility address had from the start of 2018 thru the middle of 2024, per Granite City, Illinois emergency medical service authorities. Hope Clinic for Women is just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. Abortionists with Missouri licenses have worked in this facility for decades.

ADDRESS: 1602 21st St, Granite City, IL 62040 (1 of 3)		
CALL DATE	DISPATCH NO.	DISPATCH COMPLAINT
01/23/2018	18-0343	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
02/17/2018	18-0685	Sick Case
05/17/2018	18-1997	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
08/09/2018	18-3351	Sick Case
02/23/2019	19/0797	Hemorrhage/Laceration
03/08/2019	19-0998	Unknown Problem Man Down
06/01/2019	19-2387	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
08/06/2019	19-3435	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
09/04/2019	19-3967	Hemorrhage/Laceration
11/14/2019	19-5168	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
11/26/2019	19-5356	Abdominal Pain
03/28/2020	20-1392	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
04/22/2020	20-1723	Hemorrhage/Laceration
05/07/2020	20-1973	Convulsions/Seizure
08/07/2020	20-3466	Sick Case
09/05/2020	20-3944	Hemorrhage/Laceration
10/15/2020	20-4600	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
10/30/2020	20-4831	Unknown Problem Man Down
11/19/2020	20-5168	Transfer/Interfacility/Palliative Care
11/23/2020	20-5262	Psych/Suicide
03/20/2021	21-1370	Hemorrhage/Laceration

ADDRESS: 1602 21st St, Granite City, IL 62040 (2 of 3)		
CALL DATE	DISPATCH NO.	DISPATCH COMPLAINT
04/06/2021	21-1716	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
05/08/2021	21-2251	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
06/16/2021	21-2992	Hemorrhage/Laceration
07/22/2021	21-3640	Sick Case
08/18/2021	21-4139	Unknown Problem Man Down
09/16/2021	21-4631	Falls/Back Injury (Traumatic)
11/09/2021	21-5619	Sick Case
12/22/2021	21-6472	Hemorrhage/Laceration
01/20/2022	22-0428	Hemorrhage/Laceration
01/22/2022	22-0475	Transfer/Interfacility/Palliative Care
04/06/2022	22-1773	Hemorrhage/Laceration
04/30/2022	22-2195	Sick Case
06/14/2022	22-3091	Nature Unknown
08/02/2022	22-4171	Sick Case
08/05/2022	22-4247	Unknown Problem Man Down
09/01/2022	22-4742	Sick Case
09/14/2022	22-5018	Allergies/Hives/Med Reaction
10/12/2022	22-5564	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
10/18/2022	22-5674	Sick Case
11/08/2022	22-6119	Hemorrhage/Laceration
11/09/2022	22-6148	Sick Case
01/05/2023	23-0078	Sick Case
03/10/2023	23-1303	Hemorrhage/Laceration
03/16/2023	23-1397	Sick Case
03/29/2023	23-1671	Hemorrhage/Laceration
03/30/2023	23-1687	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage

ADDRESS: 1602 21st St, Granite City, IL 62040 (3 of 3)		
CALL DATE	DISPATCH NO.	DISPATCH COMPLAINT
03/16/2023	23-1397	Sick Case
03/29/2023	23-1671	Hemorrhage/Laceration
03/30/2023	23-1687	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
04/20/2023	23-2040	Hemorrhage/Laceration
04/28/2023	23-2179	Transfer/Interfacility/Palliative Care
06/16/2023	23-3112	Hemorrhage/Laceration
07/19/2023	23-3821	Hemorrhage/Laceration
07/29/2023	23-3998	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
08/04/2023	23-4112	Traumatic Injuries
09/07/2023	23-4707	Hemorrhage/Laceration
09/29/2023	23-5147	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
11/03/2023	23-5790	Convulsions/Seizure
11/06/2023	23-5841	Unconscious/Fainting
11/07/2023	23-5863	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
11/09/2023	23-5918	Transfer/Interfacility/Palliative Care
12/07/2023	23-6469	Hemorrhage/Laceration
12/09/2023	23-6511	Transfer/Interfacility/Palliative Care
12/21/2023	23-6765	Transfer/Interfacility/Palliative Care
01/19/2024	24-0411	Abdominal Pain/Problems
02/15/2024	24-0960	Abdominal Pain/Problems
02/28/2024	24-1224	Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage
04/02/2024	24-1917	Hemorrhage/Laceration
05/22/2024	24-2934	Hemorrhage/Laceration

Let's remove the 4 "unknown problem/man down" and the 1 "nature unknown" and the 1 "falls/back" injury calls for purposes of argument. ("Man down" is generic for "person down." This term does not exclude female victims.) Let's also remove the one "traumatic injuries" call on the chance it was for a vehicle accident or a crime or a serious accident inside or in the parking lot, or on the street in front of Hope Clinic. (This does not count the time a guard for Hope Clinic struck and hurt a 9-year-old girl who was the daughter of a pro-life protester.)

The vast majority of the remaining calls are for obvious gynecological problems.

There were 15 "pregnancy/childbirth/miscarriage" calls.

There were 19 "hemorrhage/laceration" calls.

There were 3 "abdominal pain" calls.

There were 6 "transfer/interfacility/palliative" calls.

There was 1 "allergies/hives/med reaction" call.

There were 2 "convulsions/seizure" calls and 1 "unconscious/fainting" call.

Most of the 12 "sick case" calls are likely for female victims also. (Since Granite City authorities did not provide times, it is possible a few cases are for people in or near the building apart from business hours for the facility.) We'll estimate 10 such calls were related to Hope Clinic.

The "psych/suicide" call is also likely an abortion call. Abortion patients and the people pushing them to get abortions are not the most stable of people in the moment.

This yields an estimated 58 government (taxpayer funded) ambulance runs to Hope Clinic for Women from the start of 2018 thru the middle of 2024.

This does not count patients who Hope Clinic for Women staffers or family members or private ambulance services took in their vehicles. Nor does it count the many whose problems manifested after they were taken away from the Hope Clinic for Women abortion facility.

Very few victims of malpractice sue those doctors and others who victimized them.

Want evidence?

Note there are many more ambulance runs to Hope Clinic for women and girls in the past several years than there are lawsuits against their staffers for medical malpractice in that same time frame.

This does not count patients who Hope Clinic for Women staffers or family members or private ambulance services took in their vehicles. Nor does it count the many whose problems manifested after they were taken away from the Hope Clinic for Women abortion facility.

HOPE CLINIC FOR WOMEN AND THE RAPES OF GIRLS

In June 2024 the Granite City, IL Police Department provided us with a calls for services record on the Hope Clinic for Women on 1602 21st St., Granite City, IL 62040. It had more than 300 incidents or nuisance burglar alarms from March 2010 thru mid-June 2024. There were two sex offense reports listed.

One sex offense report, 2023-00018456 took place 08/18/2023 at 10:52:21. There was an apparent follow-up call, 2023-00018487, on 08/18/2023 at 12:58:07.

The other sex offense report, 2018-00006925, took place 04/06/2018 at 10:09:48.

For every 1000 females Hope Clinic staffers see for abortions, at least 10 to 20 are girls age 15 or younger. Hope Clinic staffers reportedly do north of 5000 abortions a year, which would imply at least 50 to 100 of those brought thru their doors for abortions are 15 or younger.

Hope Clinic for Women staffers are not reporting underage victims to the police. Given the vile and inexcusable record of Planned Parenthood staffers reporting the victimization of underage girls in Illinois to child protective services agents, we would expect Hope Clinic for Women's record to be similarly vile and inexcusable.

Given the following two cases, in which Hope Clinic staffers were not the people who reported the very young victims, we suspect the above-listed sex abuse calls were in regard to police securing aborted babies as DNA evidence for rape cases the police were working without prior reporting by Hope Clinic staffers.

MISSOURI POLICEWOMAN SERVES HOPE CLINIC FOR WOMEN WITH WARRANT IN STATUTORY RAPE CASE

Springfield, MO police detective Sandra Goss on June 18, 2003 appeared before a circuit court judge in Madison County, IL to demand the turnover of the fetal remains from an abortion Hope Clinic for Women staffers performed on a 14-year-old girl named Mallory P, who was born in January 1989.

Detective Goss, in her complaint for search warrant, said Mallory's parents told a Springfield police officer Mallory told them she was involved with a 20-year-old neighbor named Thaddeus White. She said the parents told the police White admitted to the hookup, they couldn't do anything about the thing he had going on with their girl, and he didn't care if they had him arrested.

Saundra Goss in her complaint said medical records dated May 13, 2003 said Mallory was at least 120 days pregnant, which would mean she was 13 when she was impregnated. She said someone (she didn't say who) took Mallory to Hope Clinic for Women in Granite City, IL, across the river from St. Louis, to undergo the abortion, which she said took place May 17, 2003.

Saundra Goss noted Springfield police contacted Hope Clinic for Women to have the fetal remains saved when they found out about the abortion. She said the abortion facility staffers apparently wanted to see a search warrant from her police force (which a judge in Madison County, IL would have to order) before they would release the remains. So she said she came to Illinois to make the request for the search warrant to satisfy the abortion facility management's terms.

NOTE: A Thaddeus J. White, born in 1982, was found guilty of statutory rape in Greene County (Springfield, MO) in 2004, per the case info on Greene County Circuit Court Case No. 31303CF8751.

COMMENT: It doesn't sound like the staffers of Hope Clinic for Women initiated any report on their own. (Assuming White or someone else was guilty, which the staffers didn't know, if the parents took her to their facility and told them, it would have still been their duty to report to the child protective services people or the police in Illinois, if they didn't see fit to contact Missouri child protective services people or Springfield, Missouri police.) Hope Clinic staffers also apparently made the police go thru the procedure of applying for a warrant, instead of making other arrangements to preserve the fetal remains for DNA testing for the criminal case. If the girl's parents hadn't gotten the police involved, would the Hope Clinic staffers have made a report on their own? We have not been able to find any news items where they bragged about helping the police nab a rapist.

Former Hope Clinic abortionist Allen Palmer would admit in so many words he would provide fetal remains to the police if they came in uniform for them. See his Kansas disciplinary case later in this report.

(Source: Madison County IL Circuit Court Case No. 2003MR000345)

HOPE CLINIC COVERS UP ONGOING RAPE OF UNDERAGE GIRL

An article in the 11/17/2006 St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Shane Graber had this to say about Hope Clinic for Women's staffers failing to help one 13-year-old girl who was a repeated rape victim:

"GRANITE CITY — The Arkansas cop admits he was just taking a chance when he called the couple that protests at the abortion clinic here.

Turns out, it might have paid off.

Detective Jimmy Long, an investigator in Bryant, Ark., was building a case on a man suspected of sexually abusing a 15-year-old girl. Long had a tip that the man got her pregnant and brought her to the Hope Clinic for Women here for an abortion.

That happens to be where Daniel and Angela Michael have camped out for years photographing just about every car that comes into the parking lot. As founders of Small Victories Ministries, they oppose abortion.

This week, Long stumbled across the couple while doing an Internet search on the clinic.

"When I called them, I thought my chances were slim to none," Long said in a telephone interview. "But I called anyway. And it turns out they had them."

What the couple had, police and Daniel Michael said, were three pictures that could prove to be critical.

Last month, Bryant police responded to a disturbance at the home of Jeffery Cheshier, according to an arrest warrant affidavit. A girl told police that Cheshier, 41, had sexually abused her for a year. The teen told police he got her pregnant and took her to a St. Louis-area abortion clinic in March, the affidavit said.

At Long's request, the Michaels searched thousands of photographs to see if they had a picture of the vehicle the detective was looking for."

Every day they're open, we're there," Daniel Michael, 48, said. "We try to talk the girls out of abortion." They didn't talk to the man police were looking for, Michael said." Not everybody wants to talk," he said. Michael said he and his wife photograph the vehicles in case anything illegal happens at the clinic. They keep every picture. As it turned out, they had three pictures of what Long said is Cheshier's car.

Hope Clinic Executive Director Sally Burgess could not comment on the rape allegations because of patient confidentiality laws. But the clinic has safeguards to protect teenagers, she said.

If a teenager lets on to us that something of this nature is occurring, we're absolutely going to notify the authorities," she said.

The clinic asks a patient three times if the pregnancy is the result of rape. If it is, clinic officials respond, Burgess said.

Cheshier is now in Arkansas' Saline County Jail in lieu of \$75,000 bail. A neighboring county has \$50,000 bail on him.

Police from the two counties are filing rape cases to the prosecuting attorney's office. Long expects the photographs will play a big part. "I feel good about it," he said."

World Net Daily ran the following update 7/24/2007:

"Authorities in Bryant, Ark., have confirmed to WND that Jeffrey Dean Cheshier, 41, was found dead of an apparently self-inflicted gunshot wound by deputies in Garland County who responded to a report of a suspicious vehicle in a private driveway.

Cheshier had been arrested after Angela Michael, who runs Small Victories with her husband and children, was able to document for police the fact that Cheshier's vehicle was at an abortion clinic in Granite City, Ill., at the time the victim reportedly claimed to have been taken there for an abortion.

Bryant, Ark., Det. Jimmy Long confirmed it was the photograph from Small Victories that helped secure a case against Cheshier.

An underage girl had accused him of rape, but she also reported he forced her to go to the "Hope" Clinic for Women abortion business in Granite City for an abortion, so there was no evidence.

The protesters' photograph provided an identifiable license plate number on the suspect's car at the abortion clinic when the victim claimed to have been there, police said.

The executive director of the abortion clinic, Sally Burgess, told KSDK television she knew nothing about this particular case but the business has safeguards in place to protect juveniles.

Authorities said Cheshier had been free on bond pending trial on the various charges against him.

According to reports, a witness heard a "pop like a bottle rocket" and a deputy found the body a short time later. Court officials confirmed Cheshier had been scheduled for trial starting the first week in September, and that the case had not yet been dismissed.

(...Angela Michaels said:) "I think the world needs to take note of this. How many more victims are out there?" she asked. "And why is the abortion industry allowed to cover up these attacks?"

The victim had reported to police that Cheshier had been assaulting her over a period of time when officers arrived at the home for a call regarding a domestic disturbance.

Angela Michael said the Granite City clinic is known nationwide because of the circumstances. Its abortionists do late-term abortions and the state of Illinois has no parental notification law.

The ministry parks its ultrasound van on the public street in front of the abortion business and encourages girls to miss their abortion appointments. Angela Michael said she's seen "an abundance" of cases where an older man obviously is forcing an underage girl into the clinic."

COMMENT: An Arkansas middle age man raped a girl for several months after driving her to Hope Clinic for Women, several hundred miles away, to force her to get an abortion to cover up earlier rapes. No one from Hope Clinic called the police, as proven by the ongoing rapes and as proven by the need for a local Arkansas police detective to reach out to protestors of this nationally infamous abortion stockyard.

The girl was raped for several more months because Hope Clinic for Women staffers willfully violated Illinois' mandated reporting law and acted as rape enablers.

Sally Burgess sounds like she took her "ask three times" policy from a Tony Orlando and Dawn song.

Even if it was true, Silly Sally knows many girls are too afraid or embarrassed to speak for themselves. That's why mandated reporting laws exist.

Sally Burgess' so-called "safeguards" only safeguarded Hope Clinic for Women's profits from the abortion. The only checking they did on Cheshier was to see that his cash wasn't counterfeit.

HOPE CLINIC PUSHED WOMEN TO PAWN POSSESSIONS

What makes an abortionist stop killing babies? A gal who is short on cash for an abortion.

This article, by Barbara Brotman and Louise Kiernan, ran in the Chicago Tribune 3/23/1997. Here are the “highlights” of the piece:

“Inside a drab blue cinderblock building in this Downstate industrial town, the rhetoric about late-term abortion meets reality.

The reality for the 27-year-old preacher’s daughter was that she needed \$870 to pay for the abortion she had come to get at the Hope Clinic for Women, and she had brought only \$635. Lisa (not her real name) was 21 weeks’ pregnant. She didn’t have much time or anywhere else to go.

The privately owned Hope Clinic, located 15 minutes from St. Louis and across the street from a Catholic hospital, is one of the few clinics in the Midwest that will do abortions for women who are up to 24 weeks’ pregnant. It attracts patients from as many as 10 surrounding states.

Medical secretary Jamie DeRuntz gently pressed Lisa about money. Sometimes, she asks women about their tax refunds. She finds out if they have jewelry or VCRs to pawn.

Did Lisa have any credit cards or extra cash? DeRuntz asked. Anything else, just enough good-faith money to set up a payment plan?

“I have \$75 stash money I could bring tomorrow,” Lisa offered. “Would that help?”

DeRuntz left to find out. Lisa confessed that the money is what she puts aside for her 7-year-old son’s allowance.

“I’m borrowing from him” she said. “I have to put it back. Otherwise, I’ll feel guilty.”

“In 1996, 6,848 abortions were performed there, including 1,233 on women who were 14 to 24 weeks’ pregnant.”

“Lisa’s story is this: She was using birth control pills when she got pregnant. She didn’t know that taking antibiotics would interfere with the pill’s effectiveness, she said. She dismissed her abnormally light periods until February, when they stopped altogether and she got a pregnancy test.

Then, she and her fiance spent another six weeks talking about what to do and trying to scrape together the money for an abortion.

They plan to marry in August. She has her son; her fiance is responsible for two children of his own and pays child support for a third. He works in a plant in the small Downstate city where they live. She is not working.”

“Only 26 percent thought abortion should be allowed in the second trimester.

At the heart of that discomfort is the recognition of the narrowing margin between fetus and baby. Premature infants now survive at earlier ages. At 20 weeks, fetuses kick. They have fingernails fingernails and suck their thumbs.

In Illinois, a woman who wants to terminate her pregnancy during the second trimester will most likely be referred to either the Hope Clinic or Family Planning Associates in Chicago.”

“Once the clinic’s financial director allowed Lisa to set up a payment plan for her abortion, she squeezed into a room with five other women to learn what the procedure involved.

There were 23 women scheduled to get second-trimester abortions that day. Only 10 showed up.

One was already past the clinic’s 24-week deadline. Another had to reschedule because she had only \$600 toward the \$1,200 abortion.”

“The women sat slumping or straight, nervous or solemn. One woman wearing a sweat suit and sneakers had her arms wrapped around her purse.”

“She (the purse holder) got pregnant despite taking the pill, she said. She kept getting what seemed to be menstrual periods. After she found out at 16 weeks that she was pregnant, it took her five weeks to raise the money. That morning, her sister had sent her a check by Federal Express to the clinic.

Another young woman kept tugging on her long brown ponytail. When the counselor told the group that second-trimester abortion is as safe as childbirth, she joked, “It ain’t going to feel that bad, is it?”

“If a woman was 20 or more weeks pregnant, she would also receive an injection of digoxin, a heart medication, into her amniotic fluid. The shot stops the fetus’ heart.

The next morning, the fetus would be removed using forceps and suction. Usually, said Allison Hile, the clinic’s director of public information and education, the fetus does not remain intact. **(In other words, they cut the 20-or more-week old baby into pieces.)**

Because of the risk of miscarriage once the cervix begins dilating, anyone who lives more than 45 minutes away from the clinic is asked to spend the night at an area motel. This procedure, known as dilation and evacuation (D&E), is one of several methods of performing second-trimester abortions.

Others include dismembering the fetus before removing it from the uterus and the D&X, which involves extracting all of the fetus into the birth canal except its head, forcing a sharp instrument into the base of the skull and using suction to remove its brain so it can pass through.”

“Her (Lisa’s) family did not know she was there to get an abortion, but she said her father, the minister, supports abortion rights in some circumstances.

Just before she left, she asked a question. She had seen news coverage about the controversial D&X procedure. “The pictures they’ve been showing on the TV, will it be that?”

The counselor said no, her abortion would be by a different method.

At 6 a.m. the next morning, Lisa warmed up her car and woke up her fiance. He works the nightshift shift and had just gotten home an hour earlier. But because she would be groggy afterward, he would have to drive her home. She had already sent her son to stay with her mother.

By 8 a.m., she sat in a puffy pink recliner, an intravenous tube hooked up in preparation for the various drugs that would relax her, relieve pain and help prevent hemorrhaging. Fifteen minutes later, later, the procedure was finished.

(You read that right. It took the abortionist less than 15 minutes to pull a 21-week-old baby, pieced by jagged piece, thru a less than one-inch inner diameter cervix.)

Afterward, she was walked back to the recliner and offered pretzels and Sprite. Her eyelids drooped a little because the drugs left her woozy, but she remained calm and resolute. She had prayed when she made her decision and hoped faith would carry her through now.

“Being a preacher’s daughter,” she said, “it will be something I’ll just have to accept because it’s over and done.”

COMMENT: Bottom line? Abortion providers and their staffers can stop doing abortions when young women and girls don't have what they think is enough money for an abortion. Their charity is a sham. They want the taxpaying public or insurance carriers or the girls or someone to pay them what they think they deserve, and they do business like loan sharks or drug dealers.

NON-PLANNED PARENTHOOD ABORTION PROVIDER CASES IN KANSAS CITY METRO AREA, KANSAS

Tierra C. She sued Herbert Hodes and his daughter Traci Nauser (also an abortionist) for malpractice she charged they committed in 2013. Tierra said Hodes and Traci told her they intended to remove her right ovary and an ovarian cyst attached to it in a local hospital (Menorah). Instead, she charged, Hodes removed her left ovary and hid the snafu from her. Also, she charged, evidently she only needed to have the right side cyst removed instead of the right side cyst and ovary removed. The case was resolved in November 2015.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 15CV05132)

Telisa B. She sued Herbert Hodes and his daughter Traci Nauser (also an abortionist) for malpractice she charged they committed in 2012.

Telisha said she had a history of adenomyosis (endometrial tissue growing into the uterine wall) and pelvic adhesions. She noted:

“On September 18, 2012, Defendant Hodes and Defendant Nauser performed a total laparoscopic hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, by using da Vinci robots, to correct Plaintiff's medical condition. Both Defendants Hodes and Nauser were identified as surgeons for the procedure on the operative report.”

“Following the surgery, Plaintiff began experiencing extreme pain and discomfort in her abdomen. She repeatedly contacted Defendant CWH (Center for Women's Health in Overland Park) and Defendant Nauser who was on-call post-surgery to inquire about her pain.

Defendant Nauser did not readmit Plaintiff to the hospital nor did she recommend Plaintiff seek emergency care.

On October 1, 2012, Plaintiff's pain became so severe that she was admitted to Menorah Medical Center Emergency Department for abdominal pain and distention of her abdomen.

On October 1, 2012, a CT scan of Plaintiff abdomen showed an injury to her right side ureter.

During the September 18, 2012 surgery, though not noted on the operative report, Defendants cut Plaintiff's right side ureter causing urine to spill into her abdomen and body.

Plaintiff suffered massive infection and has had a prolonged and complicated course of recovery from the cut ureter.”

Defendants settled with Telisa in November 2015.
(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 14CV05772)

COMMENT: Hodes introduced his daughter to the abortion racket. What other unseemly things did he initiate her into?

Rosa R. The R family sued Dennis Miller and another doctor and a hospital for malpractice due to her death. They said Rosa died due to the effects of internal bleeding after undergoing a hysterectomy in August 2012.

They said Rosa died because doctors failed to follow up on signs of the problem, like low blood pressure, tachycardia (very high heartbeat), and low hemoglobin (oxygen-binding protein) and low hematocrit (red blood cell count). They said Rosa's vital signs dropped so severely she suffered a cardiac arrest. They said Rosa was taken back into surgery. Rosa was pronounced brain dead and died eight days after the hysterectomy, they noted.

A judge approved the settlement for the children from Miller and the hospital in March 2014. The hospital settled with the family in April 2014. Miller settled with the family in May 2014. A judge approved the settlement for the children from the other doctor in June 2014.

(Source: Wyandotte County KS District Court Case No. 2013-CV-000080)

The Gs. They charged Dennis Miller delivered their child so hamfistedly in 2011 he ruptured and otherwise severely damaged nerves from the baby's spine to his shoulder and arm, crippling the child's arm for life. Miller settled with them in 2014.

(Source: Wyandotte County KS District Court Case No. 2012-CV-001631)

Diana M. She sued Dennis Miller for malpractice in 2010. Miller performed a C-section on the girl, who was 17 at the time, at about 3:30 am January 3, 2009.

Her complaint noted: Diana bled excessively from the vagina after the C-section, and nurses wanted her checked for hemoglobin and hematocrit. Miller refused to order the tests. Diana continued to bleed, and the nurses gave her three pints of blood before he returned later in the morning. The nurses continued to give Diana blood, and she bled out at least another three pints. Miller finally decided to do a hysterectomy on her about 3:30 p.m. that day, 12 hours after the C-section.

Diana charged due to Miller's negligence and dithering, she suffered grievous bodily injuries, nearly bled to death, and was rendered sterile.

Miller settled with her in September 2011.

(Source: Wyandotte County KS District Court Case No. 2010-CV-000504)

Freddy N. His parents sued Dennis Miller over his death in 2006. They charged Freddie's mother was delivering him normally, when Miller decided to use a vacuum extractor on his head to speed the delivery. (The baby was larger than normal.) The little boy died soon after delivery, and the parents sued Miller for negligently causing his death. Miller settled with them in 2007.

(Source: Wyandotte County KS District Court Case No. 2006-CV-001954)

NOTE: All four of the previous victims came from apparently Hispanic families.

Wanda M. She sued Comprehensive Health and Herbert Hodes, charging he botched an abortion he performed on her. She charged he left some of the baby inside her and caused her a severe infection as a result. This, she said, led her to have to undergo a week-long stay in the hospital. She also charged Hodes and the facility staffers did not respond to any of her reaches out to them for help when she started feeling the effects of the botched abortion. Wanda's husband also sued for lack of consortium.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. C0107883)

Leslie M. She sued Herbert Hodes and an anesthesiologist for malpractice she charged they committed in 1999. Less than three weeks before Christmas 1999, she said, she went to a local hospital (Menorah) to undergo a tubal ligation and fibroid removal at Hodes' hands. During the surgery, she said, Hodes broke the scalpel inside of her and imbedded the broken part of the blade in her flesh. She said Hodes and others took three hours to get the blade out of her and complete the surgeries.

In the meantime, she said, Hodes, the anesthesiologist, and the staffers neglected to pad her properly on the surgical table, so she suffered permanent leg nerve damage.

Defendants settled with Leslie in November 2002 and she had the case dismissed in January 2003.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 01CV07759)

Jackie G. She and her husband Marc sued Herbert Hodes in 2000. Jackie G charged Hodes failed to give her a Rh factor blood test and failed to give her a Rhogam shot when he performed an abortion on her in 1996. She was Rh negative, but said Hodes' medical records on her noted she was Rh positive.

Jackie, who sued under the name "Jacque," said "subsequently, she became pregnant and discovered that she had developed Rh sensitization. The Plaintiffs' then-unborn child required multiple blood transfusions in utero to save the child's life."

Jackie said her son Allen was born on November 16, 1999, and has required an additional blood transfusion after birth. She and her husband Marc charged Hodes' treatment of her and their baby and Hodes' negligence in failing to correctly determine Jackie's Rh status was a deviation from acceptable standard of care.

Jackie charged Hodes, through his negligence, helped her develop a condition that prevents her from having additional children. Her husband charged, due to Hodes' negligence, he has been deprived of the ability to father other children with her naturally.

Hodes settled out of court with Jackie and her husband in 2001.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 00CV04517)

Marcia B. She charged Herbert Hodes botched surgery he performed on her in 1997 to remove her fallopian tubes. She said Hodes failed to remove all of her right ovary, and she suffered the development of a pelvic mass as a result. She said she had to undergo corrective surgery in a hospital to resolve the problem Hodes caused her. Marcia's husband also sued Hodes for loss of consortium. Hodes settled out of court with Marcia and her husband in May 2001.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 00CV00413)

Patty Taylor. She sued Comprehensive Health for Women (which Planned Parenthood now runs), Dennis Miller, and R.T. Yeager for malpractice in 1997. She said Miller ordered mammograms of her breasts, and Yeager performed them in late 1995. She said Yeager said the mammograms were normal and the painful lump she had was a fibroid. She also said Yeager still suggested a biopsy of this "suspicious aberration" should be done. She said she called Comprehensive and asked for a follow-up scope of the lump, but the staffer said it wasn't necessary and turned her down.

Patty said she sought treatment from Dr. Ronald Hartman in 1996. In late 1996, she said, Hartman ordered mammograms on her and other doctors diagnosed her having breast cancer and "extensive lymphovascular invasion" (cancer in lymph or blood vessels).

Patty died during the course of the case. A judge approved a settlement with her survivors in May 1999. This case was merged with a later case she and her daughter brought.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 97CV14314)

Valerie M and Patty Taylor. Valerie, the daughter, heir, and evident executrix of Patty Taylor's estate, sued Comprehensive Health for Women, Dennis Miller, R.T. Yeager, and Ronald Hartman for malpractice in 1999.

Valerie also sued Ronald Hartman, charging when he first examined Patty, he did not order mammograms but merely ordered a chest X-ray and told Patty she had pleurisy (inflammation of the lung linings).

Valerie said her mother underwent chemotherapy and radiation treatments, a mastectomy in 1997, and bone marrow transplant surgery in 1999 because the cancer had spread to other parts of her body. These were to no avail; Patty Taylor died March 21, 1999.

Valerie's attorney charged Comprehensive Health management with negligent hiring of Miller, stating:

“Beginning on December 6, 1977, and continuing through December 3, 1981, defendant MILLER took the examination to become a licensed physician on eleven (11) separate occasions (eight times in Kansas; three times in Missouri), failing the exam on each occasion. On December 1, 1981, defendant MILLER took the Kansas licensing exam for the ninth time and finally passed the exam. Defendant MILLER was issued a license to practice medicine in Kansas on February 3, 1982.”

Valerie's attorney also noted: “Since graduating from Meharry Medical College in May of 1975, defendant MILLER has been sued on at least ten (10) separate occasions for medical malpractice. Many of the lawsuits brought against defendant MILLER occurred while he was employed by and/or was the agent of defendant COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH. None of the medical malpractice cases brought against defendant MILLER have ever been resolved in his favor. In two (2) of the medical malpractice cases filed against MILLER, MILLER's patients died. In the other medical malpractice actions filed against defendant MILLER, his patients were severely injured, one being permanently and totally disabled.

On December 8, 1988 defendant MILLER entered into a stipulation with the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts wherein both parties agreed that defendant MILLER shall, for a period of one year, perform no therapeutic abortions in his outpatient medical office. The stipulation resulted from an incident occurring on March 30, 1988, which in the Kansas State Board of Healing Art's opinion, could have resulted in the revocation, suspension or limitation of defendant MILLER's license to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Kansas.

On June 23, 1996, defendant MILLER was disciplined by the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts for professional misconduct in that he maintained pre-signed prescription forms for controlled substances. Defendant MILLER was fined Five Hundred Dollars (\$500. 00) for his professional misconduct.

From December of 1982 through March of 1997, defendant COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH either knew, or should have known, through the exercise of reasonable care, of defendant MILLER's incompetence and inability to appropriately practice medicine in the State of Kansas, thereby putting patients of defendant

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH, such as plaintiff's decedent, Patty J. Taylor, at unnecessary risk for personal injury or death.

Valerie's attorney also charged Comprehensive Health management allowed their nondoctor employees and/or agents to deny Patty follow-up care and to practice medicine without being licensed to practice medicine.

This case was merged with Patty Taylor's earlier case. A judge approved a wrongful death settlement in May 1999.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 99CV03916)

Carri G. She sued Herbert Hodes for malpractice because she charged he burned her abdomen with a cauterizing iron so severely it caused her a permanent ugly scar. She said he used it on her while he was performing a C-section on her in 1992.

Hodes settled out of court with Cari in November 1996, pending determination of cost of scar revision. The numbers evidently came quickly, because there was a dismissal in December 1996.)

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 94CV11699)

Karyl R. She sued Herbert Hodes for botching an abortion he performed on her in 1990. She said she suffered intense abdominal pain as a result, and had to have the rest of the baby removed. The case was settled in 1993.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 92CV10205)

Charlene H. She sued Herbert Hodes in 1992. She fell off an examination table she was trying to mount. Charlene said she suffered the following injuries from the fall:

"Plaintiff has sustained the following injuries and injurious consequences which are the direct and proximate result of the negligence of the defendant:

- a. Broken right ankle
- b. Development of reflex sympathetic dystrophy requiring epidural nerve blocks.
- c. Obligations for medical treatment in an amount undetermined at the present time
- d. Severe pain and suffering
- e. Loss of income
- f. Loss of enjoyment of life
- g. Ongoing medical treatment
- h. Permanent restriction of motion and resulting limp
- i. Torn cartilage of sternum
- j. Nerve damage in back."

Jurors who heard the case ruled them both equally at fault in December 1993.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 92CV03989)

Ruth P. She sued Herbert Hodes for malpractice over a 1988 incident. Per her petition, this:

“On June 24, 1988, plaintiff was admitted to Surgicenter of Johnson County by defendant with a diagnosis of pelvic pain due to pelvic adhesions; and on said date, the defendant negligently and carelessly performed a laser laparoscopy with lysis of severe pelvic adhesions upon the plaintiff.

As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid negligence of the defendant, plaintiff sustained a perforated terminal ileum (intestine), resulting in complications.”

The case went to trial in May 1991. Jurors found for Hodes.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 90CV07053)

Mary R. She charged Hodes for malpractice over an April 1984 incident, after he had her admitted to Suburban Medical Center for an exploratory laparoscopy. A day later, she said, Hodes surgically removed her ovaries and her fallopian tubes. In the process, she charged, Hodes tied off one of her ureters. Mary said Hodes’ bungling cost her the use of one of her kidneys.

She also said Hodes’ apparent bungling caused her “to suffer severe post-operative flank pain, abdominal pain, leg cramps, and headaches; that she has suffered a marked increase in her blood pressure; that she has suffered complete loss of function in her left kidney ...”

Mary sued Hodes for “negligently and carelessly failing to properly diagnose and treat Plaintiff’s complaints and symptoms following the first surgery in a timely manner; in negligently and carelessly failing to provide Plaintiff with the proper medical care and treatment; and in negligently and carelessly failing to perform pre-operative testing to familiarize himself with Mary Rambler’s anatomy and the inherent risks involved in this surgical procedure.”

Mary’s husband also sued for loss of consortium.

(Source: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 85CV01509)

Janice Fisher. She sued Dennis Miller for the wrongful death of Erna Fisher, who died due to being allowed to asphyxiate during an abortion. Jackson County court officials said they could not locate the petition/complaint for the case.

(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court Case No. 16CV88-11582)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER CASES IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS

Planned Parenthood operated an abortion facility in Columbia, home of Missouri University, where many coed potential clients go to school. It was also relatively close to Jefferson City, convenient for escorts, mistresses, and other potential clients in the capital city government people seemed to attract when the legislature was in session.

Planned Parenthood in 1996 took over Reproductive Health Services in St. Louis. The writeup on Reproductive Health Services later in this report indicates Planned Parenthood was not ashamed to operate it even though its substandard people caused girls and young women many problems, and in two cases directly or indirectly caused girls to die.

Planned Parenthood operates an abortion facility in Kansas near Kansas City. Notorious abortionist Robert Crist worked for Planned Parenthood in Kansas City, at Reproductive Health Services in St. Louis, and in Texas. He has notches on his vacuum hose for young women and a girl he has killed in St. Louis and in Texas.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CASES IN BOONE COUNTY

Dana H. This woman charged staffers at Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri (Columbia) in 1987 misdiagnosed a gynecological problem she was having and gave her improper, painful, and embarrassing treatment. She said the staffer misdiagnosed her as having genital warts (a symptom of venereal disease) and gave her genitalia treatment that caused her pain and scarring. Dana said she felt humiliated having to tell others she had been (mis) diagnosed as suffering from a venereal disease symptom.
(Source: Boone County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 88 CC 428896)

Cristi G. This woman charged staffers at Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri (Columbia) in 1987 misdiagnosed a gynecological problem she was having and gave her improper, painful, and embarrassing treatment. She said she thought she was suffering a yeast infection, but the nurse who examined her claimed she had genital warts (a possible symptom of venereal disease) and put acid on several parts of her genitalia. Cristi said she went to a local doctor for a "second opinion" exam. She said the doctor told her she had no such problem, and the Planned Parenthood staffer had mistreated her. Cristi said the treatment she received at Planned Parenthood caused her physical scarring and extreme pain, and she felt humiliated having to tell others she had been (mis) diagnosed as suffering from a venereal disease symptom.
(Source: Boone County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 88 CC 428895)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER CASES IN CITY OF SAINT LOUIS

Sabine S. She sued David Eisenberg, Barnes-Jewish Hospital, and others for wrongful death over the death of her adult daughter Anna Becker. She charged Eisenberg bungled a hysterectomy he performed at Barnes in 2020 so thoroughly she essentially bled to death the next day. Sabine charged Eisenberg caused Anna an abdominal hemorrhage when he performed the vaginal hysterectomy 11/18/2020 ... and then he discharged her from the hospital. Sabina said Anna died 11/19/2020, the next day. Sabina said Eisenberg and the others also left Anna's child an orphan.

Apparently the defendants settled out of court with Sabine in November 2023. The case is marked "Dismissed by Parties" as of 11/28/2023.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 2322-CC09560)

Maureen P. She sued Justin Diedrich and Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region, charging they botched her vacuum abortion in 2018 so totally the baby survived it. Maureen said she was 10 weeks pregnant when Diedrich did the abortion on her. She said the nurse who made notes in the file on her abortion noted they saw fetal parts and (chorionic) villi. She said her abortion record showed no pathology report indicating the abortion was successful. She said she remained pregnant, and when she was 15 weeks pregnant, Diedrich performed a dismemberment and evisceration abortion on her to remove the baby.

However, Diedrich bungled that abortion too, Maureen said. She charged she had to be admitted at Barnes Hospital two days after the second abortion. She said staffers at Barnes diagnosed her suffering sepsis secondary to an infected uterus. She said she had to undergo a D&C and antibiotic treatment in the hospital.

Apparently the defendants settled out of court with Maureen in October 2019. The case is marked "Dismissed by Parties" as of 10/15/2019.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 1922-CC00612)

Alexis G. She and her husband Richard sued Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region over a horrible situation personnel of Planned Parenthood and/or their pathology lab reportedly made worse. Alexis and Richard said they were told their son Jackson was anencephalic (he lacked parts of his brain and his skull) and would not survive. She and her husband reluctantly decided to have the baby removed by D&E (dismemberment and evisceration) abortion at Planned Parenthood just before Christmas 2015. They said they asked Planned Parenthood to return the remains of their son to them so they could have a funeral for him. They said they intended to keep the baby's ashes in an urn in their home, and they had arranged with the funeral home to have the baby's footprints and handprints taken for incorporation into a necklace for mother Alexis.

They said Planned Parenthood repeatedly stalled them and the funeral home people for more than a month after the abortion when they asked for the boy's remains. Alexis said she also called Jaclyn Grentzer, the abortionist who did the abortion to remove Jackson ... and evidently got no help from Ms. Grentzer. Finally, they said, Planned Parenthood told them their pathology lab people threw out Jackson's remains.

The Gs sued Planned Parenthood and Pathology Services, charging they were negligent, they committed outrageous conduct designed to cause harm, they interfered with parental rights, and they intentionally caused mental and emotional harm to them in treating their son like trash instead of as a baby who was wanted and loved and was being grieved over. They dismissed their case without prejudice in August 2019.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 1722 CC11093)

COMMENT: Shortly after this incident, Jaclyn Grentzer moved out to Southern California to work with Kaiser Permanente, per her LinkedIn page. That organization is a business partner of Planned Parenthood in the Granola State. The climate in Southern California is a lot sunnier for abortionists, including those with substandard people skills and medical skills.

Brittany J. She sued Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Robert Crist over an abortion he evidently botched on her at Planned Parenthood in 2015. She said Planned Parenthood sent what Crist took out of her to a pathology lab, and the technicians at the lab said there was no fetal tissue present in the specimen. She said Crist (and by implication, other staffers of Planned Parenthood) never told her this. Almost two months after the abortion, she said, she passed the baby at her apartment and bled significantly. She said the negligence of the defendants cost her corrective care and medical bills.

Defendants apparently settled with Brittany and the case docket noted the parties dismissed the case in December 2018.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 1722-CC00045)

Christine F. This woman sued Colleen McNicholas, Barnes-Jewish Hospital, and Washington University for malpractice involving the delivery of her son Hudson in 2013. In her petition, she charged the following:

“12. On or about June 23, 2013, Christine F went into labor with Plaintiff Hudson Faasen.

13. After approximately four hours of labor with Christine F pushing, Defendant Dr. McNicholas made two attempts at vacuum-assisted vaginal delivery, but they were unsuccessful.

14. After vacuum-assist was not successful, Dr. McNicholas allowed Christine F to push again but without success.

15. Christine F was then transferred to the operating room to undergo a cesarean section.

16. During her transfer to the operating room. it was noted that Christine F developed a fever.

17. After being transferred to the operating room. Defendant Dr. McNicholas performed an emergency cesarean section on Christine F.

18. Upon delivery. Plaintiff was limp. had no pulse rate. was not responsive or breathing. and appeared blue all over.

19. Approximately twenty-three minutes after delivery. Plaintiff's heart rate returned.

20. Approximately twenty-five minutes after delivery. Plaintiff began agonal respirations.

21. As a result of the above. Plaintiff suffered a severe and devastating brain injury.”

...

“46. Defendant Dr. McNicholas, individually and/or by and through her employees, agents, servants and/or representatives, breached this duty owed to Plaintiff in one or more of the following respects:

- a. failure to perform the appropriate procedure indicated by Plaintiff's weight, gestational age, and delay in descent and delivery;
- b. failure to properly perform the subject delivery;
- c. failure to consider potential complications of the subject delivery before performing the subject delivery;
- d. failure to prepare for potential complications of the subject delivery before performing the subject delivery;
- e. failure to manage the complications of the subject delivery;
- f. failure to treat the complications of the subject delivery that arose during the subject delivery;
- g. failure to timely, adequately, and properly evaluate the size, shape, and progression of Plaintiff so as to determine whether Plaintiff could be safely delivered vaginally;
- h. failure to properly perform a vacuum-assisted vaginal delivery;

- i. failure to schedule Plaintiff's mother for a cesarean section delivery;
- j. failure to perform a cesarean section delivery earlier during labor; and
- k. such further negligence as revealed through discovery and the evidence.

47. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence and carelessness as described above, Plaintiff sustained serious, permanent and progressive injuries, including a devastating brain injury. As a result, Plaintiff endured and continues to endure daily medical treatment. Plaintiff has suffered severe discomfort, pain and mental anguish, and will forever suffer the same in the future.”

In July 2016, the case judge approved Christine’s settlement petition for her son.
(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 1422-CC08925)

Katherine Q. She sued David Eisenberg and Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region for malpractice over a chemical abortion she underwent in 2010. Katherine said she took the drugs Planned Parenthood staffers gave her, but had to return to Planned Parenthood for a dilation and curettage abortion almost three weeks later. She charged an abortionist lacerated and perforated her cervix with a surgical instrument during the follow-up abortion after the “medical abortion” had failed.

Katherine said someone sutured her cervical wound at Planned Parenthood and discharged her. She said she suffered bleeding, uterine cramping, and increasing pain at home, so she called Planned Parenthood for a follow-up appointment. However, she couldn’t hold out that long. She said she called Planned Parenthood the day of the appointment (but earlier in the day) complaining of a very high temperature, diarrhea, and increasing pain. She said a nurse named Pippen told her to use a hot water bottle or a heating pad, and go to a hospital emergency room. Katherine said she went to Barnes-Jewish Hospital’s emergency room, and could not see a doctor despite waiting 2-1/2 hours. So she said she called Planned Parenthood again, to explain the delay in her evaluation at the emergency room. Katherine said Ms. Pippen, after conferring with Planned Parenthood nurse practitioner Susan Bender, told her to come to Planned Parenthood the next day.

The next day, Katherine said, Eisenberg examined her at Planned Parenthood and diagnosed she was suffering pelvic pain secondary to gastroenteritis. She said this was a misdiagnosis, as her white blood cell count was elevated, which indicated she had an infection.

Two days later, Katherine said, she sought treatment at another hospital's emergency room. The staffers of this hospital contacted Planned Parenthood for info on her treatment and condition, she said, and gave a message for a Doctor Stoddard (possibly former newbie Amy Stoddard, who was undergoing “family planning fellowship” training in St.

Louis at the time, per a UCLA document about the program). Katherine said Ms. Stoddard never returned the call.

Katherine said she was admitted to Barnes-Jewish Hospital the next day. She said the hospital doctors diagnosed she was suffering from “sepsis, peritonitis with a surgical abdomen, an ileus (inability to void feces) and pyosalpinx (fallopian tube filled with pus) and purulent pelvic and abdominal ascites (painful fluid buildup).”

Katherine said she was “subsequently and additionally diagnosed with Toxic Shock Syndrome and septic shock. Said diagnosis and maladies suffered by plaintiff were directly and proximately caused by the failure of defendants to appropriately diagnose and treat the underlying beta hemolytic strep infection (that started in her cervix, after a Planned Parenthood staffer lacerated it).”

“Said maladies caused plaintiff to become severely ill and required her hospitalization for an extended period of time, including in the Intensive Care Unit. Plaintiff was caused to undergo intrusive medical procedures including laparoscopy, gastric lavage and placement on a ventilator.”

Katherine charged Eisenberg committed the following negligent acts and omissions:

- a. Eisenberg failed to warn her to avoid taking a bath for at least a week after the abortion.
- b. Eisenberg failed to advise her water from the bath could enter her uterus thru her dilated cervix and cause her an infection.
- c. Eisenberg failed to examine her at Planned Parenthood when she came for the follow-up appointment, complaining of complications. (He supposedly provided a “consult” but may not have actually examined Katherine. Apparently lesser staffer(s) looked at her.)
- d. Eisenberg failed to review the complete blood count results that he ordered after consult with Nurse Bender.
- e. Eisenberg failed to tell her she may have an infection.
- f. Eisenberg failed to rule out pelvic infection.
- g. Defendant failed to provide a follow-up exam the next day after the follow-up exam at Planned Parenthood.

She also sued Planned Parenthood for the roles Eisenberg and their staffers played in reportedly harming her to the point she needed treatment in a hospital and suffered diminished ability to bear children in the future.

The defendants settled with Katherine, and the case was marked “dismissed by parties” in March 2015.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 1222-CC10151)

Cyeira B. Her relative Crystal B sued Margaret Baum and Barnes-Jewish Hospital and others for malpractice in 2009 on her behalf. **The petition was apparently not available in the file, per a request to the clerk of courts for a copy of it.** The defendants settled, and the case was “dismissed by parties” in May 2011. Cyeira’s lawyer had earlier dismissed Margaret Baum and another doctor.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 0922-CC01749)

Letitia D. She sued Planned Parenthood for malpractice due to a breast exam a Planned Parenthood nurse practitioner named Denise Jordan gave her in 2003 while working under the supervision of a Planned Parenthood doctor named Marvin Camel.

Letitia’s complaint said the Planned Parenthood “diagnosis from the exam and visit was “breast pain”. No follow-up evaluation was ordered for this breast abnormality. No mammogram was ordered for this breast abnormality. No needle aspiration or other forms of biopsy or evaluation was done to evaluate the findings of the abnormality of the left breast.”

Letitia said she went for another breast exam in 2004 at a non-Planned Parenthood facility. She said she received a mammogram, and the doctor, a woman, had a biopsy done on her. She said the biopsy found cancer and she underwent a mastectomy.

Letitia sued Planned Parenthood because their doctor and nurse did not treat her with the level of competence she received from the doctor and her associates in 2004. She said their negligence posed a threat to her life and health, and cost her a major surgery and thousands of dollars in medical bills,

Letitia dismissed her case without prejudice in January 2008.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22052-09244)

Erin H. She sued Robert Crist and Reproductive Health Services (Planned Parenthood) for malpractice in 2004. **The petition was apparently not available in the file, per a request to the clerk of courts for a copy of it.** The docket indicated the defendants settled with Erin in July and August 2008, and she dismissed her case against them.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22042-09150)

Joellen W. This woman charged Robert Crist bungled a first trimester vacuum abortion he performed on her at Reproductive Health Services so completely that she partially delivered a dead baby at least 21 weeks gestation at her home a week before Christmas

2001. (She said Planned Parenthood staffer(s) told her she was five weeks pregnant when they bungled the vacuum abortion.) Joellen said she immediately went to the local hospital in her Illinois county and finished delivery later that day. She said she had to get medical treatment from that day till the end of February 2002.

Joellen said she would have not undergone the abortion if Planned Parenthood staffers had told her the truth about how far along she was and what her options were. She said Planned Parenthood personnel hypocritically robbed her of her reproductive rights.

The case was set for trial in April 2006. Defendants settled the case with Joellen during the trial and the judge issued an order approving the settlement. He also dismissed the jurors.

(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22032-10585)

Jane Roe. She sued Robert Crist and Reproductive Health Services for malpractice over an abortion she underwent at his hands in the Planned Parenthood abortion facility in 1999. She said the abortion cost her her uterus and almost cost her her life.

Jane said Crist did a D&E (dismemberment and evisceration) on her after she was determined to be 16 weeks pregnant. She said she bled profusely in the “recovery room” at Planned Parenthood after the abortion, and the staffers did not attend to her promptly despite her complaints about her bleeding.

She said after she had lost a great deal of blood, Planned Parenthood staffers took her back to the procedure room and “attempted a second evacuation.”

Jane’s petition said: “During this second procedure, (Planned Parenthood staffers) exacerbated the bleeding problem, and instead of suctioning out the uterus, applied the vacuum to the bladder, injuring and perforating it. (Staffers) also perforated plaintiffs uterus. A significant portion of the placenta remained in the uterus.

Following the second procedure, (Jane) continued to bleed, her blood pressure dropped and her pulse became almost imperceptible.

When (Jane) became nearly unconscious, and her life was clearly in danger, she was transferred by ambulance to Barnes-Jewish Hospital, where she was examined in the emergency room, treated, and later admitted.

(Jane) received care in the emergency room, the intensive care unit, and in the general care area of Barnes-Jewish Hospital, received many units of blood, required and had surgery consisting of a cystoscopy, suction curettage under direct ultrasound guidance, exploratory laparotomy, supracervical hysterectomy, cystotomy, placement of ureteral stents and removal of ureteral stents, suprapubic catheter placement, and repair of cystotomy, together with other medical treatment.”

Jane dismissed her case in December 2003.
(Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22002-01024)

Jherrika Williams. This girl, thru her guardian, sued Planned Parenthood and Robert Crist in 1999. Crist had killed her mother Nichole Williams by performing an abortion on her negligently in 1997.

Nichole, a 22-year-old woman who was the single mother of three, suffered respiratory problems while Crist was performing a first-trimester abortion on her at Reproductive Health Services April 25, 1997. Crist completed the abortion, and only then did he have an assistant call for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived about 15 minutes later, Nichole was in cardiac arrest. The paramedics took her to Barnes-Jewish hospital, where she died about an hour after Crist started the abortion. By 1997 Reproductive Health Services was part of the Planned Parenthood's abortion empire.

The city medical examiner determined Nichole died of an amniotic fluid embolism that got into her bloodstream. (This can cause breathing failure, heart stoppage, and/or bleeding to death due to blood failure to coagulate.) The medical examiner did not fault Crist for Nichole's death, even though an abortion had to take place for the amniotic fluid to enter her bloodstream.

But the female lawyer for Nichole's daughter was not as accommodating. Her petition, besides accusing Crist and Planned Parenthood of negligence, also charged Planned Parenthood did not have emergency equipment needed to save Nichole's life.

A judge seated a jury to hear the case in May 2002. The next day Crist and Planned Parenthood settled with Jherrika Williams' guardian.

(Sources: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22992-01174; also St. Louis Post-Dispatch articles 4/29/1997, 5/4/1997, and 5/11/1997; Sedalia, MO Democrat 6/13/1997)

Lateacha M. She sued Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region in 1995 and in 1996 for malpractice and for fatally damaging her engagement to her fiance by lying to him about treatment she was undergoing.

Lateacha said the Planned Parenthood doctor diagnosed she was suffering from a vaginal infection called gardnerella. (Gardnerella is not a venereal disease.) She said the doc prescribed her metronidazole to treat the infection. However, she said, Planned Parenthood staffers gave her doxycycline instead.

As a result of taking the wrong medicine, Lateacha said, the infection did not go away but worsened. Then Planned Parenthood staffer(s), she said, told her her fiance could get infected from having sex with her.

So Lateacha said her fiance called Planned Parenthood (apparently to arrange treatment) and the staffer(s) told him she was suffering from chlamydia. This falsehood, she said, made her fiance suspect her of being unfaithful, and he broke off their engagement to be married.

She charged not only were Planned Parenthood personnel incompetent, but destructive as well in falsely causing her to lose her man's trust and suffer the humiliation of a broken engagement based on Planned Parenthood's false statement she had VD she presumably would have gotten from screwing around.

Both cases were dismissed without prejudice.

(Sources: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case Nos. 22952-01680 and 22962-01605)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER PROMOTED TO MEDICAL DIRECTOR AFTER SHE HELPED COST PLANNED PARENTHOOD FACILITY ITS ABORTION LICENSE

Missouri Attorney General Andrew Bailey, in a March 6, 2024 letter to Missouri Director of Social Services Robert Knodell, wrote the following:

“Consider just a few of their recent violations, all of which are undisputed.

First, in 2018, Planned Parenthood’s facility in Columbia was shut down after staff *admitted* to using moldy abortion equipment on women for months. On September 26, 2018, health inspectors conducted an unannounced visit to the facility. They found equipment containing a “blackish gray substance” that Planned Parenthood’s own staff identified as “mold,” as well as another substance Planned Parenthood’s staff identified as “most likely bodily fluid.”¹ Court documents reveal a picture of the moldy equipment, which is included on the following page. Clinic staff admitted that they had “identified the problem” of mold “a couple of months previously,” but that the physician, Colleen McNicholas, had “continued to use the machine on patients after they identified the issue.”² At the time, the clinic performed “an average of 14 cases per month,”³ meaning that this moldy equipment had been used on potentially as many as 40 or more women. Despite this violation, Planned Parenthood rewarded McNicholas, promoting her to “Chief Medical Officer” of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri nine months later. That position gives her oversight of all clinical appointments.

Second, for well over a decade, Planned Parenthood flagrantly violated the legal requirement to file complication reports. § 188.052, RSMo (“An individual complication report for any post-abortion care performed upon a woman shall be completed by the physician providing such post-abortion care.”). Abortion complications are common, with the FDA acknowledging that, among women who receive chemically induced abortions, up to 8 percent experience complications requiring surgery, with up to 5 percent requiring immediate care in emergency rooms. *All. for Hippocratic Med. v. U.S. Food & Drug Administration*, 78 F.4th 210, 229 (5th Cir. 2023), *cert. granted*, 144 S. Ct. 537 (2023). At those rates, Planned Parenthood should have filed up to thousands of reports. They filed none, and admitted as much in open court in 2018.⁴

Indeed, even *after* Planned Parenthood got caught failing to fill out and complete these complication reports, they continued to violate this law—despite promising that they would start complying. McNicholas, for example, stated in open court that she began complying with this law in 2017, but the Administrative Hearing Commission concluded that she violated this law again the very next year.⁵

¹ Statement of Deficiencies, *Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood Great Plains v. Hawley*, No. 2:16-cv-04313, Doc. 141-1, at 6–7 (W.D. Mo. 2018).

² *Id.* at 7–8 (emphasis added) (parenthetical omitted).

³ *Id.* at 4.

⁴ Tr. Prelim. Inj. Hr’g., *Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood Great Plains v. Williams*, No. 2:17-cv-04207, Doc. 115, at 267–68 (W.D. Mo. 2018); Eisenberg Dep., No. 2:16-cv-04313, Doc. 141-4, at 12 (W.D. Mo. 2018).

⁵ Decision of Administrative Hearing Commission, *Reproductive Health Services v. Department of Health and Senior Services*, No. 19-0879, at 79 (May 29, 2020); *see also id.* at 93 (“Planned Parenthood failed to file a complication report for Patient 1 as required by § 188.052.2, 19 CSR 10-15.020, and 19 CSR 30-30.060(3)(H).”).



Colleen McNicholas was apparently a substandard enough or underqualified enough doctor that she could not hold onto staff privileges at any hospital near the Planned Parenthood facility in Columbia. The University of Missouri Health Center revoked Colleen’s privileges in 2015, but a judge’s ruling let her do abortions at Planned Parenthood in Jefferson City without having privileges at any hospital in the area for another three years. Then the Missouri State Supreme Court ruled the state law requiring abortion providers to have privileges at a nearby hospital was valid. Due to Colleen’s problems, and due to Planned Parenthood’s apparent inability to find other physicians for the facility, they had to let their abortion license lapse in October 2018. (Source: 10/3/2018 article in Columbia Missourian by Clare Roth)

Colleen didn’t help matters when state inspectors came to the Columbia Planned Parenthood facility in September 2018.

Photo courtesy of Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

This was not long before Planned Parenthood’s license to perform abortions at the place was set to possibly expire. According to the report, the inspectors noted the following:

“Review of the facility’s “Infection Prevention Manual” policy titled, “Directions for Cleaning and Disinfection - Abortion Procedure Suction Tubing,” dated 08/15, showed:

“Review of the facility’s “Infection Prevention Manual” policy titled, “Directions for Cleaning and Disinfection - Abortion Procedure Suction Tubing,” dated 08/15, showed:

- Single-use suction tubing must be disposed of as an infectious waste after each patient use.

- Multi-use suction tubing is first cleaned by running water through the tube, removing all blood and bioburden immediately after the procedure. Then soak tubing in chemical disinfectant ad per manufacturer's instructions for semi-critical devices.

Observation on 09/26/18 at 9:40 AM of the procedure room showed:

- The metal suction machine cabinet had numerous rusted areas (uncleanable surface);
- There was a used, single-use suction tubing connected to a plastic suction canister. The single-use tubing contained reddish colored fluid;
- A reusable series connecting hose on the top of the machine had a blackish-gray substance on the inside the length of the tubing; and
- The reusable series connecting hose was connected to a reusable glass suction bottle. There was a layer of dried black substance in the bottom of the bottle.

During an interview on 09/26/18 at 9:55 AM, Staff C stated that:

- The substance in the single-use suction tubing was most likely bodily fluid;
- Their last procedure had been the previous Friday (09/21/18);
- She did not think they had used the suction machine that day; and
- The blackish gray substance in the secondary reusable series connecting hose was mold.

During an interview on 09/26/18 at 12:00 PM, Staff I, Maintenance, stated that the replacement for the reusable series connecting hose was located inside the suction machine cabinet. Staff C stated that she was not aware that the secondary replacement reusable series connecting hose was inside the suction cabinet.

During an interview on 09/26/18 at 2:10 PM, Staff C stated that:

- She identified the problem (blackish gray residue) inside the reusable series connecting hose a couple of months previously (probably July) and began trying to find replacement tubing;
- They continued to use the machine (with the reusable series connecting hose that had blackish gray residue inside) on patients after they identified the issue; and
- She had talked with other people about the issue with the reusable series connecting hose and it was not an infection control issue."

The inspectors identified "Staff C" as the "Health Center Manager."

(Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Statement of Deficiencies 2018-092618-A004-SOD-TKOR12)

Several news outlets reported in hands-wringing fashion that Planned Parenthood's abortion license for the facility lapsed in October 2018, after a judge upheld a state regulation stating an abortion provider had to have staff privileges at a hospital within 15 minutes of the abortion facility to do abortions at that facility. Neither Colleen McNicholas nor any one else Planned Parenthood tried to bring in to do abortions in the college town could obtain or keep such privileges. (The place was still licensed to provide non-surgical care, the NPR reported noted.)

(Source: National Public Radio article by Sasha Ingber 10/3/2018)

Planned Parenthood people said in 2019 they promoted Ms. McNicholas to "Chief Medical Officer" of Planned Parenthood of St. Louis and Southwest Missouri.

(Source: St. Louis Public Radio article by Sarah Fentem, 7/2/2019)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER EXPORTS MALPRACTICE TO L.A. AREA

Justin Diedrich, who was sued for bungling Maureen P's abortion -- twice -- at Planned Parenthood's St. Louis abortion facility, had licenses in several states. He decided to work for Planned Parenthood in the Los Angeles area. Per a contributor to Operation Rescue's database, here is a less-than-flattering review of Diedrich's abortion skills in the Golden State:

Lanuova (Lanu) F. She charged Justin Diedrich bungled a 2017 abortion he attempted on her at Planned Parenthood's facility in West Hollywood so totally that the baby survived it. Her complaint, which contained statements that accused Diedrich of incompetence, and accused Diedrich and others at Planned Parenthood of lying and/or falsifying records, follows:

"The procedure was performed the same day (11/6/2017) by DIEDRICH. His operative note indicates the procedure started at 9: 31 a.m. and was over/stopped at 9:33 a.m. The procedure was done by manual vacuum aspiration ["MVA"]. In the 2 minutes this procedure allegedly took, the cervix was cleaned and prepped, a paracervical block was applied, a cannula was inserted and then MVA used. When the abortion was finished, an intrauterine birth control device ["IUD"] was inserted at the patient's election. All of this, according to the chart took just 2 minutes.

No ultrasound was used during the abortion. There was no ultrasound performed after the conclusion of the procedure to either confirm its completion or to confirm the positioning and placement of the IUD. The success of the abortion was confirmed only by DIEDRICH's examination of the products of conception. He noted seeing the Villi, and the membranes/sac. His noted impression based on this visualization was that the "pregnancy was terminated successfully" and the patient required no follow-up visit. The tissue was then disposed of; it was not sent to pathology.

There was no pathological confirmation that the pregnancy was terminated and no follow up appointment made for blood work to confirm the pregnancy was successfully terminated.

On 12/28/2017 the patient presented to her regular ObGyn with complaints of nausea, vomiting, backache and breast tenderness which she attributed to side effects of the IUD. She asked that it be removed.

Ultrasound was performed but no IUD was seen. Instead, what was seen was an active fetus. Pregnancy was confirmed by blood test. The estimated gestational age was 15 weeks and 3 days.

The news of this pregnancy was very upsetting to LANU and to the biological father Jason (last name redacted).

LANU returned to Planned Parenthood on 1/8/2018 to discuss the failed TAB and her options. She met with a gentleman who identified himself as the director of the clinic. DIEDRICH would not meet with her.

The chart notes from this visit identify LANU as a "new patient" who presented for a TAB. The medical record number for this note was the same number as was used during the November 2017 visit to the clinic. The History and Physical however, makes no mention of the TAB allegedly performed just 2 months prior, but states that the patient has an IUD.

Ultrasound performed at PPLA's clinic on 1/8/2018 showed a gestational age of 16-weeks with fetal movement and cardiac motion. There was no mention in the ultrasound report of the IUD being visualized. There was absolutely no mention of this patient's history of having presented for a TAB just 2 months prior.

There was no written note generated as a result of LANU's meeting with the director of the clinic. The director informed LANU that pathology confirmed the existence of villi confirming the success of the TAB.

After repeated written and verbal requests by LANU, PPLA provided what was represented to be her entire chart. There were no pathology reports in LANU's chart.

At this point, 16 weeks into her pregnancy, LANU and JASON decided to proceed with the pregnancy and carry the pregnancy to term.

The baby was carried full term and delivered on June 21, 2018."

"The products of conception were never sent to pathology and therefore no pathological examination or analysis of the removed tissue was done. Contrary representations made to the patient by the director of the clinic were false. There was no follow up examination performed or planned for this patient. No post procedure ultrasound was done to at the very least confirm the positioning of the IUD. There was no blood test or urinalysis to confirm the success or failure of the TAB."

"On 1/8/2018 PPLA actively concealed its negligence by misrepresenting to LANU that pathology confirmed the existence of villi. DIEDRICH's operative note however, specifically stated that products of conception were discarded. The products of conception were never sent to pathology. The director's contrary representations were knowingly false.

Further, there was no chart note created to memorialize this meeting, furthering the concealment of PPLA's fraud."

"Further, PPLA's representative on 1/8/2018 represented to LANU that the success of the TAB had been confirmed by pathology. This representation was not only not true, but as the products of conception had never been sent to pathology and there was no pathology

report, PPLA had no reason to believe its representations to LANU on 1/8/2018 were true or PPLA knew the representations to be false when they were made on 1/8/2018.

Compounded with an aggressive effort on the part of PPLA to get LANU to undergo a second TAB on 1/8/2018, it is clear that the representations made were intended to induce LANU to terminate her pregnancy now at 16 weeks and to minimize PPLA's exposure to litigation if the pregnancy were carried to term and/or the infant was born with anticipated complications.”

COMMENT: If the abortion was successful, then why did Planned Parenthood want Lanuova to undergo another abortion?

(Source: Los Angeles County, CA Superior Court Case No. 19STCV03079)

TESSA'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE

Tessa Madden had been working at Planned Parenthood's new abortion facility in Fairview Heights, Illinois. (Source: webmd.com). A lawsuit against her revealed working for Planned Parenthood pays relatively well.

Maria Dans. This woman sued former Planned Parenthood staffer Tessa Madden for divorce. Apparently Tessa was the alpha female income-wise, due to her compensation from Planned Parenthood, so in a 12/29/2023 consent decree, Maria and Tessa agreed to the following terms:

"Petitioner Maria C. Dans ("Maria"), and Respondent Tessa E. Madden ("Tessa"), by and through counsel, and for their Consent Judgment Pendente Lite state:

1. Tessa will pay Maria the sum of (blacked out) per month for maintenance beginning December 2023 and will be made by direct transfer from Tessa to Maria's bank account.
2. Tessa will continue to be responsible for timely paying the monthly mortgage payment on (blacked out house address)
3. Tessa is responsible for the 2023 real estate taxes and any late fees for (blacked out house address) and for the estimated 2023 income taxes of the parties.
4. The parties reserve the right to litigate retroactive maintenance.
5. This Consent Judgment Pendente Lite is non precedential for future agreements."

(Source: St. Louis City, MO Circuit Court Case No. 2322-FC01089)

CRIST KILLS WOMAN AT ST. LOUIS PLANNED PARENTHOOD FACILITY

Nichole Williams. This 22-year-old woman, a single mother of three, suffered respiratory problems while Crist was performing a first-trimester abortion on her at Reproductive Health Services April 25, 1997. Crist completed the abortion, and only then did he have an assistant call for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived about 15 minutes later, Nichole was in cardiac arrest. The paramedics took her to Barnes-Jewish Hospital, where she died about an hour after Crist started the abortion. By 1997 Reproductive Health Services was part of the Planned Parenthood's abortion empire.

The city medical examiner determined Nichole died of an amniotic fluid embolism that got into her bloodstream. (This can cause breathing failure, heart stoppage, and/or bleeding to death due to blood failure to coagulate.) The medical examiner did not fault Crist for Nichole's death, even though an abortion had to take place for the amniotic fluid to enter her bloodstream.

(Sources: St. Louis Post-Dispatch articles 4/29/1997, 5/4/1997, and 5/11/1997; Sedalia, MO Democrat 6/13/1997)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CASE IN SAINT LOUIS COUNTY

Beverly Abernathy. She sued Planned Parenthood for malpractice in 2006. She dismissed her case without prejudice in February 2007. **St. Louis County court clerks said they couldn't locate the petition or complaint.**

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 2106-CC04417)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER CASES IN JACKSON COUNTY

Valarie I. She sued Planned Parenthood, Orrin Moore, and a Planned Parenthood nurse midwife named Victoria Zadoyan for malpractice in 2016.

She said Ms. Zadoyan, a staffer at Planned Parenthood's Independence facility, in 2014 performed a pap smear test on her to screen for cervical cancer. She said Planned Parenthood never had the sample examined.

She said she returned to Planned Parenthood in 2015, got another pap smear test, and this time someone told her her test indicated cervical cancer.

As a result, she said she underwent a hysterectomy in January 2016.

Valarie's petition charged Planned Parenthood people did or failed to do the following, which led to her delay in treatment and her hysterectomy:

- a) They failed to properly transmit the pap smear to the laboratory;
- b) They failed to take precautions in transmittal of the pap smear so proper testing could be obtained;
- c) They failed to notify Plaintiff of the test results, or the failure of the test, or that a test was not done, or that a test needed to be redone;
- d) They failed to notify Plaintiff that because of the failure of the test, they could not determine if she had premalignant or malignant lesions;
- e) They failed to inform Plaintiff that she was at risk for premalignant and malignant lesions;
- f) They failed to retest Plaintiff in a timely manner; and
- g) They failed to report and record that the test was not properly done or done at all.

The case was dismissed for want of prosecution in November 2016, after Valarie's attorney withdrew.

(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court Case No. 1616-CV04857)

Tanisha L. She sued Planned Parenthood and Comprehensive Health and Robert Crist for malpractice in 2003. **Court clerks said they couldn't find the petition (complaint) for the case.**

The case was dismissed without prejudice in April 2006.

(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court 03-CV220864)

Linda McCown. This young woman and her guardian Donna Bishop sued Planned Parenthood, Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood, and Robert Crist for malpractice in 2000. The case was dismissed without prejudice in March 2004. (See Linda McCown case vs. Planned Parenthood in Johnson County, Kansas.)
(Source: Jackson County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 00CV230548)

Crystal S. She sued Planned Parenthood for malpractice in 1997. Planned Parenthood apparently settled out of court with Crystal in March 1999. **Court clerks said they couldn't find the petition (complaint) for the case.**
(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court Case No. 16CV97-23224)

And this:

Jeffrey K. He sued Planned Parenthood for malpractice in 1995. He dismissed his case in January 1996. **Court clerks said they couldn't find the petition (complaint) for the case.**
(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court Case No. 16CV95-20588)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CASE IN KANSAS CITY METRO AREA, KANSAS

Linda McCown. Her husband and guardian sued Robert Crist and Planned Parenthood for malpractice over a tubal ligation Linda – a mother of four -- received at Planned Parenthood's Comprehensive Health facility in Overland Park in 2000. Reportedly the Planned Parenthood staffers put Linda in a vegetative state due to negligent application of anesthesia. Their application for subpoena order also accused Planned Parenthood or their lawyers of lying about malpractice insurance coverage for Crist. It said, in part:

"1. Petitioners have filed a petition sounding in tort against the above named respondents in the Civil Division of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, styled McCown, et al. v. Planned Parenthood, et al., and bearing Case No. 00CV230548. This cause of action is seeking damages for negligence and other wanton and reckless conduct arising out of the care of petitioner Linda McCown on November 2, 2000 by Robert Crist, M.D. and William Stout, CRNA at Comprehensive Health's facility in Overland Park which is wholly owned and operated by Planned Parenthood.

2. Respondent Planned Parenthood acquired respondent Comprehensive Health in April 1997.

3. Respondent Robert Crist, M.D. has served simultaneously as both the Medical Director of respondent Planned Parenthood and Chief of Staff of respondent Comprehensive Health.

4. Despite these facts, respondent Planned Parenthood denies any professional relationship with respondent Robert Crist, M.D.; denies any involvement in the November 2, 2000 care of Linda McCown; and denies any control over respondent Comprehensive Health. Respondent Planned Parenthood further denies any professional relationship with respondent William Stout, CRNA. Based on respondent Planned Parenthood's assertions, it has made a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

5. Petitioners believe that respondent Planned Parenthood is the principal, alter ego, partner and/or referring agent of respondent Comprehensive Health. In its answers to petitioners' interrogatories, respondent Planned Parenthood claimed to have no insurance covering this incident. However, petitioners have discovered that about one year prior to the incident, respondent Planned Parenthood maintained medical malpractice insurance policies for respondent Robert Crist, M.D., respondent William Stout, CRNA, and respondent Comprehensive Health among others with KaMMCO.

6. Petitioners believe that KaMMCO's records may reveal that respondent Planned Parenthood does, in fact, have insurance covering the underlying torts of this case. Furthermore, plaintiffs believe that KaMMCO's records will reveal that respondent Planned Parenthood, applied for, purchased, and/or maintained medical malpractice

insurance for the other respondents. If this is the case, plaintiffs will be able to show that, contrary to respondents' assertions, Planned Parenthood does, in fact, have, or in the past has had, a professional relationship with respondent Robert Crist, M.D. and respondent William Stout, CRNA. It would also show that respondent Planned Parenthood is exercising control over respondent Comprehensive Health and its employees.”

COMMENT: In short, Linda’s attorney in so many words was accusing Planned Parenthood of fraud.

(Sources: Johnson County KS District Court Case No. 01CV04040, and articles in the Sedalia, MO Democrat 11/11/2000 and 3/21/2001)

Robert Crist apparently had problems sharing his blood money with Kansas government officials.

Kansas Dept of Revenue v Robert Crist. The court docket shows at one point (September 2003) Kansas authorities issued a tax warrant of almost \$1.5 million on Robert Crist. State authorities filed a satisfaction of judgment in November 2004. (Source: Johnson County, Kansas District Court Case No. 03TW02650)

ORRIN MOORE'S MALPRACTICE CASES BEFORE HE RAN COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH FOR PLANNED PARENTHOOD

The talent scouts of Planned Parenthood Kansas and Mid-Missouri hired Orrin Moore to be their medical director at their Comprehensive Health for Women abortion facility in Overland Park, Kansas, on the outskirts of Kansas City. Here is a collection of Moore's malpractice cases before Planned Parenthood put him in charge of their busy abortion facility.

Dawn Mack. This woman, a Connecticut resident who worked as an accounting clerk and was the mother of an eight-month-old boy, died in a New York City hospital August 3, 1991 after she underwent an abortion at Eastern Women's Center earlier that day.

Dawn's mother Arelia Walker sued Eastern Women's Center and several staffers over her death. Arelia Walker charged Orrin Moore, Aurel Calalb, Elena Raftopol, Reena Rang, and Adel Abadir, all doctors who worked at Eastern Women's Center, with wrongdoing in connection with the abortion which reportedly caused Dawn's death. She also named nurse Linda Wissbrun in the case.

Dawn's mother said the Eastern staffers ignored a big drop in her blood pressure and her heartbeat irregularities. She said they also administered anesthesia to her improperly. Dawn eventually went into shock at Eastern, her mother charged, and her heartbeat and breathing stopped.

COMMENT: *The waiver Eastern Women's Center staffers made Dawn sign before the abortion contained these facility-friendly provisions:*

"That the risks of any abortion may include:

- incomplete abortion*
- perforation of the uterus*
- tearing of the cervix*
- infection*
- hemorrhage*

That there is the possibility of a complication leading to the need for surgery, including removal of the uterus and even leading to death.

I release Eastern Women's Center and the physician from any liability should any of these problems arise."

This waiver is as clear a testimonial as any to Eastern Women's Center management's level of concern for girls and women.

(Source: New York County Supreme Court Case No. 104592/93, which Dawn's mother filed in Manhattan)

Cynthia J and Takheima R. Cynthia, the mother of teenager Takheima, sued Choices Women's Medical Center, Gerald Zupnick, and Orrin Moore over a botched abortion in March 2000. Takheima said the abortion provider perforated her uterus and lacerated her bowel in multiple places while performing the abortion on her.

Zupnick reportedly promised to pay \$250,000 and Choices Women's Medical Center reportedly promised to pay \$20,000 to settle the case, per a lawyer Takheima retained when she reached adulthood. But the lawyer her mother hired for her stopped practicing law and never sent releases and other paperwork to the malpractice insurance carrier to arrange the money transfer, Takheima's replacement lawyer said.

Takheima, in a statement, said in so many words she was barely 17 when she underwent the abortion. This implies she was below the age of consent in New York when she was impregnated. Did Zupnick or Orrin Moore or the Choices Women's Medical Center staffers report her as a potential sexual abuse victim?

Zupnick's lawyer confirmed the out-of-court settlement reached with Cynthia J's lawyer. He also provided a copy of the settlement.

(Source: Queens County Supreme Court Case No. 22398-2000)

ORRIN MOORE'S APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF HIS KANSAS MEDICAL LICENSE REVEALS EIGHT OTHER MALPRACTICE CASES

In 2003, Orrin Moore, then a doctor with Merle Hoffman's notorious Choices Women's Medical Center abortion facility in New York City, wanted to return to Kansas. He had inactive medical licenses in Kansas, Missouri, Georgia, and California, and an active medical license in New York. Before his stint with Merle Hoffman, Moore said on his application that he worked at Eastern Women's Center (an often-sued abortion facility in New York City) and Feminist Women's Health Center in Atlanta.

Moore's answer to the questions about being disciplined for poor performance, drug and alcohol addiction, mental illness, illegal obtaining of controlled substances, and operating while impaired or suffering from physical problems such as motor skill loss were red-overstamped "CONFIDENTIAL."

Moore did admit to the following malpractice cases, per his application:

Case No. 22398-00, Queens County, NY Supreme Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: March 2, 2000

DATE CLAIMS WERE FILED: September 25, 2000

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: Medical Liability Mutual Insurance Company

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): Choices Women's Center, Orrin Moore, MD & Gerald Zupnick, MD
Describe allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient:

"Plaintiff alleges the following:

1. Lack of informed consent
2. Treatment not in accord with accepted medical standards
3. Sustained severe personal injury

During the performance of a twenty four (24) week dilatation & evacuation, the surgeon suspected, that he might have perforated the patient's uterus. As Medical Director, I was consulted. I confirmed a posterior perforation. The patient was transferred to the hospital where an exploratory laparotomy was done. The perforation and bowel injury was repaired. The patient was discharged in satisfactory condition. Her prognosis is excellent."

Moore said the case was still active (as of 2003).

This is the Cynthia J and Takheima R case.

Case No. 24948-98, Bronx County, NY Supreme Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: September 20, 1997

DATE CLAIMS WERE FILED: November 13, 1998

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER: Medical Liability Mutual Insurance Company

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): Eastern Women's Center, Jeffrey Moskowitz, MD, Orrin Moore, MD

Describe allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient:

"Plaintiff alleges the following: 1) Failure to treat her pregnancy, & 2) Insertion of abortion related equipment improperly.

Patient came to Eastern Women's Center for a termination of a 19-week pregnancy. Her cervix was not adequately dilated. Since the membranes were intact and the internal os for the cervix was closed, the patient was sent home with instructions to return on Tuesday of the following week for completion of her procedure since the clinic is dosed on week-ends. Her membranes ruptured over the week-end. She was admitted to the hospital where the procedure was completed. She became septic and developed DIC. She was successfully treated and discharged in satisfactory condition. The patient's prognosis is good.

The Case or Claim was settled for Confidential

The portion of the settlement paid on my behalf was Confidential

Case No. 41999-98, Bronx County, NY Supreme Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: November 9, 1994

DATE CLAIMS WERE FILED: November 4, 1995

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: Medical Liability Mutual Insurance Company

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

CLAIMANT/PLAINTIFF NAME (IF OTHER THAN PATIENT): Eastern Women's Center, Defendants and third party plaintiff.

DEFENDANT(S): Orrin Moore, M.D.

Describe allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient:

"I performed a first trimester abortion on this patient on November 9, 1994 at Eastern Women's Center without incident. Patient had a normal follow-up visit at Eastern Women's Center. However, she later bled and had a D & C performed in a hospital. Patient sued Eastern Women's Center. Eastern Women's Center is suing me."
Moore said the case was still active (as of 2003).

Case No. 120951-94, New York County NY Supreme Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: February 18, 1994

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: Medical Liability Mutual Insurance Company

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

Describe allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient:

"Plaintiff alleged that abortion was improperly performed resulting in a perforated uterus. The patient, a 25 year old female, had an uneventful Dilatation & Evacuation performed by me at Eastern Women's Center. She was discharged in satisfactory condition. Her suit alleges that she was admitted to co-defendant's hospital three days later in pain with fever and bleeding. Patient hemorrhaged during an attempted D & C at the hospital. She underwent a subtotal hysterectomy. The pathological specimen showed a uterine perforation. Patient was discharged in satisfactory condition.

Case or claim settled for: Confidential

The portion of the paid on my behalf was Confidential

Case No. 4919-94, Kings County NY Supreme Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: May 25, 1993

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: Medical Liability Mutual Insurance Company

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): Eastern Women's Center, Jeffrey Moskowitz, M.D., Orrin Moore, M.D.

Describe allegations against you and alleged injury-to the patient:

"The patient had a second trimester abortion performed by me at Eastern Women's Center on May 25, 1993. Her Dilatation & Evacuation was complicated by hemorrhage, which necessitated hospitalization and subsequent hysterectomy. The pathological diagnosis was Placenta accreta."

The case was dismissed by the court.

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: March 3, 1993

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: Mutual Liability Mutual Insurance Company

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): NYC Health & Hospitals Corporation, Eastern Women's Center, Orrin Moore, MD

Describe allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient: Ms. P, a 21-year old female, had a Dilatation & Evacuation performed by me on March 3, 1993. She was fifteen

(15) weeks pregnant The procedure was uneventful and she was discharged in stable condition and without complaints. Patient filed suit claiming complications. I received no further correspondence in this matter and the case was closed without payment on June 30, 1997.

Case No. 104592-93, New York County NY Supreme Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: 8/3/91

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: MEDICAL LIABILITY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): Eastern Women's Center. Adel Abadir, MD, Orrin Moore, MD

Describe Allegations Against You And Alleged Injury To The Patient:

“A 21 Year Old Female Underwent an uneventful D &E, performed at Eastern Women's Center, of a 16-week pregnancy. She was transferred to the Recovery Room in stable condition. She suffered a respiratory arrest in the Recovery Room followed by a full cardiac arrest. Resuscitative efforts were partially successful. The patient was transferred to the hospital where she later expired.”

The Case or Claim was settled for Confidential

The portion of the settlement paid on my behalf was \$52,500.00.

NOTE: THIS CASE WAS DAWN MACK'S WRONGFUL DEATH CASE.

Case No. 25436-92, New York County NY Supreme Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: August 10, 1990

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER: Medical Liability Mutual Insurance Company

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): Eastern Women's Center, and Orrin Moore, MD.

Describe allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient:

A 35 year old female at the time of procedure, had a second trimester Dilatation & Evacuation (D& E) performed by me at Eastern Women's Center on August 10, 1990. She was twenty-three (23) weeks pregnant. Her history was significant for a previous Caesarean section (C-section). A pre-operative sonogram showed a single 23-week pregnancy with an anterior placenta which was above the edge of the cervical outline. The D & E was completed easily, however, there was excessive bleeding post-operatively. Conservative measures failed to stop the bleeding. The patient was then transferred to the hospital where an exploratory laparotomy was performed. There was no evidence of perforation or laceration, The previous C-section scar was found to be attenuated. The scar was opened. Exploration of the uterine cavity revealed large amounts of blood clots and some placental tissue densely adherent to the myometrium. These were removed and bleeding points were cauterised. A bilateral uterine artery ligation was performed. Good hemostasis was achieved. The patient received several units of blood products. The postoperative diagnosis was Placenta previa, Placenta accreta, DIC, Uterine atony.

The Case or Claim was settled for Confidential

The portion of the settlement paid on my behalf was Confidential

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: May 21, 1988

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: MAG Mutual Insurance Company, Atlanta, Georgia

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): 1) Feminist Women's Health Center 2) Orrin A Moore, MD

Describe: allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient:

“Failure to recognize cervical laceration. Failure to transfer patient to hospital promptly.

The patient, a 32 year old female, underwent a termination of pregnancy by Dilatation and Evacuation (D & E), at 19 weeks gestation. She experienced post-operative bleeding. When conservative measures failed to resolve the problem, the patient was transferred to the hospital. A cervical laceration was found and repaired transvaginally. Later developed DIC and was transfused several units of blood product. She was discharged home in satisfactory condition after a two day stay in the hospital.”

Case or claim settled for: Confidential .

The portion of the settlement which was paid on my behalf: Confidential

CASE NUMBER: CV88-5574, Jackson County MO Circuit Court

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: October, 20, 1986

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY CARRIER INVOLVED: Kansas Insurance Department

PATIENT NAME: Confidential

DEFENDANT(S): Orrin A. Moore, M.D.

Describe allegations against you and alleged injury to the patient:

“Patient suffered an incision in the dome of the bladder causing plaintiff's injury.

Pain and suffering.

The patient incurred a laceration of the dome of the bladder during the performance of a Total Abdominal Hysterectomy and Bilateral Salpingo-Oophorectomy for chronic pelvic pain. The laceration was immediately recognized and adequately repaired at the time of surgery. Patient's recovery was uneventful. She later alleged to have suffered symptoms of urinary incontinence. spastic bladder, and urgency.”

Case or claim settled for Confidential

The portion of the settlement which was paid on my behalf was Same

COMMENT: Orrin Moore admitted to 10 malpractice lawsuits in a 15-year period (1986-2000). Planned Parenthood's talent scouts still hired Orrin Moore to be the medical director of Comprehensive Health for Women in Overland Park, Kansas. Evidently it must be very hard to sue corporate medical providers in the Sunflower State.

NO HONOR AMONG ABORTIONISTS?

PLANNED PARENTHOOD AND CONTRACT ABORTIONIST DESTROY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF STATUTORY RAPE OR WORSE. PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFERS THEN PIN ENTIRE CRIME ON CONTRACT ABORTIONIST.

In May 2017, attorney Susan Gering for the Kansas Board of Healing Arts filed a disciplinary petition against Allen Palmer for not submitting to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation or one of their designated labs the remains of the baby or related tissue from an abortion he performed on a 13-year-old girl who allegedly was impregnated by a 19-year-old guy.

NOTE: The reason for the fetal tissue turn-in law for young girls is to determine the sperm donor so he can be prosecuted. Destruction of the fetal tissue gives the suspect the ability to say he wasn't the sperm donor.

Palmer was working as a contract abortionist at Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood abortion facility in Overland Park in Johnson County. He performed the abortion 12/22/2014, three days before Christmas. He said he was filling in for the normal lead abortionist, who was out of town for the holidays.

COMMENT: The state's lawyer's petition noted Planned Parenthood turned Palmer in in mid-January 2015. What she didn't say was who first called law enforcement or child protective services agents to report the sex offense against the girl. If it was a Planned Parenthood staffer who first reported, then the staffers were actually obeying the Kansas mandated reporting law for once. If a family member or someone else other than Planned Parenthood reported the girl's sexual abuse to the authorities first, then Planned Parenthood's move to give up traveling contract abortionist Palmer would smell more like a "cover your ass" move.

The state's attorney noted Palmer's lawyer said he "was not aware of nor did he receive training on any policies or procedures maintained by [Planned Parenthood] that were in place at the time of the incident to ensure compliance with (Kansas law)." She said the lawyer claimed "[Planned Parenthood] acknowledges in its response to [Board staffs] request for information, it was [Planned Parenthood's] inadvertent failure to follow its policies and procedure regarding the treatment of minors and specifically the failure to notify personnel involved in the procedures of the age of the patient that resulted in the inadvertent violation of the statute and regulation."

Ms. Gering continued:

"Licensee alleges that he had never performed an abortion on a minor less than 14 years of age until Patient 1 's procedure all December 22, 2014; therefore, Licensee "found it unnecessary to familiarize himself in detail with the laws of the State of Kansas requiring the preservation of fetal tissue extracted during an abortion procedure on a minor who is less than 14 years of age."

COMMENT: How interesting. Palmer claimed he had done tens of thousands of abortions, and this was allegedly his very first girl that young? Really? Then why would he later say Illinois officials sent in police to collect fetal tissue from abortions he was doing? And why would he say in the hearing: "I've seen people 18 and 10 they look 14. I don't know what to say to you." ?

Ms. Gering also wrote in her brief:

"(Kansas law) K.A.R. 16-10-2(a) places responsibility on the physician, who performs an abortion procedure on a minor who is less than 14 years of age, to either perform the steps required for fetal tissue collection or ensure the physician's staff perform the steps. In this case, Licensee was responsible for the fetal tissue collection and/or to ensure the fetal tissue collection occurred; not Planned Parenthood or its staff."

COMMENT: Ms. Gering (whose name is a variant of Göring) excused Planned Parenthood staffers from all responsibility. Why? They dealt with the fetal tissue turn-in law a lot more than Palmer did.

Before the Kansas Board of Healing Arts disciplinary hearing in August 2017, Allen Palmer defended himself. The following are statements he made at the hearing:

"When I see the patient, I'm assuming that they've been screened and counseled by Planned Parenthood staff according to their policies and procedures and according to the state law and have been determined to be candidates for an abortion.

After screening and counseling has been completed, I see the patient. At that time I ask if she has any questions about the procedure. The patient and I sign the consent. **After we both sign the consent, the patient waits 30 minutes before the procedure can begin. In reviewing the patient's records, I cannot find a consent form that she and I signed.**"

"I was not informed that she was a minor under age 14. As a result, there was no need to retain tissue. When I first started at Planned Parenthood in Kansas City five years before this incident, I was informed by Doctor Moore, the clinical -- the clinical medical director, that terminations of pregnancy performed on minors were done only by him. Therefore, I never received training or information regarding Planned Parenthood's policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the law when terminating pregnancy in minors and preservation of tissue. I was never shown or trained on a KBI kit and its requirements."

"This is because only Doctor Moore performed these procedures according to the information provided to me by him. The events of that day did not ensure the tissue was collected according to Planned Parenthood policies and procedures. There was no KBI kit tissue in the room or even -- or even alert me or the staff that the preservation was necessary. No police officer was standing outside the room waiting."

"I was hired by Planned Parenthood as a part-time independent contractor to cover when Doctor Moore had time off. This is usually one weekend a month. I only -- was only going to do first trimester abortions."

"I was a part-time contractor. I depended on the staff of Planned Parenthood to receive the proper training and knowledge of their own policies and procedures in termination of pregnancies in minors and alert me to the fact that there was a minor left alone -- let alone a minor under 14.

"After the procedures were over and closer to the end of the day, Aaron -- can I say his name -- Samulcek, I think I said it right, chief operating officer of Planned Parenthood came to me and informed me that the clinic had a system failure. That is how he put it. This is how I found out about the patient. She was a minor under the age of 14. I had just performed my first termination of a pregnancy on a minor in five years at that clinic and I was shocked.

Right after Samulcek informed me, Christi Campbell, the Planned Parenthood nurse manager, came up to me crying and hugging and apologized for not telling me the patient was less than 14 years old. Christi performed the ultrasound prior to the termination. The ultrasound image I reviewed contained the name of the patient but not the patient's age.

Afterwards, I was informed that Stephanie Williams, the health center manager of the clinic was fired, as well as Evelyn, the surgical tech.

I've had several texts and phone calls and an in-person -- and a personal conversation with the staff member named Marlo Lubron. Marlo was very sad and apologetic that this incident occurred. She told me that the entire nursing staff were unaware the patient was 14 -- or less than 14 years old.

I am no longer performing abortions in any state. I closed my office eight years ago. I recently gave up my Illinois license. My Kansas license is due to expire in October. I do not plan on renewing it. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to tell you my story."

Palmer's lawyer said:

"Planned Parenthood is in the business of performing abortions on all ages. It is not unreasonable for a part-time physician who comes in and covers once a month and some holidays to expect that they are going to have in place procedures that are, frankly, fail-safe for the purpose of preserving tissue, and they simply did not in this case.

The -- the -- I think it's a very telling -- one of the telling facts, when I went through the records in this case, is that on the very first page of the record there is a consent form that's signed by the patient that authorizes Planned Parenthood to share her tissue and medical records with law enforcement. This procedure occurred on December 22nd. That form was signed on January 8th. Surely, in the process of preparing a minor for an abortion where their tissue is going to be sent to law enforcement, that whole informed

consent discussion is going to occur with respect to the staff determining that -- in getting her consent to the procedure.

As you well know, the physician is not part of those initial discussions. He's actually by law can't be a part of them so he doesn't influence them. It's the social worker's thing."

COMMENT: The lawyer implied Planned Parenthood did not get consent until more than two weeks after the abortion (assuming they just didn't forge the paperwork) so they were covering up their own wrongdoing in the case.

Susan Gering replied:

"First off, Doctor Palmer admitted that he has practiced for 29 years. 29 years he's practiced in an area that he's devoted to obstetrics. He also practiced in an area that specifically entailed abortions, and with that came very specific rules and laws that are to be followed.

He also mentioned that he saw a patient, or it is normally his habit, which is also in his response, to see the patient. He sat in a room with the patient, who also had the mother there because she was a 13-year-old girl. He saw a record, whether electronic or printout, it doesn't matter, date of birth can be ascertained in a record. And the Exhibit No. 5 provides additional information on where the date of birth could be located.

In regards to these allegations, it is still on the performing provider, and specifically shall perform or shall ensure. It's not on Planned Parenthood and is not on Planned Parenthood's staff to ensure that the fetal tissue is collected and preserved. And so from the statute point of view, from the regulation point of view, it is very clear there was a violation and the Board should not consider collateral effects of what happened in determining what the proper disciplinary action in a case where statutes and regulations are not followed.

And, again, I would just state that ignorance of the law, after practicing for 29 years, is not a defense. Thank you."

Then this questioning came:

"DOCTOR DURRETT: Doctor Palmer, I'm Doctor Durrett, just a couple of questions. So, you said, when you gave your statement, you did not see a signed operative consent when you reviewed the chart?

DOCTOR PALMER: Correct.

MR. THEIS: That was signed by him. Just for clarification, there are consents in that record. Amazingly, the consent that he signed with the patient, they did not produce.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay. Was there a signed consent on the procedure for the operation?

DOCTOR PALMER: Yes.

DOCTOR DURRETT: And is it in the medical records somewhere?

DOCTOR PALMER: No.

DOCTOR DURRETT: So, you never saw the operative consent that explains -- any patient that we operate on, you sign a consent and you look at that before you take a patient back to the OR, you see the patient before they go back to the OR and you review, per the American College of Surgeons, the risks and complications, and that is on that operative consent. You never saw that form that was -- that was signed by you and the patient?

DOCTOR PALMER: I'll explain to you how it proceeds.

DOCTOR DURRETT: First, can you answer my --

DOCTOR PALMER: No, I did not see it.

DOCTOR DURRETT: So you never saw an operative consent before you took the patient back? And, yes, explain that to me in just a second.

And then the second question, do you review the medical records, the history and physical, before you take the patient back?

DOCTOR PALMER: No, I don't have access to that.

DOCTOR DURRETT: How can you operate on somebody without looking at a history and physical exam? I mean, I understand what you're saying, you are not a technician, you are a doctor, we take care of the whole patient.

DOCTOR PALMER: I understand that.

DOCTOR DURRETT: So is this your common practice or was that a practice on that one patient?

DOCTOR PALMER: It is a common practice at Planned Parenthood.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay.

DOCTOR PALMER: It is not -- I did lots of surgeries. I know what you're saying, okay? We are not arguing, okay? That is not how it works at Planned Parenthood.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Is it your responsibility to review the patient records before you do a procedure?

DOCTOR PALMER: On a normal abdominal surgery, yes.

DOCTOR DURRETT: On any surgery.

DOCTOR PALMER: Not on an abortion.

DOCTOR DURRETT: I'm a surgeon.

DOCTOR PALMER: So am I.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Yes, you are. I'm telling you what the American College of Surgeons said. We are held to those standards.

DOCTOR PALMER: I understand that.

DOCTOR DURRETT: And you did not do that. That was my point. Now your explanation as to why there was no signed operative consent before you did an operative procedure.

DOCTOR PALMER: Well, first of all, I met with the young woman by herself and I talked to her.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay, I thought the mother was present, Miss Gering. Sorry.

DOCTOR PALMER: I'm telling you my side.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay, that's fine.

DOCTOR PALMER: There was no one else there.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay.

DOCTOR PALMER: I remember this distinctly. I could not even guess her age. I'm sorry, you can't do that with women any more. I explained to her the procedure. We both signed it. I signed -- it's two or three pages of information, I guess. I signed my -- I flip it over, we sign it, she signs it. It goes back to the counselor. That's the last time I see it.

MR. THEIS: That's not -- his signed consent he signed [sic] is not in the record.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay. And you say that you signed it and the 13-year-old patient signed it?

DOCTOR PALMER: Correct.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay. I gotcha. *(As in "I understand.")*"

"DOCTOR TEMPLETON: I just have two questions. One, what would you have done if you did know that she was under 14 years of age prior to the procedure?

DOCTOR PALMER: Same thing I do in Illinois, I mean, I know what to do. I knew the law. Okay? That wasn't the issue. I would have done something -- asked somebody, where -- how do we preserve this tissue because that's the law. It's in Illinois, it's in Kansas. I have known it for years.

No one, no one, from my information that I was given by an employee there, knew that this woman was under 14 years of age, and I can't explain it to you. I'm as shocked and awed by this failure as anybody here, but they want to hang it on me, and maybe that's the way it is, I don't know, but I did everything I could with what I had, even though I didn't -- I've never gone back in the different histories and things because if someone has a problem, the counselor or the nurse would come to me and say, "Oh, this woman's got diabetes, this woman's got this, she's got hypertension, something."

These are normal, healthy women. You don't go back and look at -- I don't do breast exams on young women any more. I used to years ago, but we don't do that any more. I'm telling you that I did not know, and I would not have proceeded if I had known, because Doctor Moore said he was the only one that they allowed to do people under 14, or 14 or under, I'm not sure how it reads. But in five years I've -- I never did one. I have never performed an abortion on a woman that young.

DOCTOR TEMPLETON: My second question is did you ever let anyone know in Planned Parenthood or anyone with whom you worked that you were uncomfortable as a physician going in and doing a procedure when you really didn't know anything about the patient other than that she was pregnant and the gestational age, that you didn't know anything else about the history, since you presumably didn't see that in the rest of --

DOCTOR PALMER: Only if they brought it to my attention.

DOCTOR TEMPLETON: But you never -- did you ever tell them you were uncomfortable operating on somebody when you really didn't know very much about them?

DOCTOR PALMER: Well, all I needed to know was they were a young woman --

MR. THEIS: Did you ever tell them?

DOCTOR PALMER: No. No. It never -- first of all, it never -- in five years it never came up."

“MS. GERING: Doctor Minns, I do have a response to Doctor Durrett's question earlier from where I mentioned the mother being in the room. I was referring to page 2 of Exhibit 4, specifically E-book 132, where it was not clear in the second paragraph when he -- or the third paragraph, excuse me. Let me find it specifically. "The patient was confident and clear about her decision to have an abortion and her mother supported her decision." So, it was unclear from that statement that there were two separate conversations that went on.

Also, I would just say that in that second paragraph above on that same page, it's stated that Doctor Palmer made it his practice never to perform abortions on minors less than 14, and, thus, found it unnecessary to familiarize himself in the details of the laws of the state of Kansas requiring the preservation of fetal tissue extracted during an abortion procedure on a minor who was less than 14 years of age.”

“PRESIDENT MINNS: Doctor Macias, do you have a question?

MR. MACIAS: Just a couple. I think you cleared it up. At one time I believe in your testimony or your statement you indicated that it was the first procedure that you performed in five years.

DOCTOR PALMER: No, the first --

MR. MACIAS: Of a minor under 14. I think I --

DOCTOR PALMER: In Kansas.

MR. MACIAS: Oh, in Kansas. You done so before --

DOCTOR PALMER: In Illinois.

MR. MACIAS: Of younger than 14?

DOCTOR PALMER: I don't think so. I really don't remember. I mean, it's been a long time. There weren't that many. I mean, you're talking maybe a dozen in 20 years.

MR. MACIAS: A dozen?

DOCTOR PALMER: Patients that were reported to the police in Illinois that the detective or the policeman was standing outside the door. We put the tissue in saline, we had special bag and a container. We gave it to the doctor, and the policeman so that he could transport it and analyze and see who had sex with this woman.

DOCTOR MILFELD: What's your understanding of that and how far does it extend or not extend as far as being captain of the ship in the OR on whatever surgical procedure you perform?

DOCTOR PALMER: Well, I'll just give you one little instance, experience. I handed a surgical specimen off to the nurse to send to pathology. Guess what, it never showed up. Who's responsible?

DOCTOR MILFELD: How far does it extend?

DOCTOR PALMER: That's my point, I don't know, because that was her responsibility. Okay?

It was biopsy of the cervix. It was carcinoma in situ. But nevertheless, the tissue disappeared on the way to the pathology. I don't know what -- I have no idea. It does happen. I'm sorry it happens, but it does happen. I have heard it from other surgeons myself.

DOCTOR MILFELD: Prior to this case and any abortion cases you have been involved in, did you ever ask a young-looking patient their age before and then turn them down because they were 14 or 13 and you felt uncomfortable with that?

DOCTOR PALMER: I never had to.

DOCTOR MILFELD: So I'm looking at this -- for instance, you go into a liquor store and somebody -- you have to be 21 and they question you. You may be 25, but they are still going to ask you and you have to prove it. During your conversation with her being uncomfortable with doing a 13 or 14, it never entered your mind just to say -- ask them how old you are?

DOCTOR PALMER: I used to ask women how old they were and some took offense to that. I've been doing this a long time as far as taking care of women, so I really don't ask them because the teenagers today, the way they dress, I can't tell how old anybody is any more. I thought somebody was 19 and she was 25. I've seen people 18 and 10 they look 14. I don't know what to say to you.

I mean --

DOCTOR MILFELD: That would have made a difference, though, if you just asked that simple question, right?

DOCTOR PALMER: But I don't ask that question any more. See, they go through counseling, they go through screening. I'm the last person in line for that. They -- if there is a problem, the staff brings it to me or they notify me somehow."

The Kansas Board of Healing Arts, in an order issued 9/13/2017, suspended Palmer's license for 90 days. One of the points of the order read as follows:

“The staff of Planned Parenthood did not follow their own procedures, specifically that: 1) The patient was scheduled on a day where Dr. Moore was not working, and 2) The consent form authorizing Planned Parenthood to share the patient's tissue and medical records with law enforcement was signed on January 8, 2015, while the procedure was performed on December 22, 2014.

Furthermore, the potential injury from this violation is severe in that a failure to preserve and submit fetal tissue may hinder a criminal prosecution.”

(Source: Docket No. 17-HA00060 In the matter of Allen S. Palmer, Transcript of Hearing 8/10/2017, and Final Order Suspending License 9/13/2017)

COMMENTARY:

Where do we start?

Palmer made this comment:

“Well, all I needed to know was they were a young woman”

An abortionist admits all he needs to know about a patient he is about to do invasive surgery on is she's female and pregnant. (No history, no allergies, not even weight, so anesthesia might be delivered improperly to numb her properly without damaging her brain.)

Or not. Abortion providers have been sued for doing abortion procedures on girls and young women who were not pregnant.

Palmer repeated using the word “woman” to describe a 13-year-old girl.

An abortionist who claims he has done tens of thousands of abortions over his blood-stained life claims the victim in this case was the youngest girl he ever did an abortion on ... and admits in Illinois, where he worked at the busy Hope Clinic abortion facility, police would come in for fetal tissue evidence in sex abuse cases. Palmer's statement doesn't pass the smell test.

Palmer said: “I could not even guess her age. I'm sorry, you can't do that with women any more.”

That's why there is ID.

Planned Parenthood evidently pushed the minimal care of girls and young women. Recall this exchange:

“DOCTOR DURRETT: How can you operate on somebody without looking at a history and physical exam? I mean, I understand what you're saying, you are not a technician, you are a doctor, we take care of the whole patient.

DOCTOR PALMER: I understand that.

DOCTOR DURRETT: So is this your common practice or was that a practice on that one patient?

DOCTOR PALMER: It is a common practice at Planned Parenthood.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Okay.

DOCTOR PALMER: It is not -- I did lots of surgeries. I know what you're saying, okay? We are not arguing, okay? That is not how it works at Planned Parenthood.

DOCTOR DURRETT: Is it your responsibility to review the patient records before you do a procedure?

DOCTOR PALMER: On a normal abdominal surgery, yes.

DOCTOR DURRETT: On any surgery.

DOCTOR PALMER: Not on an abortion.”

Planned Parenthood submitted a form purportedly signed by the 13-year-old girl more than two weeks after the abortion. This implies coverup.

Planned Parenthood officials, if Palmer is to be believed, apologized to his face, then threw him under the bus and snitched on him to state officials. The author estimates they concluded they had to rat out Palmer because the girl's mother was with her, and she had likely already made a police report which meant Planned Parenthood owed the Kansas Bureau of Investigation a specimen kit with pieces of an aborted baby in it and the victim's name on it. They couldn't cover up the crime, so they had to produce the evidence.

Planned Parenthood officials allegedly also canned those involved with the snafu. It wouldn't surprise the author that they had not turned in a number of aborted babies, assuming they were able to keep info on the sexual abuse of other underage girls away from the police. After all, they didn't appear to be ready to save the remains of this baby.

Since Palmer's license in Kansas was to expire the month after the hearing, and Palmer said he did not intend to operate in Bleeding Kansas ever again, the Kansas medical officials, in giving him a 90-day suspension, essentially did not punish him.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ESCAPED PUNISHMENT. Kansas law enforcement lawyer Ms. Susan Gering's subservience for Planned Parenthood in her vehement defense of the abortion megachain from their staffers' wrongdoing went far beyond the normal affection of political functionaries for a corporation with money and influence. Was this gratitude on Susie's part for prior transaction(s) with the mammoth abortion provider resulting from some imprudent personal behavior choice(s) on her part? Or was it purchased love? Or extortion?

PLANNED PARENTHOOD: UNEQUAL TREATMENT UNDER LAW?

ONE BLACK WOMAN ACCUSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF BOTCHING AN ABORTION, LEADING TO A HYSTERECTOMY. ANOTHER BLACK WOMAN ACCUSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF EXTORTING AND ROBBING HER.

Nicole S. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for refusing to halt an abortion and causing her horrible damage in the process. **Tiffany M.** also sued Planned Parenthood for extortion for not letting her leave the facility until she paid \$100.00 for treatment that she didn't ask for when she said Planned Parenthood promised her free treatment.

An attorney joined their cases together in a federal lawsuit against Planned Parenthood.

A federal judge Charles Shaw's memorandum and order dated 11/23/2004 stated this:

"This action was originally filed in this Court in October 2001, captioned S v. Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region. et al., Case No. 4:01-CV-1574 CAS. On motion of the plaintiff, the case was voluntarily dismissed without prejudice on November 26, 2002. Plaintiff refiled the action one year later on November 26, 2003. The complaint alleged that plaintiff S went to Planned Parenthood of St. Louis in October 1999 for counseling concerning her pregnancy, and despite her ambivalence a physician placed laminaria inside plaintiff's cervix in order to cause dilation so that an abortion could be performed the next day. Later the same day, plaintiff decided she did not wish to continue the procedure and had the laminaria removed at a hospital after defendant refused to do so. Plaintiff alleged she developed a high fever as a result of infection from insertion of the laminaria, and a sonogram on October 5, 1999, revealed that her unborn child had died in utero. Plaintiff underwent a hysterectomy and uterine curettage evacuation on October 8, 1999. Plaintiff asserted claims for medical malpractice, fraud and deceptive trade practices and wrongful death under Missouri law, and jurisdiction was based on diversity of citizenship."

"In Count IV, titled "civil rights violations--42 U.S.C. § 1981," S incorporates her prior claims and alleges that defendant's actions constituted a pattern of racial and economic discrimination, and that defendant has a history of targeting lower income persons and those belonging to minority groups for abortions, sterilization and contraception, in order to lower the population of those groups and deprive them of their fundamental right to bear children. In Count V, titled "civil rights violations-42 U.S.C § 1985," Smith incorporates all prior paragraphs and alleges that defendant's acts "reflect an intent on its part to commit genocide against Plaintiff and other African Americans, persons of lower socioeconomic status, and other minority groups, and to deprive them of their fundamental right to bear children, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985." Amended Complaint, Para. 58.

Plaintiff M alleges that she went to defendant's facility in May 2002 to obtain counseling concerning her pregnancy after viewing defendant's advertisement offering counseling services at no cost. M did not intend to seek an abortion. M alleges that defendant

required her to undergo medical tests she did not want, despite her protests that she sought only counseling, and its agents were unresponsive to her questions and objections so she attempted to leave the facility. M alleges that defendant restrained her and refused to allow her to leave until she paid it the sum of \$100.00.

In Count VI, titled "false imprisonment," M alleges that defendant falsely and maliciously restrained and imprisoned her against her will, causing her to be afraid, intimidated and humiliated, and extorted \$100.00 from her to secure her release."

Judge Shaw dismissed Planned Parenthood's try at getting the case thrown out. He gave Nicole and Tiffany, both who are black, leave to refile their cases separately.

(Source: United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri No. 4:03-CV-1727 CAS)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SUED FOR DISCRIMINATION

Edgar Harris. This man sued Planned Parenthood for discrimination. His statement read as follows:

"I am an African American individual. I was hired as a Security Officer on or around March 31, 2009. My immediate Supervisor was Tom Hemingway. The Human Resources Representative was Cathy Williams. I always had excellent job performance.

1) On September 27, 2011 Mr. Hemingway notified me that I could not have the next day off for a court date as planned since he did not have coverage for the shift. His car passed me on the lot. I worked the rest of my shift.

2) On September 28, 2011 I was told that I was being terminated. Ms. Williams told me over the telephone that I was accused of saying that I was going to shoot up the place and that Mr. Hemingway heard me say this under my breath. Mr. Hemingway then said that he had told Ms. Williams he passed me by in his car and I had my head down and said I was going to shoot up the place. I denied saying this and pointed out that if I had said that then Mr. Hemingway would not have let me work the rest of my shift. He would have called the police and would have been escorted off the premises that day. Ms. Williams did not hear my side of the story or take my logical argument into consideration. Ms. Williams believed, with no investigation and no consideration, Mr. Hemingway, a Caucasian, over me. Ms. Williams then invited me to come down to pick up my check despite having just accused me of being a possible violent threat.

This is discrimination due to my race and is in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended."

(Source: US District Court, Eastern District of Missouri Case No. 4:11-cv-02023-CEJ, filed in 2011)

WOMEN OF COLOR SUE PLANNED PARENTHOOD FOR DISCRIMINATION

Stephanie Carter. She sued Planned Parenthood for discrimination in 2017. She charged Laura McQuade, who became her boss, paid her and other black employees worse than white employees, essentially tolerated white employees making racial slurs, overloaded her personal time with phone calls and demands, gave her more work than her white counterparts, and otherwise treated her with little respect. She said Ms. McQuade accused black employees of “colluding” against her.

Stephanie also said she was assigned more work despite her alleged shortcomings. She said she resigned due to the discriminatory treatment. (She was already a Planned Parenthood employee for years when Ms. McQuade became her boss.)

Planned Parenthood evidently settled with Stephanie and the docket noted a dismissal by parties in 2018

(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court Case No. 1716-CV05116)

Sabrina Williams. Sabrina, a 16-year Planned Parenthood employee and manager, sued Planned Parenthood for discrimination in 2017. Sabrina, a security officer for Planned Parenthood, charged Laura McQuade treated her differently than white employees in matters of pay and time off requests. She said Ms. McQuade and other Planned Parenthood officers like COO Aaron Samuelcek (of the Allen Palmer/Planned Parenthood sex abuse evidence destruction scandal) tried to keep her from attending Planned Parenthood conferences to help her professionally. She said Planned Parenthood upper management would not allow her to give input into their five-year plans despite her rank in the company.

Sabrina charged Ms. McQuade tried to turn black workers against each other and accused her of thinking she (Ms. McQuade) was a racist. She charged Ms. McQuade increased her workload substantially without giving her extra help, while she gave white colleagues assistance.

Sabrina said she suffered a heart condition and a hernia that required her to undergo hospitalization and take a medical leave of absence. During this period, she said, Ms. McQuade called her to tell her Planned Parenthood eliminated her position so she had no job to go back to when she recovered.

Planned Parenthood settled with Sabrina and the docket noted a dismissal by parties in April 2019.

(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court Case No. 1716-CV17735)

FOUL UP, MOVE UP, THE PLANNED PARENTHOOD EDITION

This report covers the promotion of Colleen McNicholas after the abortionist, thru her inability to get hospital privileges, and her decision to do about 40 abortions with a mold-infected abortion machine before state inspectors caught it, helped cost Planned Parenthood an abortion license.

Laura McQuade, the heavy in the two previous racial discrimination lawsuits, got a big promotion when Planned Parenthood hired her to be the chief executive of Planned Parenthood of Grater New York.

However, it blew up in their faces. Per a 6/23/2020 New York Times article by Sharon Otterman, this:

“Facing mounting complaints about abusive behavior and unfair treatment of black staff members, the chief executive of Planned Parenthood of Greater New York, Laura McQuade, has been ousted from her job.

The organization’s board of directors had supported Ms. McQuade as recently as last week.

Right: Laura McQuade was let go for reportedly wrongfully pushing her weight around. Credit: Krista Schlueter, 2019, used with 6/23/2020 New York Times article.



On Tuesday, however, the group reversed course, sending an email to staff members saying the board had “parted ways” with her the previous day.

The move came after hundreds of former and current employees signed a series of public letters over the past week faulting Ms. McQuade for what they said was an autocratic, abusive leadership style ill-suited to any organization, let alone one known for its progressive credentials.

The letters accused Ms. McQuade of berating and humiliating employees; presiding over a system that paid black staff members unequally and kept them from advancing in their careers; and supporting layoffs and furloughs for nearly a third of the organization’s employees amid the Covid-19 crisis without cutting her own pay or that of other top officials.

Writing under the name Save Planned Parenthood Greater New York, the current and former employees also accused Ms. McQuade of squandering a financial surplus and steering a call-center contract to a former Planned Parenthood executive whom the group described as a friend of Ms. McQuade's."

"Ms. McQuade, in an interview on Tuesday, called the allegations against her false, but she said that "this is not the time to refute them."

"I feel nothing but good will toward the organization and I want them to succeed," she said. "The work that we have undertaken over the last three years together has been some of the most important work of my life."

A statement from the organization sought both to acknowledge Ms. McQuade's efforts and to move on.

"During Laura's tenure, PPGNY made some important operational changes," the organization said in the statement. "But growing concerns raised by our staff made her continued leadership untenable."

"Our employees are on the front lines of some of the most critical health care work in the country," the statement continued, "and we recognize we must make some changes to ensure our clinicians and center staff continue to feel supported in meeting the needs of all patients."

Planned Parenthood of Greater New York, which formed in January when five chapters in the state merged, had around 900 employees as of early this year, making it the largest affiliate of Planned Parenthood, the national reproductive rights, abortion provider and service organization.

In the email to staff members, the organization said it would be run by a group of senior officials while it conducted a search for a new leader.

Before the merger, Ms. McQuade was the chief executive of Planned Parenthood of New York City, a job she took in 2017 after leading Planned Parenthood Great Plains, an affiliate that served Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma."

"The complaints about Ms. McQuade came during a period of consolidation for the organization that included changes some staff members opposed strongly.

After she was hired in 2017, Ms. McQuade spearheaded multiple changes, including lengthening clinic hours to 9 p.m., ending a popular practice of giving employees who work on Saturday the day off on holiday weekends and demanding higher patient-visit numbers and greater efficiency, according to letters sent to the board last year.

In a setting where sensitive sexual issues are discussed and abortions are conducted, the pressure being exerted by Ms. McQuade was pushing clinical staff “to rush through what is, at the end of the day, a very sensitive clinical experience,” one letter stated.

To increase bargaining power with insurance companies and to streamline the organization’s operations, she oversaw the merger of Planned Parenthood New York City with the Nassau County, Mid-Hudson Valley, Mohawk Hudson and the Southern Finger Lakes chapters.

But employees said she squandered a healthy surplus and made poor financial decisions, including laying off all of the employees at the organization’s internal call center, and giving the work to a group run by another former Planned Parenthood executive, said the staff member who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

The coronavirus outbreak brought matters to a head. In April, Ms. McQuade announced layoffs and furloughs affecting 250 employees, and she closed health centers in Queens and the Bronx even as they served minority women who were disproportionately affected by the disease, according to another public letter outlining staff members’ concerns about equity.”

COMMENT: Planned Parenthood staffers did many fewer abortions in Queens and the Bronx than they did in Manhattan and Brooklyn. This might have been a simple business decision on the part of Ms. McQuade and the Planned Parenthood leadership during the COVID shutdowns. Maybe some complainers might have been upset Planned Parenthood people weren’t preventing enough minority births because they temporarily closed their Bronx and Queens facilities.

“Ms. McQuade, the letter recounted, said at a staff meeting in May that she did not support reducing her salary or those of other senior staff members because “it would not have let us keep the strongest people with us moving forward.”

In 2018, the most recent tax year available, Ms. McQuade received \$428,000 in total compensation, public tax filings show.”

COMMENT: Laura McQuade could not have cratered so spectacularly in New York if Planned Parenthood officials in Missouri and Kansas hadn’t shown the poor judgment to hire her, then retain her and tolerate her, then endorse her. Again, a talent scout issue. Planned Parenthood officials protected a credibly-accused racist as long as she wasn’t hurting the bottom line.

DID PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S ETHNIC TARGETING LEAD TO THE STABBING OF ONE OF THEIR NURSES?

Marcie Driver. Marcie, a Planned Parenthood nurse sued Planned Parenthood of Kansas and Mid Missouri for not providing adequate security at their Grandview facility, which reportedly was in a high-crime area. She said she went out to her car, and someone assaulted her from behind while she was bent over reaching into her car to get her phone and her lunch. She said he stabbed her in the shoulder, but she managed to get away and ran screaming back into the Planned Parenthood facility. She said she was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Marcie charged she gave a description of the attacker to the police, but they never arrested anyone for the crime, at the time of the lawsuit's filing. Marcie also sued the shopping center the Planned Parenthood facility was in.

Marcie's lawyer produced a list of police incidents, purporting to prove the threats her employers reportedly ignored. Of course, the vast majority were for burglar alarms, which can often be nuisance alarms.

Marcie's petition attacked Planned Parenthood for ignoring employee safety and complained about attacks on abortion providers. There was no proof her assailant was anything more than a common criminal looking to rob and assault her.

COMMENTS: Convenience store employees are routinely robbed, assaulted, and murdered, often with local prosecutor constructive assistance and/or negligent indifference, take your pick. Attacks on Planned Parenthood personnel, by comparison, aren't even a rounding error.

Marcie's mayhem might be related to Planned Parenthood doing business in high-minority areas with plenty of black and Latino females to target. Most of Grandview's residents are nonwhite. Grandview had a violent crime rate double the national average in 2010, and a rate of violent crime consistently higher than average since then, per citydata.com.

The case was "dismissed by parties" in April 2014.
(Source: Jackson County MO Circuit Court 1316-CV23314)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD REPORTEDLY DELAYED DIAGNOSES OF CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES OF THOUSANDS OF WOMEN FOR MONTHS

Planned Parenthood vs. Cancer Screening Services. Four Midwestern Planned Parenthood affiliates and 12 other Planned Parenthood affiliates sued a California pathology lab company for failure to perform lab tests on the specimens of 20,000 women and girls for weeks or months after they received them. The Planned Parenthood affiliates said this delayed diagnoses of cancer and other diseases for 5000 to 6000 women and girls, and maybe for as many as 20,000 women and girls in at least seven states.

Officials of four of the Planned Parenthood affiliates in question – Planned Parenthood of Minnesota/South Dakota, Planned Parenthood of Omaha-Council Bluffs, Planned Parenthood of Central and Southern Indiana, and Planned Parenthood of Mid-Missouri and Eastern Kansas – said they were mailing thousands of Pap smear specimen slides to Cancer Screening Services. They said they signed contracts with Cancer Screening Services in 1995; they alleged Cancer Screening Services personnel were supposed to check the slides for evidence of cervical cancer and other diseases and report on their findings within two weeks of receiving them. They charged Cancer Screening Services was to do the testing “in house” and not subcontract them out to other labs.

According to contracts between three of the affiliates and Cancer Screening Services submitted by Planned Parenthood as exhibits, Cancer Screening Services was supposed to get \$5.25 to \$5.34 per Pap smear interpretation, \$12.95 per cervical biopsy, and \$4.49 to \$4.95 for each chlamydia check. Cancer Screening Services was supposed to supply the forms, instructions, slides, slide holders, cervix brushes, cervical scrapes, compound used to fix specimens, histology vials, chlamydia collection supplies, and prepaid mailing containers as part of the contract. Cancer Screening Services was also supposed to phone in the positive results of certain tests.

The contracts noted Cancer Screening Services had facilities in North Hollywood, California, and in Springfield, Missouri. Planned Parenthood’s lawyer claimed American Cytogenetics was the parent company and had the same address as the North Hollywood, California facility of Cancer Screening Services.

Planned Parenthood of Minnesota/South Dakota claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 5660 slides, virtually all submitted before May 15, 1996.

Planned Parenthood of Omaha-Council Bluffs claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 1021 slides submitted between March 1996 and April 11, 1996.

Planned Parenthood of Central and Southern Indiana claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 5089 slides submitted from “over 12 weeks ago” (12 weeks before May 30, 1996, the date of the filing of the complaint) and “virtually all slides were submitted before May 15, 1996.”

Planned Parenthood of Mid-Missouri and Eastern Kansas claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 1020 slides submitted between February 26, 1996 and March 22, 1996. They said “results for all slides are at least seven weeks overdue.”

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer said Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 6000 other slides which 12 other Planned Parenthood affiliates besides the named four affiliates submitted during and after January 1996. She did not explain which affiliates submitted these slides.

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer said, “Defendants have not interpreted the specimens and have not returned them, placing approximately 20,000 patients at risk for their health.”

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer said Cancer Screening Services subcontracted out some slides to a Florida lab identified as “CAI” and subcontracted out some slides to a Utah lab identified as “RPS.” She said she believed Cancer Screening Services subcontracted out some slides to other unnamed labs.

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer said, “Approximately 15% of the specimens will, when ultimately interpreted, disclose abnormalities that require further investigation. An additional 10 to 15 percent of the specimens are retests of patients who have already shown abnormalities on a previous Pap smear. For this quarter of the population, women are anxiously awaiting their test results to determine whether they have diseases and infections.”

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer said, “Some of the patients whose tests have not been interpreted have undiscovered cervical abnormalities including cancer or precancerous changes, Chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes, trichomonis [sic], yeast infections and other infections. These diseases and infections would be detected by interpretation of these women’s Pap smears; the delay in interpretation has delayed discovery of their conditions.

As a result, these patients are not receiving needed medical care and may require more expensive and invasive treatment than would have been necessary given timely interpretation.”

Planned Parenthood demanded the slides returned so they could be interpreted elsewhere. Planned Parenthood complained about the cost of having the slides mailed and interpreted elsewhere. Planned Parenthood also complained about the cost of having women and girls retested.

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer said, “If the uninterpreted slides are not returned to plaintiffs, plaintiffs must perform another Pap smear on the women for whom they have not received results. To do so, plaintiffs must notify the women to return to the clinic, perform the Pap smear, and have the new specimen interpreted by another laboratory. This process will divert plaintiffs’ personnel, require plaintiffs to pay for shipping and

interpretation of the new slides, and cause additional delay in obtaining results for plaintiffs' patients."

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said, "Patients whose diseases have advanced during the delay, or whose diseases may last longer due to the delay, may seek to hold plaintiffs (including class members) liable for their suffering and expense."

She also said, "Defendants' failure to interpret or return the remaining slides also threatens irreparable prospective harm to the public health and plaintiffs. As long as the slides are not interpreted, a significant number of patients may suffer additional progression of disease. They may ultimately suffer needlessly expensive and invasive treatment. They may seek to hold plaintiffs responsible."

In other words, after getting a lab company to do thousands of tests for next to nothing, Planned Parenthood officials were willing to endanger -- by their own estimates -- the health of a minimum of 5000 to 6000 girls and women and as many as 20,000 girls and women by not having retested thousands of their patients who had test results as much as five months overdue.

The case history, as available to the author at the time, did not show whether the Planned Parenthood affiliates got the slides back, or had the women and girls retested.

In December 1997, a judge awarded default judgments of \$27,155.92 to Planned Parenthood of Minnesota/South Dakota, \$10,579.10 to Planned Parenthood of Omaha-Council Bluffs, \$12,419.68 to Planned Parenthood of Central and Southern Indiana, and \$12,126.00 to Planned Parenthood of Mid-Missouri and Eastern Kansas. He said his ruling still would allow the Planned Parenthood affiliates to seek indemnities. However, no further action seemed to take place on the case, per the contents of the case file available to the author at the time.

(Source: Case No. BC150883, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court. Court)

ST. LOUIS AREA PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER CHARGED WITH MOLESTING GIRL(S) AND WOMEN

Published reports indicate a 15-year-old girl accused a Planned Parenthood staffer in downstate Illinois named Carl Burpo of sexual assault in 1991.

Knowing that a sex offender has many victims, Illinois state child protection agents demanded Planned Parenthood officials turn over a list of the 50 or so teenage girls Burpo had seen in a two-month period so they could question the girls about any sexual abuse the Planned Parenthood staffer could have inflicted on them.

Planned Parenthood officials refused to turn over the names of the girls. They had the gall to claim the state's sex crimes probe (which agents intended to do confidentially) would violate the girls' confidentiality!

COMMENT: We have documented cases in Michigan and Minnesota in which Planned Parenthood staffers evidently violated a girl's and a young woman's privacies in connection with the sending of collection letters for as little as \$12 to their homes. Naturally the parents found out about the allegedly confidential abortions. This was an unethical legal ploy pure and simple.

Planned Parenthood officials in 1991 worked out a deal with state officials in which they promised to contact the girls themselves.

COMMENT: This deal allowed Planned Parenthood, as the employer (and eventual possible co-defendant in a criminal case or a civil case) of an accused sex offender to have the chance to scare off witnesses without the state agents finding out. How? They'd have the opportunity to tell these girls their visits to the facility could be exposed if they were to go to the authorities with evidence against their doctor.

The sleazy deal between Planned Parenthood and state officials didn't stop some women from coming forward. They accused Burpo of penetrating their vaginas and/or fondling their breasts. So did some teenage girls. In fact, some women or girls had made charges against Burpo as early as 1990. Burpo was indicted in 1992 on 21 counts of sexual misconduct stemming from these girls' and women's accounts.

Burpo denied everything. He claimed women and girls thought he may have touched them inappropriately because he suffered from hand tremors.

NOTE: Many, many men get the shakes when they're sexually excited.

Burpo almost received a major break when a St. Clair County judge named James Radcliffe threw out eight felony sexual assault charges against him as being "too vague."

NOTE: What part of the accusations that Burpo sexually fondled females did this judge not understand?

The local prosecutors, to their credit, appealed this idiotic ruling. The Illinois Supreme Court in 1995 reinstated the charges. The one dissenting judge, Moses Harrison, justified his dissent in favor of the accused sex offender partly because Planned Parenthood was involved in abortion, a reporter wrote in so many words.

While Burpo awaited trial on the sex crimes he reportedly committed against girls and young women (some of whom were his patients at Planned Parenthood), he was indicted on multiple drug offense counts in 1993. The reporter covering Burpo's ongoing apparent criminal behavior reported Burpo was indicted for overprescribing drugs to a woman who turned around and pushed them in the area.

Burpo, in a 1995 plea-bargain, was allowed to plead guilty to eight counts of improperly prescribing drugs and three counts of billing the state for medical services he didn't perform. (Evidently he added fraud to his criminal "talents" of drug pushing and sexual molestation.) In exchange, prosecutors dropped all of the remaining sex charges and other drug charges against him. Burpo received no jail time or fine for his offenses.

(Sources: a 6/2/91 article in the *Chicago Tribune*, 6/12/91 and 4/4/92 articles in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 5/24/91, 6/6/91, and 6/12/91 articles in the *Arlington Heights, Illinois Daily Herald*, and 6/12/91, 6/16/91, 7/10/93, 11/6/93, 3/26/94, 2/18/95 and 11/8/95 article in the *Belleville, Illinois News-Democrat*)

The St. Louis Post Dispatch had another story on Planned Parenthood's staffer on the Illinois side of the St. Louis metro area. They reported:

"Dr. Carl Burpo, a gynecologist from Belleville (St. Clair County, IL), pleaded guilty Tuesday of two misdemeanor charges of fondling patients and illegally dispensing drugs.

As part of a plea agreement, prosecutors dropped six other sexual abuse charges against the physician, and he agreed to stop practicing medicine and prescribing drugs. After Burpo, 74, entered his plea, Associate Judge John Goodwin of St. Clair County placed the doctor on four years' probation and sentenced him to perform 100 hours of community service.

The plea brings to a close an investigation of nearly four years into Burpo's medical practice. State authorities suspended his medical license last month. Burpo's wife, Lindy, has said that her husband quit practicing medicine in July because of health problems, that his office was closed and that the telephone was disconnected.

A copy of a complaint sent to the state by Michael V. Favia, chief of medical prosecutions for the state, lists allegations that Burpo fondled breasts and in some cases made other sexual advances toward seven patients in 1990 and 1991 while examining them.

The complaint says some of the acts took place in Burpo's office in Belleville and some at a Planned Parenthood clinic in Fairview Heights, where he worked part time. (Emphasis the author's.)

Burpo was acquitted in separate trials on sexual charges involving two women. He did not testify, but his attorney argued that patients had misinterpreted standard medical procedure for gynecological exams.”

(Source: St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 11/8/1995)

Here are the acquittals the reporter was talking about.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in 1/27/1994 and 6/29/1994 articles, reported two women who accused Burpo of sex crimes testified against him in open court. Since Judge James Radcliffe had thrown out nine cases (all but one including a felony charge) involving Burpo's reported sexual attacks on eight women and a girl on “vagueness” grounds, the women were willing to let the prosecutor charge Burpo with misdemeanors only.

One woman said Burpo fondled her, grabbed her breast, and asked her if she wanted sexual satisfaction. She said she jumped up, dressed quickly, and got out of the facility. She said a woman at a nearby pharmacy told her she had put her blouse on inside-out and buttoned it incorrectly. She said she contacted two rape hotlines later that day, and filed a police report with the Belleville police the next day. A Belleville police officer confirmed her report at trial.

The other woman had said Burpo fondled her breasts and asked her sexually inappropriate questions. She said she also made a police report with Belleville police.

Burpo's lawyer argued Burpo's behavior was medically necessary and the women were confused. He said they wanted to collect money from Burpo in a civil case. Burpo's lawyer said his wife, who worked at his office, could have walked in on them, and the exam room had no lock on it.

COMMENT: Burpo prudently refused to take the stand a dirty old man is not the most sympathetic of defendants. Two sets of mopes presumably too dumb to get out of misdemeanor jury duty acquitted Burpo in both cases.

Follow-up: The Post-Dispatch reporter apparently didn't get Burpo's sentencing right. The Post-Dispatch ran a correction 11/9/1995 noting the plea deal included dropping all sex offense charges. The Belleville, IL News-Democrat reporter apparently did get it right.

The public record shows the following on Burpo:

St. Clair County, IL grand jury members indicted Burpo 4/3/1992 for these sex crimes:

- Eight counts of first-degree felony sexual assault for penetrating the vaginas of seven women and one girl younger than 17 and at least 13 years old, and then in most cases stroking their clitorises.
- Eight counts of misdemeanor sexual assault for fondling the breasts of eight women.
- One count of second-degree felony sexual assault for fondling the breasts of a girl younger than 17 and at least 13 years old.
- Three counts of misdemeanor sexual assault for fondling the sexual organs of three women.
- One count of second-degree felony assault for fondling the sexual organs of a girl younger than 17 years old and at least 13 years old.

In all, grand jurors indicted Burpo of sexual offenses against eight young women and a young girl. One of the evident breast fondling victims was not a vaginal assault victim.

NOTE: Burpo lived in the Belleville area of St. Clair County, IL, and had an office there. The Planned Parenthood facility Burpo worked at was in Fairview Heights, to the north, also in St. Clair County. A court document indicated Fairview Heights police arrested Burpo for the sex crimes. Evidently he had committed some of them at Planned Parenthood in Fairview Heights.

(Source: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Felony Case No. 92CF372, reprinted as part of the Illinois Supreme Court Case No. 76424 judgment)

St. Clair County prosecutors charged Burpo with committing sex offenses against eight women and a girl he examined. Burpo's lawyer argued the law they used to charge him on was vague. A circuit court judge threw out the case on grounds of vagueness.

St. Clair County prosecutors appealed the case to the Illinois Supreme Court.

Justia covered this case (Illinois Supreme Court Case No. 76424) as follows:

Most of the judges issued a ruling to overturn the dismissal of the case and they ruled to reinstate the indictments and send Burpo's case back to St. Clair County Circuit court for trial.

In the ruling, issued in February 1995, the judges in the majority wrote:

“Under the statute, the prosecution must prove not only the act of sexual penetration but also that the defendant knew that the patient did not consent. The State contends, and we agree, that there is substantial interplay between the two sections. Specifically, subsumed within the sexual assault statute is the premise that the patient would only consent to an examination which was conducted pursuant to reasonable medical standards. When a gynecologist intentionally exceeds the scope of reasonable medical standards, the patient's consent is vitiated, and the physician may be prosecuted under the sexual assault statute.”

Another Illinois Supreme Court judge, in a concurring view, noted it is not illegal for a gynecologist to penetrate a female's vagina for purposes of examination, but it is illegal for a gynecologist to penetrate a female's vagina for his sexual entertainment (gratification or arousal).

Dissenting judge Moses Harrison noted: “One of the women received her exam on a follow-up visit after an abortion. A second was required by her insurance company to obtain a second opinion before she could have a hysterectomy, while a third was examined in order to get a prescription for birth control pills. How the other five came to see Dr. Burpo is not disclosed in the record

Harrison said the statute the prosecutors used was vague. He implied defense of Planned Parenthood in his opinion: “The abuses that might follow at the hands of an over-zealous prosecutor are manifest. The situation is especially troubling when viewed in the context of the ongoing controversy over contraception and abortion rights. For a politically sensitive State's Attorney in a "pro-life" community, the threat of prosecution under sections 12-13(a)(2) and 12-18(b) could be a potent weapon in inhibiting the delivery of gynecological services to women who wish to exercise their constitutional right to reproductive freedom. While Dr. Burpo has refrained from charging the State's Attorney with such an improper purpose here, **I cannot help but observe that at least some of the charges in this case arose from Dr. Burpo's work at a Planned Parenthood clinic.**”

COMMENT: In an era when women and girls undergo many millions of pelvic exams yearly and don't make accusations, why did eight women and a young girl single out Burpo as a dirty old man? And how does grabbing women's breasts and trying to stimulate their clitorises and vulvas meet the legitimate purposes of medicine? Burpo wasn't performing breast exams or therapeutically checking for inadequate sexual response in any of his patients.

The justices of the Illinois Supreme Court, in an order dated 2/17/1995, noted the following:

“IT IS ORDERED that the judgment of the Circuit Court of St. Clair County dismissing the criminal sexual assault counts against the defendant is reversed and this cause is remanded to the circuit court for further proceedings.”

(Source: Illinois Supreme Court Case No. 76424)

Burpo's sexual offense cases went back to Judge James Radcliffe, who threw out the cases in the first place.

In other criminal cases, St. Clair County prosecutors charged Burpo with seven counts of unlawful delivery of a controlled substance (Class 3 felonies) in September 1993, based on the St. Clair County Sheriff's Department's investigation. They would later charge Burpo with 35 counts of public funds fraud of at least \$1000 and not above \$5000 (Class 2 felonies) in August 1995, based on the Illinois State Police's investigation.

In a plea deal dated 11/7/1995, Burpo pleaded guilty to one charge of unlawful delivery of controlled substances and pleaded guilty to one charge of violation of the public aid code. A judge sentenced Burpo to four years probation (“conditional discharge”), and ordered him to perform 100 hours of community service. The judge fined Burpo and assessed him court costs (a total of about \$650), then waived collection. The judge apparently did not order Burpo to pay back any alleged stolen money.

The judge also dismissed all the sexual assault cases 11/7/1995. These dismissals took place on the same day Burpo's drug and public fund fraud plea deal took place. The dismissals could have been part of the deal, but the St. Clair County record released to the author doesn't explicitly say that. Given the lightness of Burpo's punishment, it is reasonable to assume the dismissal of the sex offense cases were part of the plea deal.

There was no evident mention of Burpo giving up his medical license or license to dispense drugs in the court paperwork released.

The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Registration noted on their website they suspended Burpo's physician and surgeon license starting 9/13/1995 for “Alleged immoral and unprofessional conduct. Failing to report adverse actions to the Department and being named a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Dept. Being named a perpetrator [sic] in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services. Controlled substance violations.” There was no date listed for ending the suspension.

Burpo's controlled substance dispensing license was not affected despite his drug conviction. If Burpo was innocent of the sex charges he would have been able to have his suspension lifted. All the public record says is prosecutors gave him a great plea deal.

(Sources: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Felony Case No. 95CF60401, St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Felony Case No.93CF878, and St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Felony Case No. 92CF372)

Eight women filed lawsuits against Burpo in St. Clair County, Illinois:

Michelle S. She sued Carl Burpo for malpractice over the death of her baby girl in 1992. Michelle, in her complaint, said Burpo, as her attending physician, committed the following negligent acts and omissions:

1. Burpo failed to timely diagnose her pregnancy.
2. Burpo failed to timely perform a cerclage on her.
3. Burpo failed to adequately monitor the condition of Michelle Sperry and her daughter.
4. Burpo failed to follow applicable standards of obstetrical care.

Michelle dismissed the case later in 1992. She filed a second case in 1993. Burpo settled with her in April 1993.

(Source: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Case Nos. 92-L-0718 and 93-L-0129)

Angela G. She sued Carl Burpo and a medical devices and pharmaceutical company. Her attorney filed a discovery motion to get medical records, specimens, and slides from a 1989 exam and pap smear she underwent at Burpo's hands. The case was dismissed in 1992.

(Source: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Case No. 91-MR-0197)

Kay G. She sued Carl Burpo for malpractice in 1990. She charged he prescribed her Librax when he diagnosed she was 4 to 6 weeks pregnant and told her to take it three times a day, before meals. As a result of the negligent prescribing by Burpo, she said, she delivered her baby girl Samantha, and the infant had limb defects, brain damage, and a heart defect. The case was settled in August 1991.

(Source: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Case No. 90-L-0204)

Tracy H. She sued Carl Burpo and a hospital for malpractice over the death of her baby boy Eric in 1987. Per her complaint, Tracey charged Burpo failed to treat fetal distress, failed to respond to the hospital in a timely manner when informed of fetal distress, failed to monitor the conditions of Tracy and Eric, failed to perform a C-section in a timely manner, and failed to follow applicable standards of obstetrical care. As a result, she said, Eric died roughly four months after his birth.

The case went to trial. Jurors in October 1991 returned a verdict for the defendants.

(Source: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Case No. 89-L- 0518)

Denise S. She sued Carl Burpo and Memorial Hospital in Belleville for malpractice in connection with tubal cautery, a tubal ligation procedure he performed on her in the hospital in 1984. She charged Burpo perforated her bowel with a unipolar laparoscope, and caused her peritonitis as well. Defendants evidently settled out of court with her in July 1992.

(Source: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Case No. 85-L-0822)

Maria D. Maria charged she suffered a vesicovaginal fistula (a hole cut from her bladder into her vagina resulting in continual urine leakage into her vagina) as a result of surgical procedures Burpo negligently performed. The case went to a jury trial in St. Clair County Circuit Court. The judgment was in Burpo's favor.

Maria appealed the judgment in favor of Burpo. The judges reversed the judgment and sent the case back to St. Clair County Circuit Court May 14, 1984.

(Source: CaseText report of Illinois Appellate Court (Fifth District) Case No. 83-22)

Alicia K and Lisa R. Alicia charged Burpo indecently assaulted her and laid his hands upon her and made indecent proposals to her while he was examining her at his office in Belleville in 1991. Lisa charged Burpo indecently assaulted her and laid his hands upon her and made indecent proposals to her while he was examining her at his office in Belleville at a different time in 1991. The same attorney was also representing Alicia K, so he joined her case and Lisa's case together. The case was resolved in 1994.

(Source: St. Clair County IL Circuit Court Case No. 92-L-307)

COMMENTARY: The last part of the Burpo story was the hard work of Planned Parenthood and the work of St. Clair County court authorities and others in thwarting justice.

Illinois state child protection agents demanded Planned Parenthood officials turn over a list of the 50 or so teenage girls Burpo had seen in a two-month period so they could question the girls about any sexual abuse the Planned Parenthood staffer could have inflicted on them.

Planned Parenthood officials refused to turn over the names of the girls. They had the gall to claim the state's sex crimes probe (which agents intended to do confidentially) would violate the girls' confidentiality!

Planned Parenthood officials in 1991 worked out a deal with state officials in which they promised to contact the girls themselves.

Based on their track record of nonreporting, the author is willing to conclude Planned Parenthood people either did not contact the girls, or told the girls about the exposure they would get if they dared to testify, exposure the girls wouldn't want or exposure the girls' moms' bed partners or relatives wouldn't want.

There was no mention of the local police in any enforcement actions. Why didn't they put the heat on Planned Parenthood? Was Planned Parenthood being protected by local officials?

St. Clair County Circuit Court judge James Radcliffe ruled for Burpo and threw out the sex abuse charges a girl and eight women made against him. Even the Illinois Supreme Court had to overturn that ruling because it was so blatantly bad. But when the sex abuse cases against Burpo went back to St. Clair County, they could be easily dismissed as part of a plea deal on the declared value of less than \$1000 of stolen taxpayer money.

Recall it was in Illinois that Al Capone routinely escaped justice for murder, compelling prostitution, extortion, and other crimes. But he didn't escape tax charges.

Eight women and a young girl singled out Burpo as a dirty old man who violated them sexually. Burpo got away with grabbing their breasts, fingering their clitorises, and pawing their vulvas.

Local prosecutors brought no charges against Planned Parenthood as being his corporate bosses or clients, even though some of the crimes evidently took place at a Planned Parenthood facility.

St. Clair County, Illinois is so reliably a Democrat county, that since the Coolidge election of 1924, its voters voted Democrat in every presidential election except 1972, which was the unavoidable George McGovern wipeout. Local officials would not be expected to uphold the law against corporate people like those of Planned Parenthood.

It's not like Planned Parenthood's officials are motivated to pick the best and the brightest to work for them. A reporter noted Carl Burpo had been sued for malpractice seven times in the 10 years before the molestation charges became public in 1991. And yet the talent scouts of Planned Parenthood chose to turn him loose in their facility. Can Planned Parenthood pick talent out of a lineup, or what?

ST. LOUIS AREA PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER CHARGED WITH BUNGLING TRANNY TREATMENT

Back in the day, tranny treatment meant doing business with AAMCO or another repair shop to ensure a car could shift properly. But Planned Parenthood and other questionable medical profiteers found a way to gravy-train off of mental illness by offering sex change treatment.

Margaret Baum, a staffer at Planned Parenthood's Fairview Heights, Illinois abortion facility, is not above dipping into the sex change treatment honeypot. But a dissatisfied patient sued her and her corporation for her work in 2024.

A 3/1/2024 article in the Madison-St. Clair Record, a legal journal that covers the courts in these two suburban St. Louis counties in Illinois, contains this summary of the case:

"A patient who believed she had gender dysphoria is suing Planned Parenthood and a doctor at its Fairview Heights facility for subjecting her to "masculinizing hormone treatment" without seeking psychological evaluations for proper diagnosis.

Plaintiff Ciara Summers filed the lawsuit on Feb. 26 in the Madison County Circuit Court against Planned Parenthood and Dr. Margaret Baum, who practices medicine at the Planned Parenthood office in Fairview Heights.

According to the complaint, Summers began seeing Baum on Sept. 20, 2021, for what she believed to be gender dysphoria. Baum undertook Summers' medical care and began treatment.

According to Mayo Clinic, gender dysphoria is "the feeling of discomfort or distress that might occur in people whose gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth or sex-related physical characteristics."

Summers claims Baum violated the medical standard of care by failing to perform any tests or evaluations to determine whether Summers did in fact have gender dysphoria and failed to perform or order a psychological evaluation to determine whether the treatment was appropriate.

Summers also alleges Baum permitted her to determine whether she wanted masculinizing hormone treatment despite having no experience in the matter and was not qualified to do so. The treatment included testosterone treatment.

The website for Planned Parenthood's Fairview Heights facility lists "gender-affirming care" as part of their services, including hormone therapy, gynecologic surgery such as hysterectomy and oophorectomy, other surgery referrals, case management and care coordination, among other services.

Planned Parenthood has not yet responded to a request for comment.

Summers claims she didn't discover the negligent conduct of Baum and Planned Parenthood until May 2022.

"As a result of the defendant's negligence, plaintiff suffered a substantial injury due to the negligent treatment she received," the complaint states.

Summers alleges she suffered "great pain and anguish, has incurred substantial medical expenses, and has experienced a substantial loss of her normal life."

Summers seeks a judgment in excess of \$50,000, plus any other relief the court deems just. She is represented by attorneys John J. Hopkins of John J. Hopkins & Associates and Ronald Roth of Roth Law Offices.

Madison County Circuit Court case number 24-LA-288"

(Source: A 3/1/2024 article by Heather Isringhausen Gvillo [real spelling] in the Madison St. Clair Record)

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES STAFFERS' MALPRACTICE CASES BEFORE PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Reproductive Health Services was an abortion facility with a bad reputation even before Planned Parenthood took it over in 1996.

Missouri public officials in the 1980s enacted a law, which among other things, forbade elective abortion providers from receiving taxpayer money earmarked for public health. Reproductive Health Services principals -- no doubt angry their hands were being slapped out of the taxpayers' wallets and purses -- challenged the law. The result was the *Webster* case, which the U.S. Supreme Court heard in 1989.

Reporters were so busy covering the court fight between Reproductive Health Services and Missouri officials in 1989 that they overlooked a truly ugly facet of the St. Louis abortion facility involved in the *Webster* case -- its staffers' malpractice records.

This section remedies the media oversight. It contains summaries of medical malpractice lawsuits which women and girls (or their survivors) filed against the doctors of Reproductive Health Services in the 1980s.

Troubling facts came to light because of these lawsuits. For example, two teenage girls who underwent abortions at Reproductive Health Services evidently tried to commit suicide when they were suffering post-abortion depression. Sandra Kaiser succeeded in her attempt -- she threw herself in the path of an oncoming car and died from her injuries four hours later. In deposition, Reproductive Health Services director B.J. Isaacson-Jones admitted her "counselors" required no experience or formal training, just "on-the-job training", to work with frightened and confused women and girls.

Another troubling fact about Reproductive Health Services is that its employees have gotten women and girls to sign waivers which might lead them to believe they are signing away their rights in case of malpractice or complications. Further, the standard waiver tells teenage girls their parents could be notified if they require treatment for abortion complications. How many girls have suffered in silence because they were afraid Reproductive Health Service staffers would snitch on them?

Case summaries follow:

Geneva Edison. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over the suicide of her daughter Sandra Kaiser. Sandra, then a 14-year-old girl, had undergone a vacuum abortion at the facility in October 1984, and, reportedly suffering from post-abortion depression, did away with herself a month later, a couple of days after her 15th birthday party.

Sandra picked a very painful way to die. About 11 p.m. November 19, 1984, she threw herself in front of an oncoming car. This car and a second vehicle struck her. Sandra was taken to a hospital, where she died four hours later.

Ms. Edison charged neither she nor Sandra had given informed consent for the abortion under Missouri law, and that Reproductive Health Services agents -- who should have known about post-abortion depression -- still didn't inform Sandra about it or arrange for any post-abortion counseling or for any psychological care or psychiatric care for Sandra.

Records at Reproductive Health Services indicated Sandra was pregnant with twins, and the name "Jackson" was on the doctor's signature block on the waiver form Sandra signed.

An autopsy done on Sandra by a St. Louis medical examiner hours after she died showed she died from a severed aorta and other massive head and chest injuries. The medical examiner found no drugs but some alcohol in Sandra's blood.

She also noted Sandra's uterine wall had a thick brown shaggy layer of matter 1/3 inch thick that was evidently unrelated to the injuries she suffered when the cars struck her. Microscopic examination showed this was a thick layer of blood clots mixed with pieces of the decidua (the uterine inner lining formed during pregnancy and related tissue) evidently left inside Sandra after the abortion that were undergoing necrosis (cell death).

This points to possible malpractice by the staffer who performed the abortion. It may also be possible that this problem may have triggered a system imbalance (or unrelieved pain) that helped play a part in Sandra's depression.

In deposition, Sandra's sister Karen Kaiser said she helped arrange for Sandra's abortion and went with her to the facility. She also testified that Sandra slept a lot and cried a lot from the day of the abortion until the day she died, that she skipped school often, that her housework performance dropped, and that she became withdrawn. Dr. Dermott Smith, a psychiatrist, studied Sandra's case, and in an affidavit, he blamed Sandra's suicide on Reproductive Health Services' poor "counseling" and screening and nonexistent followup.

The case went to trial in 1991. Members of a jury ruled the staffers of Reproductive Health Services were not guilty of negligence.

(Sources: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 872-06358, and a 3/2/91 article in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*)

Connie J. This woman sued Crist and Reproductive Health Services because Crist reportedly perforated her uterus while performing an abortion on her in 1986. The abortion Crist performed was incomplete, too, she charged. Connie said Crist's negligence forced her to check into a hospital later that day, undergo a hysterectomy and a week-long hospital stay, and run up close to \$10,000 in medical bills.

The case of Connie J brings to light a truly frightening insight into the workings of Reproductive Health Services. Connie had suffered a perforated uterus during her abortion, and was bleeding heavily in the facility's recovery room. She was admitted to a hospital later that day for her complications, and had to undergo a hysterectomy.

Reproductive Health Services director B.J. Isaacson-Jones said failure to diagnose a uterine perforation was **not** an act of gross negligence that Reproductive Health Services would be liable for under a patient's waiver. She also said in so many words since abortion is a blind procedure, uterine perforation is an acceptable risk of abortion.

In deposition, a non-nurse "counselor" admitted she had no formal experience or training to be a counselor, just some in-house "training" at Reproductive Health Services. She and another "counselor" also admitted performing medical tasks they were unqualified to do ... and they evidently weren't performing them too well.

"Counselor" (and non-nurse) Barbara Alpert admitted to dispensing pills and checking women's vaginal pads for bleeding. "Counselor" (and non-nurse) Marcy Silverstein admitted discussing medical treatment and doing medical charting ... and her answers in deposition made it clear she couldn't tell what checks the abortion providers supposedly performed on women. Marcy also wrote, "Connie tolerated the procedure very well," on one of Connie's medical records. When Connie's lawyer asked Marcy what she meant by such a notation, she replied, "She was a good patient and she laid still and there were no complications." ***Imagine Ms. Marcy playing nurse on a woman who evidently suffered a perforated uterus, profuse bleeding, and an eventual hysterectomy.***

A "real nurse" at Reproductive Health Services didn't remind normal people of Florence Nightingale, either. Rebecca Dye, an LPN in the "recovery room," in deposition, indicated Crist didn't check Connie from the time he did the abortion until the time she was discharged. The LPN also admitted she couldn't estimate how much blood Connie lost, admitted she couldn't tell if she checked on Connie's bleeding during the first half-hour after the abortion, admitted Connie was released from the "recovery room" about 90 minutes after the abortion suffering "moderate" bleeding, and implied no doctor at the facility checked Connie's uterus for perforation.

Ms. Rebecca also admitted she didn't always fully record medical information on women's charts, admitted she didn't always check patient conditions on entry into the "recovery room", then claimed she always checked patients when she admitted she didn't always keep complete medical records on them, and admitted no physical exams were given to women undergoing second-trimester abortions. She also testified she as an LPN could discharge women from the "recovery room", even though she admitted she was unable to check for perforated uteruses.

Further, Reproductive Health Services director B.J. Isaacson-Jones said the facility compiled statistics on abortion complications but would not divulge them. She also admitted her "counselors" required no prior experience or formal training -- just some on-

the-job "training" -- to work as "counselors" for her facility. Ms. B.J. also claimed failure to diagnose a uterine perforation was not an act of gross negligence that Reproductive Health Services would be liable for under a patient's waiver. She said in so many words since abortion is a blind procedure, uterine perforation is an acceptable risk of abortion.

The facility's lawyer Frank Susman was apparently no model of corporate responsibility, either. Connie's lawyer, in Barbara Alpert's deposition, referred to a paragraph in a Reproductive Health Services pamphlet that supposedly promised to reimburse women and girls for costs they incurred due to abortion complications. Susman replied, "It only says we guarantee financial reimbursement for non-insured expenses."

In other words, Susman seemingly implied in so many words that Reproductive Health Services could try to leech off of the policyholders of the insurance companies of any woman (or any girl's parents) if the woman or girl suffered abortion complications which required corrective medical care. How so? By only paying for what their victim's insurance coverage would not handle ... instead of picking up the full tab for any corrective treatment.

And to add insult to injury, Susman, for the public record, had the gall to ask Connie if she got pregnant from an extramarital affair and if the alleged lover helped pay for the abortion. This behavior came from the counsel of a facility which supposedly respects women's right to privacy and confidentiality.

COMMENT: Connie's misbehavior, if any, certainly wouldn't justify major abortion medical malpractice on Susman's client's part. And by the way, what gave the lawyer for an abortion facility the right to pry into Connie's bedroom?

The case was resolved in 1990.
(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 872-00371)

Tracey R. a.k.a. T.G.R. Etta R, the mother of this 15-year-old girl, sued Reproductive Health Services and a staffer named Melvin Schwartz over an abortion Tracey underwent in 1984. She charged neither she nor Tracey had given informed consent for the abortion required under Missouri law, and that Schwartz falsely told Tracey she had cancer.

Tracey also charged she suffered abdominal pains from the abortion. Etta R also said Tracey -- suffering from post-abortion depression -- took a number of pills in an attempt to commit suicide. After Tracey turned 18, Schwartz and Reproductive Health Services settled out of court with her in 1987.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-05397)

Karen M. She sued Melvin Schwartz and another doctor for malpractice over her delivery of her son in 1974 and the related hemorrhaging she suffered. She charged Schwartz neglected to remove the entire placenta from her after she gave birth, and this negligent act caused her to hemorrhage a month later and require corrective treatment in a hospital. She said she suffered ongoing damage due to Schwartz. The case was resolved in 1977. (Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 21383987)

Patricia C. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an "abortion" performed on her in 1983. She accused the facility's staffer of performing an "abortion" on her even though she wasn't pregnant, and making her bleed so heavily in the process that facility staffers told her to go to a St. Louis hospital for treatment of her complications. She named Darwin Jackson and a staffer named Sam Momtazee in the lawsuit.

In deposition, Patricia said the abortion provider caused her great pain during the procedure, then told the nurse something in a whisper. Patricia said the nurse then told her she wasn't pregnant, and sent her into the "recovery room." Patricia said another nurse told her the facility's staffers were supposedly making arrangements for her to be rushed to the hospital because the staffers at Reproductive Health Services couldn't stop her bleeding.

Patricia said the ambulance didn't come for a half-hour, and she was getting weaker, so she had her sister drive her to the hospital. A doctor in the emergency room stopped her bleeding, Patricia said. She added she had not experienced a menstrual period since the abortion.

Patricia's lawyer also accused Reproductive Health Services and lawyer Frank Susman of fraudulently refusing to release her medical records until after the two-year lawsuit filing period was over. Judge George Adolf, ruling on a motion that Susman made, dismissed the case in 1985 on grounds that Patricia's lawyer hadn't brought suit in time.

Patricia's lawyer appealed, and the judges of the Missouri Court of Appeals in 1986 overturned Judge Adolf's dictatorial ruling. The judges said in so many words that Reproductive Health Services and/or Susman were guilty of fraudulent concealment for playing keep-away with Patricia's medical records. (Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-01457)

Altheria C. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services and Darwin Jackson over an abortion she underwent in 1983. She accused Jackson of performing an abortion so hamfistedly that he perforated her uterus in several places and damaged her bowel. She also said Jackson's negligence cost her almost \$5000 in medical bills for corrective treatment and more than \$4000 in lost wages. Altheria ended her case against Reproductive Health Services and Jackson in 1985 for unspecified reasons. (Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-00608)

Mary S a.k.a. Mary T. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services and Robert Crist over an abortion she underwent in 1982. She accused Crist of perforating her uterus, causing her a massive infection. Mary settled her case against Crist out of court in 1986. In 1987, Mary and Reproductive Health Services reached an out-of-court settlement. (Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 832-05476)

Leanna A. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion she underwent in 1981. She accused the facility's staffer of leaving a foreign object inside her during the abortion, and said she had to go to a hospital a couple of months later to have the object surgically removed. Judge George Adolf dismissed the case for failure to prosecute in 1986; there is no record if an out-of-court settlement took place. (Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 832-01711)

Bonnie W. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services and staffer Lata Bagwe for reportedly perforating her uterus while performing a vacuum abortion on her in 1978. She said Bagwe's negligence caused her severe bleeding and forced her to undergo an emergency hysterectomy.

In deposition, Bonnie said she was screaming in pain and in fear during the abortion, and that Ms. Bagwe and the other women who worked on her became excited because her bleeding wasn't stopping after the abortion. She said, "They were awful excited and jumping around, and I was scared to death." She said they got another staffer to help stop her bleeding, someone gave her shots, and staffers eventually took her to the "recovery room." She said she kept cramping and passing blood clots in the two-week period after her abortion, and that Reproductive Health Service's staffers told her that her problems were normal.

Two weeks after the abortion, Bonnie said, she started bleeding at a concert so badly that blood ran down her legs and sloshed in her shoes. Bonnie said she was taken to a hospital. When she awoke at the hospital after surgery, she said, a doctor told her her uterus was perforated and that he had performed a hysterectomy on her to save her from bleeding to death.

Bonnie evidently settled her case out of court with the defendants (they agreed to pay court costs) in 1984. (Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 802-02960)

Tammie H. She charged Lata Bagwe treated her regularly for four months from June thru October 1987 without disclosing to her she was pregnant. She said Ms. Bagwe prescribed her Amen (Medroxyprogesterone), Premarin and Provera, which she said was contraindicated for women and girls during pregnancy. A month later, she said, another doctor examined her and told her she was pregnant. She said she delivered a baby boy in January 1988 and gave him up for adoption a month later.

Tammie charged Ms. Bagwe failed to determine she was pregnant (or tell her she was pregnant), continued to give her drugs that could harm the baby, and failed to render her prenatal care.

Why would Tammie be ignorant of her pregnancy for months? It was undoubtedly her first. Tammie was in high school at the time, and said she fell behind her class due to the pregnancy.

Tammie said she didn't want the child, and as a person she felt guilty and sad she took a number of drugs that could have harmed him. She also said felt bad she had to place the child up for adoption.

Tammie's parents also sued for the expenses the pregnancy caused her, which implies one or both of them might have wanted the girl to abort the child she was carrying. The family's lawyer charged Tammie was deprived of choosing abortion. However, the fact Tammie eventually gave birth to the child and gave him up for adoption indicates Tammie and her parents walked the hardest path, especially knowing the baby might be drug-damaged.

There is no note in this document whether Tammie consented to the coitus that led to her becoming pregnant, or who the father was (like a family member or teacher or other adult in Tammie's circle of acquaintances). There was no other lawsuit in the state database involving Tammie at all she evidently did not sue anyone for paternity.

The case was "dismissed by parties" in September 1990.
(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 21595575)

Phyllis C. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion she underwent in 1978. She accused the facility's staffer of botching the abortion, which caused her massive bleeding and clot passing, and forced her to undergo corrective treatment and have decidual tissue and clots removed a month later. Judge George Adolf dismissed the case for failure to prosecute in 1986.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 802-02470)

Vickie M. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion performed on her in 1978. She charged a staffer (later S. Michael Freiman was named) botched the abortion, which caused her excessive bleeding, and forced her to undergo corrective treatment and have the rest of the baby removed elsewhere. She also charged the staffer's negligence permanently damaged her menstrual process. Vickie's husband also sued for loss of consortium.

In deposition, Vickie said a woman discharged her from the facility even though she was bleeding and cramping, that she continued to suffer cramping and bleeding, that the

staffers wouldn't let her see the abortion provider the next day, and that they told her to see her own doctor instead. She said her OB/GYN examined her; she said she (the OB/GYN) found fetal tissue inside her and noticed she was suffering an infection, so she had her hospitalized for corrective treatment.

Reproductive Health Services' lawyer tried to get the case dismissed. In his motion, the lawyer said Freiman performed the abortion and said **"it is impractical to remove all pieces of residual tissue during an abortion."**

COMMENT: Was this a left-handed admission of the inherent unsafeness of abortions?

Vickie's lawyer filed a dismissal without prejudice notice for unspecified reasons in 1982. (Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 792-2376)

Beverly W. This woman, who was tubally pregnant, sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion she underwent in 1976. She said the staffer botched the abortion, failed to get the baby out, failed to diagnose she was ectopically pregnant, and also caused her fallopian tube to rupture. The staffer's negligent treatment, she said, forced her into a stay in the hospital and forced her to undergo extensive surgery and corrective treatment.

Under the existing professional liability law in Missouri in 1978, a panel of two doctors and a lawyer reviewed Beverly's case. The panel in 1978 found Reproductive Health Services was not liable for the damage Beverly suffered. (Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 411821 a.k.a. Claim No. 78-355)

Surihya M. The mother of this girl sued Darwin Jackson for the way he handled her delivery in 1980. She accused Jackson of using forceps on the baby improperly while delivering her, and of failing to diagnose and treat the baby's brachial plexus injury, which had resulted in palsy. (The brachial plexus gives off many of the main nerves of the shoulders and arms.) She said her daughter suffered shoulder and arm damage, and brain damage as the result of Jackson's negligence. (Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-01507)

Jane Doe and Baby Doe. Jane and her husband sued Reproductive Health Services in 1996. The defendants settled with the Does, and there was a "dismissal by parties" in September 1996. **Court clerks said they couldn't find the petition (complaint) for the case.** (Source: St. Louis City MO Circuit Court Case No. 22964-00449)

RHS STAFFER ROBERT CRIST'S KANSAS CITY CASES

Beth O. This woman accused Robert Crist of botching an abortion he performed on her at Broadway Women's Center in 1982. She said Crist and his surgery nurse left the facility while she was still suffering "copious and incessant vaginal bleeding."

How bad was it for Beth? Beth said when she stood in the "recovery room" for the first time after the abortion, blood ran from her vagina down her legs to the floor. She said she bled through her clothes three times, had to pick up blood clots she passed in the car on her ride home, and had to check into a hospital to undergo corrective treatment and have the rest of the baby removed. She said she needed three pints of blood to replace what she had lost during her ordeal. She also stated Crist's reported incompetence cost her about \$3000 in medical bills as well as six weeks of work lost.

Crist settled out of court with her in 1985.

(Source: Jackson County Circuit Court Case No. CV83-12872)

Tamara B. This woman accused Crist of botching a vacuum abortion he performed on her at Broadway Women's Center in 1982. She said the staffers refused to let her talk to Crist, even though she and her mother called repeatedly to tell them she was bleeding excessively. She said Crist's negligence forced her to undergo hospitalization and corrective surgery, which cost her about \$1500. Crist settled out of court with her in 1985. (Source: Jackson County Circuit Court Case No. CV84-2759)

RHS STAFFER ROBERT CRIST'S TEXAS CASES

Carla P. The parents of this teenage girl sued Crist for reportedly performing an abortion on Carla at West Loop Clinic in 1985 so negligently that she suffered immediate complications and had to be rushed to a hospital for emergency corrective surgery. In an out-of-court settlement reached in 1986, Crist and West Loop Clinic operators agreed to pay Carla and her parents close to \$24,000. More than \$13,000 of this amount went to cover Carla's medical bills.

(Source: Harris County TX District Court Case No. 85-64815, filed in Houston)

Hanna W. This woman accused Crist of botching an abortion he performed on her at West Loop Clinic in 1985. She said she passed the mutilated baby in her bathroom at home two nights later, much to her and her husband's shock. She said she also had to undergo corrective treatment at a hospital as a result. A judge dismissed her case in 1989. (Source: Harris County TX District Court Case No. 86-23219, filed in Houston)

ROBERT CRIST, RHS STAFFERS KILL RETARDED GIRL WHO WAS RAPE VICTIM

Abortion advocates, to further their cause, throw out doomsday scenarios like "What if a retarded girl got raped in a mental institution? Why should we force compulsive pregnancy on her?"

Here's the case of just such a girl. But the abortion facility staffers didn't improve her life; they ended it!

This is what court records and a newspaper article have to say about the tragic end of this girl.

Diane Boyd. This 19-year-old retarded girl died October 23, 1981, after undergoing an abortion at Reproductive Health Services. Barbara Bates, Diane's mother, sued Reproductive Health Services over her death. She charged abortion provider Robert Crist failed to check Diane's medical records before performing the abortion on her. Diane's mother said Diane suffered breathing depression during the abortion, which led to her death the next day.

Diane Boyd's death was the tragic conclusion to her sad life. Diane, according to her mother's court petition, was so severely retarded that her mother committed her to a state mental institution. Diane's mother alleged Diane was beaten and raped in the state-operated St. Louis Developmental Disability Treatment Center in July 1981, and that she became pregnant as the result of being raped. Diane's mother signed the consent form for her to undergo an abortion, and the abortion was arranged to take place at Reproductive Health Services.

Diane's mother charged Crist and the Reproductive Health Services staffers didn't check Diane's medical records before they plied her with drugs and performed the abortion. Diane was taking the anti-psychotic drug Thorazine, her mother said, and the abortion facility staffers gave her Valium and the narcotic painkiller Sublimaze. She also implied Crist performed a risky kind of abortion on Diane, saying the type of abortion he performed was contraindicated because Diane was already in her second trimester of pregnancy.

The St. Louis medical examiner determined Diane died because of her reaction to the Sublimaze dose given to her, according to published reports.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The Physician's Desk Reference notes Thorazine in the presence of a large dose of a depressant like Sublimaze is dangerous. Likewise, it notes Sublimaze must be used carefully to avoid causing breathing depression.

According to several articles in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the following items turned up in the wake of Diane's death:

-- St. Louis medical examiner Dr. George Ganther said Diane's abortion should have been performed in a hospital instead of a free-standing abortion facility like Reproductive Health Services, because she was retarded and because she was in the second trimester of pregnancy. However, he didn't accuse the staffers of medical negligence.

-- Dr. Ganther attributed Diane's death to the tranquilizers staffers at Reproductive Health Services gave her. "This was a severely brain-damaged individual, and she (Diane) could not tolerate any respiratory depressant," medical examiner Dr. Mary Case was quoted as saying.

-- Reproductive Health Services mouthpiece Frank Susman admitted Diane's fatal reaction to the drugs the abortion facility staffers gave her took place because she had brain damage. However, he claimed, her brain damage could not have been determined until the autopsy was performed.

-- Mental hospital officials said Reproductive Health Services officials "made no request for a detailed medical history of Miss Boyd before she was transferred to the clinic [sic] for the operation" (the abortion), a reporter wrote.

COMMENT: Susman's clients at Reproductive Health Services could have found out about her conditions if they had troubled to ask. But they evidently didn't.

-- Reporters implied Reproductive Health Services may not have had resuscitation equipment available to help Diane when she went into respiratory arrest. In one article, the reporter wrote that officials of the abortion facility "declined to disclose whether there was any resuscitation equipment available when the operation on Miss Boyd was performed." In another article, another reporter said Reproductive Health Services officials still weren't saying if they had any resuscitation equipment available when they were performing the abortion on Diane.

-- St. Louis Circuit Attorney George Peach decided in 1982 not to prosecute Reproductive Health Services staffers for manslaughter or other criminal offenses.

Barbara Bates sued the state of Missouri for allowing Diane to be beaten and raped. And in her suit against Crist and Reproductive Health Services, she accused them of not having heart-monitoring equipment, general anesthetic equipment, or adequate resuscitation equipment on premises, as well as causing Diane to die by their negligence.

Lawyers for Crist and Reproductive Health Services filed to get their client's case dismissed or at least uncoupled from the case against the state of Missouri. A judge did allow their case to be severed (disconnected) from the case against the state in February 1982. Lawyers for the state and the officials named in the lawsuit then argued the case against the state and the officials should be dismissed on grounds of sovereign immunity and official immunity. **GOVERNMENT PROTECTS RAPISTS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY DON'T WANT TO GIVE UP MONEY THEY'VE SEIZED FROM TAXPAYERS.** Judge James Corcoran dismissed the case against the state and its officials in May 1982.

Barbara Bates' lawyer appealed Judge Corcoran's ruling, but state appellate court judges upheld the ruling in December 1983. Eventually, judge George Adolf dismissed the rest of the case without prejudice in September 1986 for Barbara Bates' failure to prosecute.

(The source on Diane's death is the malpractice lawsuit her mother filed in St. Louis City Circuit Court (Case 812-11077) over her death. Other sources include St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* articles of 10/26/81, 10/27/81, 10/30/81, 11/4/81, 11/10/81, 11/14/81, and 1/21/82.)

CARPETBAGGER ROBERT CRIST ACCUSED OF KILLING TEXAS GIRL

Here's another case in which evidently undergoing an abortion at the hands of Reproductive Health Services staffer Robert Crist wasn't the healthiest choice a young girl made.

Latachie Veal. This 17-year-old Port Arthur girl died November 2, 1991 after undergoing an abortion earlier in the day at the hands of Robert Crist at West Loop Clinic in Houston.

Two published accounts had the following to say about Latachie's abortion-related death:

Latachie started bleeding severely after the abortion. She was taken to a Houston hospital, where she was pronounced dead on arrival about 6:30 that evening.

West Loop staffers "sent her home without any provision to monitor her," said Richard (Racehorse) Haynes, the famous Texas attorney whose help Latachie's family sought after she died. "She bled profusely. That seems like negligence that is almost criminal."

(Sources on Latachie's death are a 11/6/91 article in the Kansas City *Star* and a 11/7/91 article in the Houston *Post*.)

WAIVER COERCION

Reproductive Health Services employees have had women and girls sign waivers which include the sentence, "I hereby waive, release and relinquish REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES, the above named physician and their agents, employees and assistants from any and all claims of liability, arising from, or related to the performance of this procedure, other than occasioned by their gross negligence." Women and girls, afraid and under pressure, often sign such a waiver without realizing this sentence is misleading and probably unenforceable. Later, many might think they've signed away their rights to have Reproductive Health Services pay for repairing the damage its staffers caused them.

Also, women and girls might not realize Reproductive Health Services officials might have tried to welsh on their promise to pay when their staffers have been negligent! After all, in the Connie J case, Ms. B.J. Isaacson-Jones claimed failure to diagnose a uterine perforation was *not* an act of gross negligence that Reproductive Health Services would be liable for under a patient's waiver!

Reproductive Health Services employees have given women and girls a sheet titled "Medical Guidelines for Aftercare." This sheet contains, in capital letters and underlining, the sentences: "WE ARE EXPERIENCED IN TREATING POST ABORTION COMPLICATIONS AND RECOGNIZING SYMPTOMS. IF YOU DO NOT CALL US FIRST (EVEN IF YOU ARE OUT OF TOWN) WE CANNOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR CARE." Women and girls might be afraid of having to undergo corrective surgery at the hands of the staffer (or his peer in the same facility) who damaged them. Or they might need help right away, and the facility's staffers might be unable or unwilling to help them. In either case, many women or girls who go elsewhere for help may be misled by such a disclaimer, which is probably unenforceable.

Reproductive Health Services employees have had teenage girls sign waivers which include the sentence, "If a minor, I understand that in the event of a complication or emergency, it may be necessary for other members of my family to be notified of the nature of my treatment and condition." Reproductive Health Services agents will do abortions on teen girls without parental notification, but might not arrange for treatment of complications unless they notify girls' parents. How many girls, afraid and suffering, have had to choose between letting their parents know about the abortion and suffering the complications in silence? How much money in corrective treatment has Reproductive Health Services saved because of this implied threat to snitch on girls to their parents?

PATIENT CONSENT FORM

I, Sandy Kaiser, age 14, hereby give my consent to, request and authorize REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES, Dr. _____ and whomever they may designate as their assistants, to perform upon me, an abortion. If any unforeseen circumstances arise in the course of the abortion, calling in their judgment for procedures in addition to or different from those presently contemplated, including but not limited to the administration of anesthesia or anesthetics, I further consent to, request and authorize them to do whatever they deem advisable under the then circumstances.

I further consent to the use or disposal by them of any fetal or other tissue which may be removed, in any manner they may deem appropriate.

The nature and purposes of an abortion, the alternatives to pregnancy termination, the risks involved and associated with this procedure, and the possibility of complications have been fully explained to me by the attending physician and others. I have been informed that the possibility, although slight, of complications including but not limited to uterine perforation, infection, retained tissue, bleeding, hysterectomy (removal and loss of uterus and total loss of childbearing capacity) and continuing pregnancy exists. I have viewed a video-cassette explaining the abortion procedure and possible complications and have had an opportunity to ask questions regarding the same.

I agree that I will faithfully follow and fully cooperate in the prescribed course of follow-up care.

I acknowledge that no guarantee, promise, assurance or warranty has been made to me as to the results to be attained.

I hereby waive, release and relinquish REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES, the above named physician and their agents, employees and assistants from any and all claims or liability, arising from or related to the performance of this procedure, other than occasioned by their gross negligence.

If a minor, I understand that in the event of a complication or emergency, it may be necessary for other members of my family to be notified of the nature of my treatment and condition.

My consent is informed, freely given and is not the result of coercion.

I certify that I have read and fully understand the above consent to an abortion and that all of the above blanks or statements requiring insertion or completion were filled in.

* Patient's Signature Sandy Kaiser Date 10/27/84

Counselor's Signature Karen Flood Date 10/27/84

Physician's Signature Jacky no Date 10-27-84

In Case of Emergency Please Notify: Karen Kaiser - SISTER - HERE TODAY Helen Eason (mother) 647-1568 work 645-966
Name/Relationship Phone

LIVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE - SEE COPY
Patient's I.D.

Second Opinion (if required)
Patient seems capable of giving informed consent. _____
Signature Date

CONSENT OF PARENT/GUARDIAN

I, Karen Kaiser, age 21, certify that I am the natural mother/father/guardian of the above named patient and that I have read and understood the above and foregoing. I, too, am fully aware of the intent, risks, complications, alternatives, purposes, nature and course of post-conduct of such abortion procedure. I confirm, ratify and adopt the consent given by said minor patient; not only for her, but for myself and on my own behalf. I give this consent, in part, to comply with the requirements of Missouri Revised Statutes, Section 188.028.1(1).

Parent's Signature Karen Kaiser Date 10/27/84

Address: 3111 Ellendale Telephone: 647-1568
Work/Home

K013-2403-5649-612
I.D.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES ABORTIONISTS GO ON STRIKE

Many people say the most powerful union in America is the American Medical Association. **(Actually, they're a CARTEL.)** Several doctors at a St. Louis abortion facility decided to act like union members in December 1994. They staged a walkout over conditions at the facility.

Five doctors walked off the job from Reproductive Health Services, alleging that a shortage of medical supplies at the facility was making the place unsafe. Darwin Jackson, the facility's medical director, said the reason for the work stoppage was "concern over patient care."

The facility remained open for business. Interim director Vivien Diener -- who took over for Ms. B.J. Isaacson-Jones when she left in November 1994 -- denied her facility was unsafe.

COMMENT: Ms. Vivien has a gruesomely appropriate last name for the trade she is in. In several coroner's offices, including one the author interned in, a "diener" is the technician who cuts open corpses with a saw during autopsies. The dieners he knows wouldn't be amused being compared to a woman who runs an abortion mill. After all, they help investigate the causes of death, they don't cause deaths!

Ms. Vivien said she was flying in roving abortion provider Robert Crist to perform abortions at the St. Louis facility. Crist was no stranger to Missouri's busiest abortion facility, which was the site of more than 6000 abortions in 1993, nearly half of Missouri's total. Crist used to service Ms. B.J. as a Reproductive Health Services staffer also.

Crist was sued at least three times in connection with his work at Reproductive Health Services. He was also sued for abortion-related malpractice by two other Texas women and two other Missouri women in the 1980s. He was also implicated in the abortion-related deaths of Diane Boyd and Latachie Veal.

Court records note that Darwin Jackson was sued for malpractice at least three times in the 1980s. He was also the doctor who allegedly left a large amount of baby and pregnancy tissue inside Sandra Kaiser when he did her abortion, and before she killed herself.

Reproductive Health Services management, like Abortion Lobby people across America, really knew how to pick talent out of a lineup.

CHEMICAL COATHANGER'S EFFECT ON WOMEN AND GIRLS

Most abortions in the past few years are RU-486 “chemical coathanger” abortions. (The Abortion Lobby calls them “medical abortions.”) They are more convenient for the abortion provider, and they protect the abortion provider from malpractice suits better. Why? When an abortion provider bungles surgery or his anesthetist bungles anesthesia, the malpractice is self-evident. With the RU-486/mifepristone abortions, the abortion provider can hide behind the drug company whose people make it. The abortion provider can tell the girl or young woman to expect a certain amount of side effects, which makes most girls and women believe the harmful effects of the drug are normal and they can't sue for them.

Abortion providers do one other thing to shield themselves from malpractice cases, and from the costs of providing follow-up care to females they have harmed by prescribing them mifepristone.

Abortion providers tell women and girls if they run into trouble, to present themselves to hospitals or first responders as miscarriage victims. Since abortion providers are not good at availability for follow-up care, on the surface this looks like a good idea. After all, a girl won't bleed to death if the abortionist who gave her the mifepristone is not available (and often lacks the medical and surgical skills needed to help her anyway).

The doctors who treat these victims are not aware of the drugs they have taken. Also, the hospitals, urgent care centers, and paramedics have to clean up for the abortion providers. This means we, the people, thru our taxes for paramedics and our insurance policies for the medical people, pay for the true cost of abortions, while the abortion providers who caused all the suffering keep their profits and escape paying for all the damage they cause.

In Ohio, RU-486 complication reports are public records. In the last decade, Ohio abortion providers have filed close to 1000 reports of complications severe enough to require followup care, and in many cases, hospitalization. This does not count the victims who government paramedics (covered by the taxpayers) or emergency room medical staffers (covered by insurance or welfare programs) have had to treat usually not aware that the abortion providers of Ohio have dumped them on paramedics, hospitals, urgent care centers, and other OB-GYNs.

In Ohio, younger female doctors are the abortion providers most prone to prescribe mifepristone, if you judge by the numbers of complication reports they have filed. They have fewer lawsuits than the abortion surgeons, but they have many victims.

The actual complication rate of chemical abortions is a few percent. In the cases of most drugs, absent a panic or massive political interference, no drug with a complication rate anywhere near 1% would get Food and Drug Administration approval.

And why is the author quoting Ohio abortion complication data instead of Missouri abortion complication data?

Because Planned Parenthood abortionists and managers in Missouri refused to release information on complications. Missouri abortion complication statistics are as worthless as used adult incompetence diapers.

This is due, not only to Planned Parenthood's obstructionism in the court system, but also is due to the weakness and deceit of generations of Missouri officeholders who are too cowardly, compromised, incompetent, conflicted, or complicit to enforce the law.

Because of the rise of the chemical abortion, it would be good health policy and health law to inform fire departments, paramedics, hospital emergency room staffers, and other first responders about chemical abortion complications. Good medical practice would call for the first responder to ask the victim if she had used abortifacient chemicals recently, so as to assist in her medical treatment, and to assess proper responsibility for the cost of her medical care.

Bottom line?

Mifepristone aka RU-486 protects abortion providers from malpractice lawsuits.

But the abortion drug doesn't protect women and girls from malpractice.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD HEALTH CODE VIOLATIONS

Planned Parenthood staffers' substandard practices brought many deficiency writeups from state inspectors in the past few years. They are too numerous to contain in this report.

Summaries of Planned Parenthood staffers' violations at their Reproductive Health Services abattoir in St. Louis during two of their inspections include:

PLANNED PARENTHOOD REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES ABORTION PROVIDERS SPREAD GERMS WITH HANDS. MEDICAL DIRECTOR QUESTIONS HAND SANITATION REGS, SAYS ABORTIONS ARE NOT STERILE PROCEDURES.

State inspectors cited Planned Parenthood Reproductive Health Services staffers and administrators for breaking sanitation and complication reporting laws in 2017. Per a Statement of Deficiencies dated 5/25/2017, they charged the Planned Parenthood abortion facility staffers with the following: (Pages 1-5)

An onsite, unannounced state licensure survey to determine compliance with 19 CSR 30-30.050 through 19 CSR 30-30.060 for Abortion Facilities was conducted from 05/23/17 to 05/25/17. See below for findings:

"The facility performs an average of 270 procedures (abortions) per month. On the first day of the survey, there were 17 cases." (Page 1)

Findings included:

Facility did not have a designated charge person for when the administrator is absent specified in writing. (Page 2)

Poor waste disposal practices (Pages 2-3)

Deficient hand hygiene practices (Pages 3-8)

During an interview on 05/25/17 at 11:50 AM, Staff CC, Medical Director, Physician:

- Questioned if hand hygiene between glove changes was a new standard;
- Wanted to know whose standard it was;
- Stated that the procedures they performed were not "sterile"; and
- Questioned if it was facility policy to perform hand hygiene after glove removal.

Soiled instrument transport violations (Pages 8-10)

Germicidal wipes violations (Pages 10-11)

Oxygen tanks violations (Page 12)

Refusal to report abortion complications (Pages 12-14)

COMMENTS: There are reasons for hand sanitation regulations, disposal of medical waste regulations, soiled instrument handling regulations, and medical reporting regulations. They exist for patient and community safety.

(Source: 5/25/2017 15-page Statement of Deficiencies by agents of the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ABORTION PROVIDERS HARM WOMEN, FALSIFY RECORDS, LET ROOKIES DO ABORTIONS UNSUPERVISED, AND REFUSE TO ANSWER AGENTS ABOUT FEMALES WOUNDED IN THEIR ST. LOUIS FACILITY

State inspectors cited Planned Parenthood Reproductive Health Services staffers and administrators for breaking the law many times in 2018 and 2019. Per a Statement of Deficiencies dated 5/28/2019, they charged the Planned Parenthood abortion facility staffers with the following: (Pages 1-5)

They refused to submit to interviews.

They refused to provide patient care records

They did not file abortion complication reports on some obvious cases where they caused women medical problems or failed to solve the problems they had.

The inspectors noted Missouri law required a female undergoing an abortion had to sign a consent form 72 hours before the abortion, and the doctor who gave her the info to get her to sign an informed consent had to be the same doctor who performed the abortion on her. The inspectors noted the Planned Parenthood staffers violated this law multiple times.

They also found out Planned Parenthood staffers did not perform pelvic exams before abortions as required by Missouri law. The pelvic exams are for health reasons. One patient whose records state inspectors investigated suffered due to this refusal, the inspectors said in their citation. They said Planned Parenthood staffers failed to ensure the pelvic examination was completed at the time of the health assessment and in a manner to accurately document the size and orientation of a patient's uterus prior to a surgical abortion, which contributed to a failed abortion.

They cited Planned Parenthood for the above refusal and other failures to provide care in a safe environment and following standards of care, including:

Failure to ensure the accuracy of a gross examination of fetal tissue to ensure a completed abortion for patients.

Failure to ensure there was communication with the pathology lab after the discovery of failed abortions.

Failure to ensure prompt follow up with a patient complaining of continuing pregnancy symptoms.

Failure to ensure informed consent was provided to patients before the performance of new surgical abortions following failed abortions.

Failure to ensure the informed consent process included the 72-hour required waiting period.

Failure to ensure the appropriateness of nursing care for a patient who was instructed to perform a self-fundal massage for post-abortion care at 7 weeks and 1 day gestational age.

Failure to ensure an abortion was planned in a safe environment for a patient presenting for a therapeutic abortion at 21 weeks and 5 days with a previous history of a C-section and a diagnosis of placenta previa, resulting in an emergency transfer to a hospital, where the patient was described as critically ill and suffering from shock, on pressors (drug for treating hypotension) and suffering massive blood loss. The patient underwent emergency surgery (bilateral uterine artery embolization) to control life-threatening blood loss.

Failure to ensure the appropriate risks and benefits were conveyed to a patient of the likelihood of a diagnosis of placenta accreta (a serious pregnancy condition that occurs when the placenta grows too deeply into the uterine wall) at 21 weeks and at term with an ultrasound not showing evidence of an accreta.

Failure to maintain accurate patient medical records.

Inspectors sampled some patient records. They found several horrible situations, to include:

One woman had to undergo three abortions because they botched the first two – a vacuum abortion and a mifepristone RU-486 abortion. (Pages 6-9)

For another woman, they noted she called Planned Parenthood saying: "I don't believe the AB worked, my stomach is still getting bigger, I'm still throwing up! I just don't think he

got it all." A Planned Parenthood abortionist performed a second abortion on her because "they (Planned Parenthood) didn't get everything out and the baby still had a heart beat." A few days later she wound up in a hospital for corrective surgery. Why? "The patient had become septic and had a fever of 104.2 degrees and a pulse of 154." (Pages 13 - 17)

Based on facility record review and review of the standards of medical care, the facility failed to ensure there was communication with the pathology lab after the discovery of failed abortions for 2 patients (Pages 4 - 5)

On April 3, 2019, Director of Surgical Services, Staff C was interviewed regarding communication with the contracted pathology lab. Staff C confirmed that none of the medical records contain a 24 hour notification from the pathologist of anything but completed abortions. She stated that all communication from the pathologist comes in the form of a pathology report. She stated that if something unusual were to be brought to her attention, she would contact the patient, if necessary. She denied that the pathologist had ever, to her knowledge, made contact with the facility due to a failed or incomplete abortion.

(Note: An interview with Staff E indicated that Staff E denied ever having spoken to a Pathologist at Boyce and Bynum regarding her work at RHS.) (Page 20)

In regard to the failure of RHS to contact Boyce and Bynum (the pathology lab) upon discovery of a failed abortion on June 29, 2018, some physicians who provided the care documented within the medical records reviewed have refused to submit to interviews. (Page 23)

In regard to the gross examination and identification of "visible villi and membrane/sac" after the July 25, 2018, failed abortion, some physicians who provided the care documented within the medical records reviewed have refused to submit to interviews.

On May 28, 2019, Staff I, RHS Medical Director was interviewed. When asked if it was his expectation that the supervising physician follow up with a resident who was found to have conducted or documented an examination of fetal tissue / products of conception inaccurately, he stated, "The residents are not providing the care, because they are not providing the care without that physician present." He stated that the residents never document care that is provided. He further stated, "We are documenting because we are the ones responsible for providing that care." (Page 27)

On May 28, 2019, Staff E was interviewed. When asked if she is present in the room when a resident that she supervises performs an examination of the products of conception, she stated, "Not always." When asked if she was in the room during the procedure performed on Patient #3, she stated, "I don't know." She further stated, "A patient can have a continuing pregnancy and it still be true that products of conception were identified." (Page 27)

In regard to Staff E's failure to conduct an informed consent with Patient #3 after she returned to the clinic on August 28, 2018, after a failed surgical abortion on July 25, 2018,

some physicians who provided the care documented within the medical records reviewed have refused to submit to interviews. (Page 28)

When asked about the frequency of the occurrence of speaking with the pathologist regarding a failed abortion, the medical director stated, "I honestly don't know. It's a regular occurrence in the practice of medicine." (Page 32)

A woman calling for followup care was incorrectly told by RHS staff to give herself uterine massage. (She was bloating, but not bleeding and cramping; uterine massage is for the latter two problems.) The report noted Planned Parenthood "Returned pts call. Pt concerned bc earlier today her stomach felt "bloating" and she is worried that she will need a re-vac bc "I needed one last time." In other words, the patient was used to an abortionist followup. (Pages 33-35)

Staffers botched a late-term abortion, lacked proper medical gear to help the victim, and lacked a blood bank. The woman almost bled to death as a result. (Pages 37-40)

On May 28, 2019, Staff I, RHS Medical Director was interviewed. He denied RHS has a blood bank. He denied that RHS has interventional radiology capabilities. He denied that RHS has the capability to perform a hysterectomy. (Pages 40-41)

On May 28, 2019, Staff E was interviewed. When asked when she conducts informed consent with a patient, if she has knowledge that she will not be performing the abortion, she stated, "I intend to perform every abortion for every consent that I sign ...I consider all the abortions performed when I am supervising them to be abortions that I performed." Staff E admitted that she was not always physically present in the procedure room during an abortion procedure, performed by a resident or fellow she supervises.

When asked the meaning of "I was present for the procedure and agree with the plan", as noted in the medical records reviewed, she stated, "It means I was available in the surgical suite at the time the procedure was performed or may have been in the room ..."

She further confirmed that she provided informed consent to multiple patients, knowing that she may not later perform the actual abortion. When asked if the physician who performed the abortion was present in the room for the informed consent, she stated, "No. I can't be sure, but no ... They are rarely, if ever in the room with us during consent". She further explained how providing informed consent to a patient, while knowing that she may not perform the abortion is consistent with the requirement, by stating, "As the Supervising Physician, I am ultimately responsible for the care of the patient and that can mean I have any varying degrees of hands-on experience in the actual room ...In general, given that I am the supervising and ultimately responsible attending physician, that is how I would say it's consistent."

On May 28, 2019, Staff I, RHS Medical Director was interviewed. When asked if it was his expectation that the physician performing the informed consent would be the same physician who performs the abortion procedure, he stated, "The physicians who perform

the consent are responsible for the care that's provided on the procedure day and they are performing the procedures that are provided under their name and under their supervision." When asked if it was his expectation that the supervising physician be physically present in the room during an abortion procedure performed by a resident or fellow, he stated, "It depends on the circumstances. The attending physician is responsible for the care that is provided by the team of physicians that day. They are present in the building. They are present in the room at times. But there is a graduated level of responsibility and privileging for our fellows that allows them to provide some care without, um, present in the room is not always required." (Pages 48-49)

On April 3, 2019, during an interview with RHS' Director of Surgical Services, Staff C, when asked about the existence of a complication report for the failed surgical abortion attempt on Patient #1, she stated that the procedure was not considered a complication.

On May 28, 2019, Staff E was interviewed. When asked if she considered the abandonment of a surgical abortion a complication, she stated, "I consider that we weren't able to complete the abortion at that time." When asked if she considered what happened to Patient #1 a failed abortion, she stated, "No, because then we had a plan for medication abortion. We still had a plan to complete the procedure for her." When asked if she knew if a complication report was filed regarding the surgical abortion, she stated, "I don't know, but I don't consider that to be a complication, so I wouldn't necessarily expect one to be". The Department finds this explanation is inconsistent with RHS' own policy manual and insufficient to satisfy compliance with this requirement. (Page 51)

Abortion providers were cited for obstructing investigations focusing on their probable malpractice and potential lawbreaking. (Pages 40-52)

Staffers refused to make patient records available. (several writeups)

RHS abortion providers don't keep accurate medical records (Pages 52-55)

Abortion providers failed to make complication reports. (pages 59-64)

They were not amused with the excuse Planned Parenthood gave for botching two abortions on a young woman and landing her in a hospital due to sepsis and a dangerous heart rate. "Review of RHS' Clinical Quality Assurance Committee Meeting" minutes, dated December 19, 2018, revealed, "Reviewed #2 of 6/30 ReAsp visit followed by tx @ hospital D&C & IV Antibiotic, complication report completed at 6/30 visit. Cardiac Motion, 6/29, most likely a pregnancy missed of a twin; ..." The Department finds this explanation is insufficient to satisfy compliance with this requirement." (Page 63)

(Source: 5/28/2019 64-page Statement of Deficiencies by agents of the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services)

NOTE: Per Sarah Fentem of St. Louis Public Radio, 6/11/2019, David Eisenberg was medical director of Reproductive Health Services of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region. Per his biography in the PRIME Inc. Continuing Medical Education website, Eisenberg was Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri's medical director from 2009 thru 2019. He was evidently the complainer CC in the 2017 deficiencies report and the prevaricator I in the 2019 deficiencies report.

COMMENT: Apparently at most one of the women who were victimized by substandard Planned Parenthood medical care as noted by the public health inspectors sued for malpractice. (St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 1922-CC00612 – Maureen P v Justin Diedrich and Planned Parenthood) St. Louis City Circuit Court judges are not unfriendly to Planned Parenthood ... which may account for many malpractice cases not being taken by lawyers who know how these judges operate.

That doesn't mean the women didn't suffer. Planned Parenthood's own records testified to this.

So did their other actions.

Blaming the botching of two abortions on a young woman (which landed her in a hospital due to massive infection and a horribly elevated heart rate) on her being pregnant with twins was below lame. Even if the young woman was pregnant with twins or had an ectopic pregnancy, the abortionists should have determined this. They were trying to excuse their malpractice.

The abortion providers' refusals to talk to public health inspectors and Planned Parenthood's reluctance to provide medical records were self-evident attempts to cover up wrongdoing.

Ditto for their refusals to file complication reports.

Eisenberg's condescending and misleading comments about whether or not rookie abortionists had supervision, coupled with his 2017 astonishment that hand sanitation was important in the eyes of public health inspectors, indicates a self-serving and turnstile approach to patient care. It fit hand in glove with his successor Colleen McNicholas using a moldy vacuum abortion machine on the female organs of women and girls until she got caught.

The Planned Parenthood model in a nutshell is evidently to do as little as possible to comply with public health regulations, or ignore them and depend upon their lawyers to stall discipline and thwart justice in the courts.

The state's own agents were able to see with their own eyes why Planned Parenthood should not be allowed to do business in their state.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SEX OFFENDER REPORTS AND AMBULANCE CALLS IN MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND ILLINOIS

Planned Parenthood has two affiliates in Missouri. These are Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri, and Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains. The St. Louis facilities and some other facilities in the same affiliate receive coverage in the first part of this section. The facilities in the Kansas City area and in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas receive coverage in the Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains portion of this section.

This section will show, as a practical matter, Planned Parenthood staffers are apparently violating the mandatory reporting laws in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, putting many underage girls at risk for repeated sexual abuse.

This section will also show the many ambulance runs in the past decade Planned Parenthood personnel are responsible for when they work on girls and young women in apparently substandard ways.

Officials allow mandated reporters (including medical personnel) to dodge the police and report to local child protective services agencies or to the Children's Division of the Missouri Department of Social Services for Missouri, to local child protective services agencies or to the Kansas Protection Report Center, Department for Children and Families for Kansas, to the Department of Human Services for Oklahoma, or to the Department of Human Services child abuse hotline for Arkansas.

This is a joke, because social workers are not able to investigate sex crimes. If you or your child was sexually abused, you would call the police, not a social worker.

However, if a hotline report is credible, the police will have to contact the reporter, and write a report. Hotline calls and reports, if any, did not show up in large numbers in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, or Oklahoma police records.

It's not that Planned Parenthood personnel are afraid of the police. They make thousands of calls to the police, mostly for nuisance or tattling reasons. Staffers routinely call to complain about demonstrators, and they are responsible for all sorts of false burglar alarms. Their political power leads to all kinds of directed patrols and property checks ordered by higher-ups. (Convenience store workers do not get this sort of protection, even though they are routinely robbed and killed.) Planned Parenthood's customers also bring problems with them, like domestic violence, substance abuse, instability and mental problems that lead to police having to take them away, lewd behavior, and threatening or beating their daughters or girlfriends when they try to avoid undergoing abortions. And occasional justifiable anger over being cheated or mistreated. In this regard, there is little difference in nuisance level between a Planned Parenthood surgical abortion facility and a strip joint. Neither attracts the best of customers.

NOTE: In case of any possible disagreement between the police and fire department documents and the summaries of these documents in this report, the documents will likely be more accurate, because the summaries arose from the documents.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF THE ST. LOUIS REGION AND SOUTHWEST MISSOURI

The Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri affiliate breaks down into their abortion arm (Planned Parenthood Reproductive Health Services) and Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri, which share leadership, and file separate IRS Form 990s, but file joint annual reports to create the illusion of separate organizations.

Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri had 7 facilities in Missouri at the end of 2019. One did surgical and chemical abortions.

Reproductive Health Services, 4251 Forest Park Ave., Saint Louis, MO 63108.

How many girls 15 or younger do they treat?

Per their FY 2017 Annual Report, Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri had about 31,000 patients making 50,000 “visits.” Of these, 27,000 unique females visited, which is 87% of patients.

We did not find recent age group breakdowns for this affiliate. Nationally in recent years, Planned Parenthood claims about 15% to 17% of their clientele are age 19 or younger. This translates to about 1.5% to 1.7% of their clientele nationwide being age 15 or younger. If we use a lowball 1.0% estimate for this affiliate’s clientele being age 15 or younger, this means Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri staffers saw and gave sexual services (abortions, birth control, VD treatment, etc.) to about 2600 to 2800 young girls 15 or younger in the decade starting in 2010 and ending in 2019.

Per police records, here is how many reports on suspected sexual abuse of underage girls Planned Parenthood staffers made from 2010 through mid-2019:

Reproductive Health Services surgical abortion facility, 4251 Forest Park Ave., Saint Louis, MO 63108. **ZERO sex offense reports.** There were about 270 police calls at this address.

We sampled five other Planned Parenthood facilities. Here's what police told us:

3401 South Grand, Saint Louis, MO 63118. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 50 calls total.

Surrey Plaza II, 2782 North Hwy 67, Florissant, MO 63033. **ZERO sex offense reports.** Six calls total, only late 2018 and 2019 records available.

No. 1 Stonegate Center, Manchester, MO 63088. Town clerk refused public records request. Informed mayor and council; they did not reply. St. Louis County, which Manchester is in, had officials in the 1850s who interfered with Dred and Eliza Scott's attempt to gain their freedom and the freedom of their children from slavery.

208 Mid Rivers Mall Center Dr., Saint Peters, MO 63376. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 40 calls total.

626 E Battlefield St., Springfield, MO 65807. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 80 calls total.

710 S. Illinois Ave., Joplin, MO 64801. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 70 calls total.

Over a ten-year period, staffers of 6 of the 7 facilities of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri apparently reported ZERO potential sexual abuse victims 15 or younger to the police. Missouri's age of consent is 17.

The remaining facility is in Manchester, whose town officials refused to release their policer records. Do you think the reporting from this facility is going to be any better?

Odds are most reported victims are women. Typically, about 90% of Planned Parenthood's female customers are 18 and older; odds are they are more prone to say something about being sexually abused than younger girls are.

Our lowball estimate projects this Planned Parenthood affiliate's personnel provided sexual treatment (abortions, birth control, VD treatment, etc.) to an estimated 2600 to 2800 young girls 15 or younger in the decade starting in 2010 and ending in 2019.

Of these, Planned Parenthood's own studies show many of them are the victims of incest, statutory rape, or rape.

Based on national child protective services reporting to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, each state agency and the local child protective service agencies will have a relative handful of such reports from Planned Parenthood staffers.

This affiliate has one facility in Illinois.

Surgical abortion facility, 317 Salem Place, Fairview Heights, IL 62208. Planned Parenthood opened this facility for surgical abortions in October 2019 due to health code violations issues their massive St. Louis abortion facility was having. Planned Parenthood had been providing chemical abortions and other services at 4529 N. Illinois St., Fairview Heights, Illinois 62226, but shut that facility when they opened this one.

Surgical abortion facility, 317 Salem Place, Fairview Heights, IL 62208. **ZERO sex offense reports.** 15 calls total from October 2019 thru December 2019. Previous location 4529 N Illinois St; Fairview Heights, Illinois 62226. **ZERO sex offense reports.** 30 calls total from January 2010 thru December 2019.

CONCLUSION? In our opinion, staffers of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri are essentially not reporting underage girls as sex offense victims, in apparent violation of Missouri and Illinois law.

By the way, Planned Parenthood of Illinois staffers saw and gave sexual services (abortions, birth control, VD treatment, etc.) to an estimated 9000 to 9300 young girls age 15 or younger in the decade starting in 2010 and ending in 2019. They made fewer than 20 reports in that decade to the police about sex abuse victims. These numbers cover the entire state – Chicago and all the other places in Illinois where Planned Parenthood has facilities.

Illinois child protective services agents provided us a report showing Planned Parenthood personnel reported 42 children, 39 of them girls, age 15 or younger as suspected sex abuse victims from the start of 2010 thru the middle of 2022 for the entire state – Chicago and all the other places in Illinois where Planned Parenthood has facilities. Of these children, 35 were reported from the start of 2010 thru the end of 2019.

Assuming none of the police reports and child protective service reports involved the same victims, this shows a Planned Parenthood mandated reporting rate of SEVEN potential victims per THOUSAND children 15 or younger for the decade 2010-2019.

If child protective service people in Missouri and Kansas weren't so desirous of protecting Planned Parenthood, the author opines their actual mandated reporting rates – when revealed – would be similarly abysmal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AMBULANCE RECORDS AND POLICE MEDICAL CALLS

Here are the government ambulance calls the Planned Parenthood St. Louis abortion facility address had. St. Louis Fire Department's public records people refused to provide dates and times or incident numbers. We appealed to the Missouri Attorney General about the apparent open records law violation by the individuals. They claim these are EMS calls from 1/1/2010 to the end of April 2019.

ADDRESS: 4251 Forest Park Ave., Saint Louis, MO 63108 (1 of 3)			
INCIDENT NO.	DATE/TIME	TYPE	REMARKS
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Sick unknown Status
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Seizure Irregular Bleeding
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Fainting Alert <35 No Cardiac History
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Seizure Continuous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage possibly Dangerous
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Abdominal Pain on the Quiet
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Pregnancy 1 st Trimester Bleed
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Unconscious
----	----	P2 Urgent on the Quiet Response	Psychiatric Pt Not Alert
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous

ADDRESS: 4251 Forest Park Ave., Saint Louis, MO 63108 (2 of 3)			
INCIDENT NO.	DATE/TIME	TYPE	REMARKS
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Seizure Continuous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Interfaculty Emergency Response
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Interfaculty Emergency Response
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Psychiatric Suicidal Non-Threatening
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Sick Unknown Status
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Hemorrhage Minor
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Stroke Not Alert
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Seizure Not Now Breathing Verified
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Pregnancy 3 rd Trimester Bleed
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Sick Unknown Status
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Seizure Continuous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Abdominal Pain Female Fainting
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Sick Unknown Status
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Psychiatric Non Suicidal Alert
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Assault Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Serious
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Fainting Alert <35 No Cardiac History
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Not Alert

ADDRESS: 4251 Forest Park Ave., Saint Louis, MO 63108 (3 of 3)			
INCIDENT NO.	DATE/TIME	TYPE	REMARKS
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Dangerous
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Abdominal Pain
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Fall Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Pregnancy Unknown Status
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Sick, No Priority Symptom
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Pregnancy Unknown Status
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Fainting Alert <35 No Cardiac History
----	----	P3 Quiet Response	Fall Public Assist
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possible Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Fainting Alert <35 No Cardiac History
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Sick Case Unknown Status
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Fainting Alert <35 No Cardiac History
----	----	P2 Urgent or Quiet Response	Psychiatric Unknown
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Hemorrhage Possibly Dangerous
----	----	P1 Urgent Response	Fainting Alert <35 No Cardiac History

This does not count patients who Planned Parenthood staffers or family members or private ambulance services took in their vehicles. Nor does it count the many whose problems manifested after they were taken away from Planned Parenthood's St. Louis abortion facility. The records covered 9-1/3 years.

Of the calls, 67 appear to be calls for Planned Parenthood patients. (One call was for a fall, public assist.) At this rate of ambulance calls, over a ten-year period, there would have been 71 to 72 calls for Planned Parenthood patients.

St. Louis officials refused to release the dates and times of the EMS calls, in apparent violation of the Missouri public record laws. We notified the Missouri Attorney General about the evidently illegal actions of these officials. But the functionaries of the Missouri Attorney General did not respond to our communications.

NOTE: St. Louis City public officials in early 2024 demanded several hundred dollars for a printout that is as devoid of information as the printout they sent the author in 2019. But it is not discrimination against the author. Several sources have made statements to the effect St. Louis public officials are deliberately overcharging and underproviding public records. And given the response of careerists in the AG's office, and given the drop in abortions at this facility since the Dobbs decision, we are secure in using the 2019 sheet as a representative sample of the amount of problems the doctors and staffers of Planned Parenthood cause EMS pros and female patients.

Here are the government ambulance calls the Planned Parenthood Fairview Heights facility addresses had, per the Fairview Heights Police Department. The local fire department apparently does not control the ambulance service.

ADDRESS: 4529 N Illinois St., Fairview Heights, IL			
ADDRESS: 317 Salem Place, Fairview Heights, IL			
INCIDENT NO.	DATE/TIME	TYPE	REMARKS
15CN20944, 4529 N Illinois St.	8/6/2015, 14:51	Ambulance	
19CN097561, 317 Salem Place	12/19/2019, 13:48	Medical Call	
20CN008400, 317 Salem Place	2/1/2020, 14:40	Medical Call	
20CN036168, 317 Salem Place	6/19/2020, 14:20	Medical Call	
21CN034161, 317 Salem Place	5/29/2021, 14:14	Medical Call	
21CN073867, 317 Salem Place	11/2/2021, 14:12	Medical Call	
22CN006994, 317 Salem Place	1/28/2022, 12:05	Medical Call	
22CN022563, 317 Salem Place	3/28/2022, 15:11	Medical Call	
22CN030794, 317 Salem Place	4/29/2022, 15:52	Medical Call	
22CN054663, 317 Salem Place	7/30/2022, 15:47	Medical Call	
22CN056525, 317 Salem Place	8/6/2022, 12:40	Medical Call	
22CN056650, 317 Salem Place	8/6/2022, 21:10	Medical Call	
22CN057398, 317 Salem Place	8/9/2022, 15:49	Medical Call	
22CN072894, 317 Salem Place	10/6/2022, 14:26	Medical Call	
23CN135594, 317 Salem Place	2/18/2023, 15:09	Medical Call	
23CN019338, 317 Salem Place	3/11/2023, 12:05	Medical Call	
23CN022558, 317 Salem Place	3/23/2023, 18:52	Medical Call	
23CN058192, 317 Salem Place	7/31/2023, 15:52	Medical Call	

This does not count patients who Planned Parenthood staffers or family members or private ambulance services took in their vehicles. Nor does it count those whose problems manifested after they were taken away from Planned Parenthood's Fairview Heights facilities. The calls covering the surgical abortion facility cover 4 years (October 2019 thru September 2023).

Of the calls, 16 appear to be calls for Planned Parenthood patients. (The late 8/6/2022 call might not be such a call, but abortion facility staffers have sent females to hospitals late after fruitlessly trying to patch them at their underequipped and substandardly-staffed facilities.)

At this rate of ambulance calls, over a ten-year period, there would have been 40 calls for Planned Parenthood patients.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF THE GREAT PLAINS

Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains has 11 facilities. One does surgical and chemical abortions.

Surgical abortion facility, 4401 W 109th Street #100, Overland Park, KS 66211. Also does chemical abortions, other services.

How many girls 15 or younger do they treat?

Per their FY 2018 Annual Report, Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains had 29,000 patients. Of these, 26,000 unique females visited, which is 90% of patients.

Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains reported 1% of their customers were 14 or younger and 6% were 15 to 17. This translates to about 1% of their clientele being 15, and 2% total being 15 or younger. If this is correct, then Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains staffers saw and gave sexual services (abortions, birth control, VD treatment, etc.) to about 5100 to 5300 young girls 15 or younger in the decade starting in 2010 and ending in 2019.

Per police records, here is how many reports on suspected sexual abuse of underage girls Planned Parenthood staffers made from 2010 through mid-2019:

Surgical abortion facility, 4401 W 109th Street #100, Overland Park, KS 66211. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 170 calls total.

We sampled eight other Planned Parenthood facilities. Here's what police and/or sheriff's deputies told us:

2226 E Central, Wichita, KS 67214. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 130 calls total.

711 N. Providence Road, Columbia, MO 65203. **ZERO sex offense reports.** There were about 600 police calls at this address; most involved police being assigned to check the address, or police who got off-duty cop pay to work this address. There were 3 indecent exposure incidents at this address in 2018.

2900 NE 60th Street Suite 100, Gladstone, MO 64119. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 50 calls total from the building.

815 N Noland Road, Independence, MO 64050. **ONE sex offense report; "SEXUAL OFFENSE/RAPE 8/7/2019."** About 130 calls total.

1001 Emanuel Cleaver II Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64110. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 25 calls total.

619 NW 23rd St., Oklahoma City, OK 73103. **TWO sex offense reports from 2015 through 2019; RAPE <20 1/10/2017, and RAPE <20 7/19/2019.** About 30 calls total from 2015 through 2019.

205 E. Pine St. Suite 5, Tulsa, OK 74106. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 400 calls total from or about the address 2016-2019. Facility moved to 1007 S. Peoria, Tulsa, OK 74120 in 2020.

1501 Aldersgate Rd., Little Rock, AR 72205. **ZERO sex offense reports.** One call since facility opened in July 2019. Previous location was 5921 W. 12th St., Suite C, Little Rock, AR 72204. **ZERO sex offense reports.** About 20 calls total from the address from 2011 thru 2019.

NOTE: Planned Parenthood has been somewhat unstable in Arkansas and Oklahoma. They changed locations in Tulsa and Little Rock, and closed their facility in Fayetteville, close to coeds at the University of Arkansas. In Oklahoma City, Planned Parenthood with great fanfare tried to open an abortion facility in Warr Acres, using the facility abortionist Naresh Patel had to vacate when he lost his medical license and went to jail for 18 days. Patel, who was caught in the 1990s burning aborted babies in a field, received a felony conviction for selling abortion-inducing drugs to three undercover policewomen who were not pregnant, KFOR-TV, Oklahoma City, reported 1/14/2016. Planned Parenthood officials, who intended to sell the same abortifacient chemicals and also perform surgical abortions at Patel's now-available haunt, quietly shuttered that facility after a short run there.

Over a ten-year period, staffers of 9 of the 10 facilities of Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains apparently reported no more than FIVE potential sexual abuse victims 15 or younger to the police. (We doubled the Oklahoma City facility's estimated total of 2 in 5 years to 4 for the decade.)

Kansas' age of consent is 16. Missouri's age of consent is 17. Oklahoma's and Arkansas' ages of consent are 16.

The remaining facility is in Edmond, OK. Do you think the reporting from this facility is going to be any better?

Odds are most reported victims are women. Typically, about 90% of Planned Parenthood's female customers are 18 and older; odds are they are more prone to say something about being sexually abused than younger girls are.

This Planned Parenthood affiliate's personnel apparently have provided sexual treatment (abortions, birth control, VD treatment, etc.) to an estimated 5100 to 5300 young girls 15 or younger in the decade starting in 2010 and ending in 2019.

Of these, Planned Parenthood's own studies show many of them are the victims of incest, statutory rape, or rape.

Based on national child protective services reporting to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, each state agency and the local child protective service agencies will have a relative handful of such reports from Planned Parenthood staffers.

CONCLUSION? In our opinion, staffers of Planned Parenthood of the Great Plains are essentially not reporting underage girls as sex offense victims, in violation of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, or Arkansas laws.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AMBULANCE RECORDS

Here are the government ambulance calls the Planned Parenthood Overland Park abortion facility address had, per the Overland Park Fire Department.

ADDRESS: 4401 W 109th Street #100, Overland Park, KS 66211 (1 of 2)			
INCIDENT NO.	RESPONSE DATE	RESPONSE TIME	PROBLEM
10-1060061	4/16/2010	12:31	Sick Ill Subject C2
11-0940036	4/4/2011	9:39	Stroke C1
11-3050138	11/1/2011	18:10	Seizures C2
14-2050128	7/24/2014	17:01	Unconscious - Syncope C2
15-1260087	5/6/2015	12:05	Sick Ill Subject C2
15-1270078	5/7/2015	11:48	Bleeding - Laceration C2
15-2940163	10/21/2015	18:14	Allergic Reaction C1
16-0050074	1/5/2016	13:27	Bleeding - Laceration C2
16-0130067	1/13/2016	10:51	Bleeding - Laceration C2
16-0140076	1/14/2016	14:07	Allergic Reaction C1
16-0700029	3/10/2016	8:01	Back Pain C3
16-1170094	4/26/2016	12:27	Abdominal Pain C1
16-1410113	5/20/2016	16:54	Bleeding - Laceration C2
17-3320123	11/28/2017	15:37	Unconscious - Syncope C1
18-2680103	9/25/2018	13:34	Seizures C1
20-0230057	1/23/2020	10:11	Unconscious - Syncope C1
20-0710133	3/11/2020	16:37	Bleeding - Laceration C2
20-0950068	4/4/2020	12:17	Elevator Assist
21-2370156	8/25/2021	15:59	Bleeding - Laceration C2
21-2600078	9/17/2021	12:34	Bleeding - Laceration C1
21-2650141	9/22/2021	17:23	Bleeding - Laceration C2

ADDRESS: 4401 W 109th Street #100, Overland Park, KS 66211 (2 of 2)			
INCIDENT NO.	RESPONSE DATE	RESPONSE TIME	PROBLEM
22-0620163	3/3/2022	16:04	Pregnancy - Childbirth C2
22-2220075	8/10/2022	12:13	Sick Ill Subject C3
22-2310152	8/19/2022	18:12	Allergic Reaction C1
22-2340047	8/22/2022	7:40	HazMat Investigation
22-2440075	9/1/2022	10:17	Pregnancy - Childbirth C1
22-2440143	9/1/2022	14:24	Unconscious - Syncope C3
23-1050097	4/15/2023	12:03	Breathing Difficulty C1
23-1890148	7/8/2023	18:42	Seizures C1
24-0120156	1/12/2024	16:45	Pregnancy - Childbirth C3

This does not count patients who Planned Parenthood staffers or family members or private ambulance services took in their vehicles. Nor does it count the many whose problems manifested after they were taken away from Planned Parenthood's Overland Park abortion facility. The records for 2010-2019 covered 10 years. The records for 2020-2023 covered four years.

Of the calls, 14 appear to be calls for Planned Parenthood patients 2010 thru 2019. (We did not count the 2016 back pain sufferer.)

Of the calls, 12 appear to be calls for Planned Parenthood patients 2020 thru 2023. And one call is from the first month of 2024. Calls appear to be getting more frequent for this facility recently.

(We did not count the 2020 elevator call, but bad repair of an elevator can endanger a patient's life if she needs to be moved from an upper floor to an ambulance at street level. Likewise we did not count the 2022 HAZMAT call, but that does not reflect positively on the facility either.)

AMBULANCE SUMMARY

At the rate of reporting given, staffers in Missouri's Planned Parenthood affiliate (including the calls from their Fairview Heights, IL facility) would have sent about 70 patients to hospitals in taxpayer-supported ambulances (or in a few cases have at least hurt a patient badly enough that first responders dispatched an ambulance for her) in the decade 2010-2019.

At the rate of reporting given, staffers in Kansas' Planned Parenthood affiliate sent 14 patients to hospitals in taxpayer-supported ambulances (or in a few cases have at least hurt a patient badly enough that first responders dispatched an ambulance for her) in the decade 2010-2019.

This does not count patients who Planned Parenthood staffers or family members or private ambulance services took in their vehicles. Nor does it count those whose problems manifested after they were taken away from Planned Parenthood abortion facilities.

Of the calls in 2020-2023, 12 of those from Planned Parenthood's Kansas City area abortion facility in Overland Park, KS appear to be calls for Planned Parenthood patients 2020 thru 2023. And one call is from the first month of 2024. Calls appear to be getting more frequent for this facility recently.

Of the calls from 10/2019-9/2023, 16 of those from Planned Parenthood's St. Louis area abortion facility in Fairview Heights, IL appear to be calls for Planned Parenthood patients late 2019 thru most of 2023.

**How many other free standing surgical facility businesses hurt so many people?
And get millions of dollars of taxpayer money to do so?**

MISSOURI ABORTIONIST SEX ABUSE REPORTING ESTIMATION

Here's what the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services had to say about mandated reporting by medical people in Missouri per their report Child Maltreatment 2019:

Missouri child protective services agents said they got 61,556 reports of child maltreatment in 2019. There were confirmed 1567 cases of sexual abuse of children. This was 33% of the victims of all types of child maltreatment (4762 total victims 0-17).

Of these, 1687 victims in 2019 were 10-15. Another 397 were 16 or 17. This means about 35% (1687/4762) of victims were 10-15.

Missouri didn't provide breakdowns of reports of abuse by age, or types of abuse by age. So we have to crudely estimate a range of victims, based on state and federally provided statistics for 2019. Challenge accepted.

In 2019, 33% of 1687 total victims 10-15 would be about 560 victims of sexual abuse, assuming the numbers are the same for the age groups. (Typically sex abuse of girls goes up for girls 10-15. Other forms of abuse of boys and girls in this age group go down.)

In the United States as a whole, girls 10-15 are 27% of all sex abuse victims (including adult women). Girls 9 and under are another 17% of the victims. Girls 16 and 17 are another 9% of the victims. And boys are about 12% of the victims. Adult females 18 and older are about 34% of the victims, and the remaining 1% are adult males. (This does not count prisons, where the vast majorities of sexual assaults are same-sex crimes.) The report noted 61% of female victims were girls.

(Source: Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report, Melissa Sickmund and Charles Puzzanchera, Editors, National Center for Juvenile Justice. This was a contract study for the US Department of Justice.)

Since about 65% of all sex offense victims are children 17 or younger (53% girls, 12% boys), this implies girls 10-15 would be 42% (27%/65%) of all child sex offense victims, or about 710 girls (42% of 1687) ages 10-15.

There were 61,556 children reported in Missouri in 2019 as potential child maltreatment victims. Assuming 33% of reports were of sex abuse maltreatment, this would mean about 20,310 were for sex abuse. Perhaps 8530 potential victims (42% of 20,310) might be girls 10-15.

Medical personnel nationwide make about 11% of all reports of abuse. Assuming Missouri's experience is similar to the national experience, this means medical personnel reported about 940 girls ages 10-15 (11% x 8530) for sexual abuse in Missouri in 2019. ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, NOT JUST PLANNED PARENTHOOD.

Planned Parenthood St. Louis and Southwest Missouri were seeing about 260 to 280 girls 15 or younger yearly for birth control, VD treatment, or abortion in Missouri in 2019. Planned Parenthood Great Plains (Kansas City area, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, and a couple of other towns in Oklahoma and Arkansas were seeing about 510 to 530 girls 15 or younger yearly for birth control, VD treatment, or abortions and perhaps 220 to 240 of them came to the Missouri Planned Parenthood outlets in Missouri in 2019. This is an average estimate of about 480 to 520 girls 15 and younger a year for Planned Parenthood facilities in Missouri for each of the years of the 2010s.

If Planned Parenthood personnel reported all of their clients 15 or younger, they would be reporting roughly 53% of all girls reported (500 girls 10-15 seen at PP / 940 suspected victims reported statewide) pretty much year after year.

It is obvious Planned Parenthood staffers report at a much lower level than this. To believe otherwise, you would have to say – among medical people -- emergency room nurses and paramedics would not be reporting suspected victims. You would have to believe government employee medical people were not reporting. Many poorer children are seen at county health departments, and these medical professionals do not suffer repercussions for reporting suspected sex abuse victims.

Planned Parenthood reported ONE girl to the police in Missouri from 2010 thru 2019.

CPS officials in Illinois sent the author a document showing Planned Parenthood employees made fewer than 50 reports of sexual abuse of girls 15 or younger from 2010 thru mid-2022. Given that Illinois has double the people that Missouri has, it would not be illogical to suspect Missouri Planned Parenthood personnel made fewer than 25 reports of sexual abuse of girls 15 or younger from 2010 thru mid-2022.

Planned Parenthood personnel in Illinois may have reported fewer than 20 underage girls to the police as sex abuse victims during the 2010s. Per records discussed in this section, Planned Parenthood personnel in Missouri may not have reported more than 2 underage girls to the police as sex abuse victims during the 2010s. Unlike Illinois officials, Missouri child protective services people would not release similar info about Planned Parenthood reporting in their state. Thus the crude estimating the author had to perform, based upon child protective services agencies' reports from all the states to the federal government.

Evidence appears relatively obvious Planned Parenthood people are not reporting underage girls as victims of sexual abuse, which prolongs the sexual abuse and makes them repeat "customers" of birth control, VD treatment, and abortions.

If Planned Parenthood people were reporting suspected underage girl victims, they would be shouting their heads off to promote it. But any legitimate reporting that gets publicity would very well keep adults with abuse to hide from bringing these girls to Planned Parenthood. It appears, sadly, that Planned Parenthood people want this sort of business badly enough they are willing to submit hundreds of girls a year to repeated sexual abuse.

ABORTION PROVIDERS AND MALPRACTICE AND STATE MEDICAL BOARD DISCIPLINE

We'll get to the overall licensing discipline issue in a moment. Let's look at a few disturbing trends in the abortion trade now:

Planned Parenthood allows non-doctors to perform abortions. And they've been sued for it in New York. One of their goofs, a PA named Brianna Samson who works at their Albany facility, botched an abortion so totally the baby survived it.
(Source: Albany County NY Supreme Court Case No. 904794-2022)

Planned Parenthood allows high school graduates with no higher training to perform many tasks that licensed medical people should perform.

A Planned Parenthood official named Nancy Kelly proclaimed the "medical assistants" (some of whom are high school educated mopes with no formal medical training and others who at most have the equivalent of an associate's degree) are doing things like evaluating what their doctors (and occasionally P.A.s) suck out of women and girls for completeness of pregnancy. She said they weighed what is sucked out ... and since they have little or no anatomy and physiology training, this means they wouldn't be able to tell fetal material from uterine tissue or bowel tissue or other non-aborted baby matter.
(Source: Queens County NY Supreme Court Case No. 011792/2002)

Not that their credentialed people are world-beaters either.

Abortion providers and their shysters argue that lack of abortion access leads to untreated ectopic pregnancies and related medical emergencies.

This report shows abortion providers botched a number of abortions on women who were ectopically pregnant. The women only got competent help after their fallopian tubes burst and competent doctors in hospitals came to their rescue.

So abortionists and their cultists have to fall back on the tired argument, which in so many words is ... "we serviced many women and only got about a hundred lawsuits (including 40 or so for abortion) against our people in Missouri and the Illinois and Kansas suburbs."

The vast majority of malpractice victims don't sue. They lump it. Especially abortion victims.

Hardly any of the close to 90 victims who were transported for medical emergencies from Planned Parenthood abortion facilities, the great majority evidently due to Planned Parenthood staffers, from the start of 2010 thru the end of 2019 sued for malpractice either. Likewise for the 15 victims transported from Planned Parenthood's Overland Park, KS abortion facility and the 15 victims transported from Planned Parenthood's Fairview Park, IL abortion facility since the start of 2020.

The women and girls listed in this report (except the girls dragged in by their rapists or the moms of their rapists) not only supported abortion on demand, but obtained an abortion from the abortionists profiled in this report. Yet each one (or survivors for them) said they suffered injuries because of these allegedly good abortionists.

These girls and women are only the tip of the abortion malpractice iceberg. These girls' and women's suffering became known to us because their cases became public record ... and we had the time to find them.

The fear of being slut-shamed by lawyers for wealthy abortion providers, who have many powerful politicians and judges in their pockets, prevents many more such victims from coming forward. Still, women do sue abortion providers – many of them at a greater clip than other OB-GYNs.

COMMENT: In many cases, the court docket lists a dismissal or a voluntary dismissal. This does not necessarily mean a victim has lost her case, Many of these could have involved settlements that were not put on the record. Doctors and medical businesses not wanting to run up red flags for malpractice settlements can get victims to dismiss their cases, and pay them after the fact. (It is possible for a victim to re-open a case if the defendants don't keep their bargain.) In other cases, lawyers for the victim and the defendants can let a judge dismiss a case after a settlement without recording it.

Let's compare apples to apples ... malpractice cases against OB-GYNs as a whole compared with malpractice cases against abortion providers.

Per the Medscape Ob/Gyn Malpractice Report 2021, older doctors are more likely to be sued than younger doctors. Logically the older docs have more lawsuits because they've been in practice longer. The report noted 64% of OB/GYNs have been sued along with other doctors in malpractice cases, and 27% have been sued without other doctors in the malpractice cases. (This means at worst 19% hadn't been sued at all and at best 36% hadn't been sued at all.) Of course, some have been sued by themselves, and with others. The report author(s) estimated about 80% of OB/GYNs have been sued.

A 2016 American Medical Association article by Jose Guardado on the 2016 Benchmark Survey added further context. About 64% of those surveyed said they had been sued. About 44% of those surveyed said they have been sued two or more times. This implies 20% of those surveyed said they have been sued once, and 36% said they had never been sued. The survey noted there were about 160 lawsuits per every 100 OB/GYNs in practice. These are likely statistics of better OB-GYNS compared with those surveyed by the Medscape people for 2021 the 2016 report noted 36% of OB/GYNs responding said they had never been sued for malpractice, a rate almost double the 20% or so of unsued surveyed OB/GYNs in the 2021 report.

Now let's look at how abortionists of Missouri and Metro Saint Louis and Metro Kansas City would compare in malpractice and in medical board license actions.

The medical boards of Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas have records on disciplinary actions they have taken against doctors. The courthouses of Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas have records of malpractice cases earlier in this report. And some coroner offices and death certificates and lawsuits cover the number of females abortion providers have helped send to their deaths.

Let's recap the malpractice records of the following abortion providers in Missouri and Metro Saint Louis and Metro Kansas City.

Scott Barrett. He was sued for malpractice 5 times in Missouri; 3 involved abortions. His negligence while performing an abortion on Stacy Ruckman caused her to die. Missouri officials revoked his medical license in 1992. They also wrote him up for botching two other abortions of women who did not sue him.

Bolivar Escobedo. He was sued for malpractice 8 times in Missouri; 6 involved abortions. Missouri officials suspended his license for two years in 1994. They also wrote him up for botching two other abortions of women who did not sue him.

Jennifer Reeves. She is listed by multiple commercial medical sites as a doctor at Hope Clinic for Women. She has been sued for malpractice once in Missouri. The case was settled out of court for close to \$800,000 in 2021. She has no actions against her license by Missouri authorities. She obtained the license in 2013 when she graduated from medical school, then worked in Georgia, got another Missouri license in 2021, and now has an Illinois license.

Allen Palmer. He has been sued 16 times for malpractice in Missouri and 2 times in Illinois. Of these, 3 involved abortions, and one involved reportedly allowing a resident to do an abortion on his patient that caused the victim physical damage. Missouri officials put him on probation for five years in 1981 over his income tax evasion conviction, but never for substandard medical practice. Kansas officials suspended his license 90 days in 2017 because he botched a sex offender case by failing to preserve fetal tissue obtained during an abortion procedure he performed on a 13-year-old girl. He still has a Missouri license at the time of this report.

Yogendra Shah. He has been sued for malpractice 18 times in Illinois; 6 involved abortion and one more was likely for abortion. He has no license actions in Missouri or Illinois. He held a Missouri license from 1973 thru 2007. He has held an Illinois license since 1974.

Darwin Jackson. He has been sued for malpractice 7 times in Missouri and 5 times in Illinois. Of these, 7 involved abortions and one likely involved abortion. He also may have helped caused the death of Sandra Kaiser. He had no license actions in Missouri. He held a Missouri license from 1977 thru 2004; state officials did not discipline him.

Robert Crist. He has been sued for malpractice 11 times in Missouri, 2 times in Texas (not counting the death of 17-year-old Latachie Veal), and one time in Kansas. Of these, 11 involved abortion, and another case likely involved an abortion. He reportedly caused the abortion-related deaths of Diane Boyd, Latachie Veal, and Nichole Williams. He also was sued for putting Linda McCown in “vegetative state” after a tubal ligation at a Planned Parenthood facility in Kansas. Missouri authorities suspended his license for 2 months in 2004 for failure to file or pay taxes, but never for substandard medical practice. He held a Missouri license from 1976 thru 2017, then let it lapse.

Justin Diedrich. He was sued for malpractice once while working at Planned Parenthood in St. Louis. He has also been sued for malpractice once while working at Planned Parenthood in California. Both cases involved abortions. He has no license actions in Missouri. He held a Missouri license from 2013 thru 2023. He was at last check in Southern California.

David Eisenberg. He has been sued for malpractice 2 times in Missouri. One of the cases was for abortion. In the other, he was charged with killing Anna Becker when he bungled her hysterectomy. He at last check was married to Erin King, an abortionist at Hope Clinic for Women across the river from St. Louis in Granite City, Illinois. As medical director for Planned Parenthood’s Reproductive Health Services abortion facility, he questioned why state inspectors were writing up his staffers for hands cleaning violations. Eisenberg has held a Missouri license since 2009, and has had no actions against it.

Margaret Baum. She has worked for Planned Parenthood in the St. Louis area and for Hope Clinic for Women. She has been sued for malpractice once in Missouri and once in Illinois. The 2024 Illinois case involved sex change treatments at Planned Parenthood. She has had no license actions in Missouri. She has held a Missouri license since 2004.

Colleen McNicholas. She has been sued for malpractice once in Missouri, for horribly botching a delivery ... and the case was settled out of court. She was a circuit riding abortionist earlier in her career. She was performing abortions for Planned Parenthood in the college town of Columbia. She was cited for using a suction abortion machine with a moldy hose on women and girls. Her inability to get hospital privileges helped lead to the revocation of the Columbia facility’s abortion surgery privileges. Planned Parenthood promoted her to be its “chief medical officer” for their St. Louis area affiliate. She has had no license actions in Missouri. She has held a Missouri license since 2011.

Herbert Hodes. He was sued for malpractice 10 times in Kansas; 3 involved abortions. He had no license actions in Kansas. He held a Kansas license from 1970 until 2017, when he let it lapse.

Dennis Miller. He has been sued for malpractice at least 1 time in Missouri and 5 times in Kansas. (In the case of the wrongful death of Patty Taylor, the family’s attorney claimed Miller had been sued 10 times since he left medical school in the 1970s.) He was responsible for the abortion-related death of Erna Fisher. Kansas authorities reprimanded

him in 1996: “Specifically, Licensee maintained presigned prescription forms for controlled substances.” He held a license in Kansas from 1982 thru 2018. He died.

Orrin Moore. Moore, the medical director at Planned Parenthood’s Comprehensive Health for Women abortion facility in Overland Park, Kansas, was sued for malpractice 1 time in Missouri, 1 time in Georgia, and 8 times in New York (9 involved abortion, and one of these was the death of Dawn Mack) in the 15 years before the talent scouts of Planned Parenthood recruited him to be the medical director at Comprehensive (and the apparently easy-to-impress regulators of Kansas welcomed Moore into the state). Moore was sued for negligent supervision by a Planned Parenthood customer in the Kansas City area. Moore still has a Kansas medical license at the time of this report.

Carl Burpo. This Planned Parenthood hireling was sued for malpractice at least 6 times in St. Louis Metro area St. Clair County, Illinois during the last 15 years he had a license. He was also charged with 21 sex abuse crimes in 1992, 7 drug offenses in 1993, and 35 public service fraud cases in 1995. Illinois officials finally suspended his license in 1995, shortly before he pleaded guilty to public fund fraud and illegally prescribing drugs (and escaping punishment for reportedly sexually abusing eight young women and a girl). He died in 1999, after living a professional life of malpractice, public fund fraud, mishandling drugs, and sexually abusing girls and young women.

Let’s recap the records of Planned Parenthood in Missouri and in the Kansas and Illinois counties across from Kansas City and St. Louis. Let’s recap the malpractice cases of Hope Clinic for Women across the river from St. Louis, and of Reproductive Health Services in St. Louis before Planned Parenthood took it over in 1996.

Reproductive Health Services. This St. Louis abortion facility has been sued 12 times, with the deaths of teenage girls Diane Bailey and Sandra Kaiser on their hands, before Planned Parenthood took it over in 1996. Since Planned Parenthood took it over, their staffers have been sued more times -- the death of Nichole Williams is on their hands.

Hope Clinic for Women. This St. Louis Metro facility in Granite City, IL has been sued 11 times for malpractice in Illinois. Of these cases, 10 involved abortions and the other one likely involved abortion. (Court clerks said they could not locate the complaints for this case.) The abortion facility’s staffer(s) also got the place sued for reportedly blabbing about a woman’s abortion.

Planned Parenthood. Planned Parenthood has been sued 9 times for malpractice in the St. Louis area; 6 involved abortion and one likely involved abortion. Another woman sued them for throwing out the remains of her child they aborted and hiding the snafu from her; before the abortion she specified she wanted his remains for a funeral service. Planned Parenthood has been sued 4 times for malpractice in the Kansas City area. And when Planned Parenthood was active in central Missouri, they were sued 2 times for malpractice in Boone County. They were sued once in Illinois for botching a sex change

treatment. They were sued in federal court in Missouri by two black women. One charged they bungled her abortion and caused her to undergo a hysterectomy. The other said staffers forced treatments on her and restrained her from leaving till she paid them.

Kansas officials pulled them into court in 2017 because their staffers botched a sex offender case by disposing of fetal tissue obtained during an abortion procedure performed on a 13-year-old girl. They went essentially unpunished for this stunt.

The ugly truth is that lax and possibly corrupt or politically motivated medical authorities renewed these abortion providers' licenses time and time again despite the negligent and evil acts they committed. The state medical boards of Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas must bear some responsibility for siccing these doctors on the women of Missouri, and Metro Saint Louis and Metro Kansas City and damaging so many of them ... most of whom had to lump their wounds and not seek justice via a malpractice case.

FINAL THOUGHTS

The lawsuits in this report were filed by women who were pro-abortion, or by the parents of girls who were pro-abortion, or by women or girls who were coerced into abortions by boyfriends or husbands or parents who were pro-abortion. The most negative testimony in America against Missouri's abortion providers has come from the mouths of those who supported abortion on demand when they underwent treatment at an abortion facility in Missouri, or in Metro Saint Louis, or in Metro Kansas City.

Many cases involved other procedures besides abortion. These females' complaints prove these abortion providers stand accused of medical underachievement in other areas besides abortion. Those staffers (and there are many) who have been sued for abortion and nonabortion malpractice stand accused of being substandard, period. Maybe this is why they drifted to abortion.

These girls and women are likely only the tip of the abortion malpractice iceberg. These girls' and women's suffering became known only because their lawsuits became public record.

Bizarrely, the Abortion Lobby and their many friends in government and media and academia have been pushing to put crisis pregnancy centers out of business. How many crisis pregnancy centers are the causes of malpractice lawsuits? Or many ambulance runs? Or death investigations?

WHY AREN'T ABORTION PROVIDERS SUED MORE OFTEN?

There are several reasons why women and girls who are victims of abortion malpractice don't sue more often.

One reason abortion providers' victims don't sue is that abortion is a very painful and private decision to those who choose it. Women and girls who are victims of abortion-related malpractice don't want to have to go public with their accounts of the consequences of their abortions. These women and girls don't want other people to know about their private affairs.

A second reason is that some of these women and girls got the abortions to stay out of "jams." They choose suffering over revealing their secrets.

The author knows of cases where women whose husbands or lovers had gotten vasectomies had gotten pregnant after having affairs with other men ... and felt they had to undergo abortions to hide the evidence of these trysts. How many women got themselves into such jams ... and chose to suffer in silence when the abortion providers botched their abortions?

Teenage girls who are not victims of rape or incest or coercion to have sex, and who are okay with sex with a 20-something or a kid closer to them in age, obviously, are also afraid to tell their parents about their complications. It would mean telling them they had sex, had gotten pregnant, and had undergone abortions. Or they would have to tell their parents they had gotten VD or sought birth control and suffered from negligent treatment or medicines that were contraindicated for their conditions or they suffered from IUDs installed into them with a level of care seemingly not much better than someone sticking a bass lure in a tackle box.

Some staffers cruelly exploit the girls by telling the girls they might not arrange for treatment of abortion complications or other problems unless they notify the girls' parents.

A third reason is the ignorance of the law of many women and girls. In many instances, women and girls don't know what their legal rights are. This is especially true for low-income women, immigrant women, and girls in general.

And often women and girls are pressured by abortion facility employees into signing waivers of their right to make abortion providers pay for competent corrective treatment and/or their right to sue in case of malpractice. Women and girls, afraid and under pressure, often sign such waivers without realizing they are usually unenforceable. Later, many women and girls might think they've signed away their right to have the abortion providers pay for repairing the damage they caused ... or signed away their right to sue the abortion providers for committing malpractice.

A fourth reason is the cost in lost time from work or family (and the added disruption of life) that a tough legal struggle against an abortion provider who committed malpractice would entail is too much for the women.

A fifth reason is the fact that no woman or girl relishes the thought of some heartless and shameless attorney asking her a raft of embarrassing questions about her sex life. Many women and girls are afraid of the legal system and are afraid of being degraded like a rape victim by the abortion provider's lawyer.

A sixth reason is that most abortions in the past few years are RU-486 "chemical coathanger" abortions. Abortion providers tell women and girls if they run into trouble, to present themselves to hospitals or first responders as miscarriage victims. Ohio abortion providers have admitted to close to 1000 complications from mifepristone abortions they have given follow-up treatment for in the past decade. This does not count the victims who government paramedics (covered by the taxpayers) or emergency room medical staffers (covered by insurance or welfare programs) have had to treat.

Planned Parenthood officials blatantly state they don't report complications. So Missouri figures on chemical abortion complications are grossly underreported. This is a deliberate ploy, in the opinion of the author, to minimize the harm Planned Parenthood staffers are causing by dispensing mifepristone aka RU-486.

And a seventh very evil reason is that many girls were forced to come to abortion providers due to being victims of rape or incest. Teenage girls who were brought for abortions to hide the fact predators in their household or circle of acquaintances (usually the bedpartner of the woman of the house or one of her brothers or stepbrothers or 20-something guys who see her as easy pickings or teachers) have been using or abusing them sexually are very often afraid to speak up for themselves.

To cover for their scumbag abusers, the adults in these girl victims' lives are not going to call attention to the sex abusers by filing lawsuits against abortion providers!

All these factors shield abortion providers from the consequences of their malpractice.

WHAT DO THESE CASES AND AMBULANCE RECORDS INDICATE?

There are several items that these cases of abortion providers' malpractice indicate. In no particular order, these items and my comments on them are as follows:

-- Some abortionists are lousy doctors with terrible malpractice records. Other abortionists have evidently been part-timers or short-timers. Some are contractors content to take abortion facility money in exchange for having to smell like abortionists. This is not the most stable staffing mix to protect the health of women and girls.

-- The typical abortion provider lacks adequate emergency skills and/or the typical abortion facility lacks emergency capacity on premises. Some abortion providers and/or abortion facilities even lack admitting arrangements with local hospitals!

-- Some abortion facility administrators will not fully compensate women or girls who need followup treatment away from their facilities unless forced to do so by a judge or a malpractice case settlement. Low-income women (especially immigrant women) and teenage girls from all walks of life are especially vulnerable to such exploitation.

-- Some abortion facility administrators are so fixated on getting girls abortions that they forget about the girls' health ... if they ever thought about it in the first place.

-- Girls aren't safe from being squealed on or snitched on by abortion providers or staffers.

-- Some abortion facility administrators must be lousy talent scouts. How else could accused meatcutters and unsanitary sleazes rise to key positions in these businesses?

Does the safety of women and girls mean this little to them?

CHOICES WOMEN'S MEDICAL CENTER, INC.
147-32 Jamaica Ave
Jamaica NY 11435


**INFORMED CONSENT FOR
INSERTION OF OSMOTIC CERVICAL
DILATORS BEFORE SECOND TRIMESTER ABORTION**

- PLEASE:
1. Read all the statements completely and carefully.
 2. Ask any questions you have.
 3. Be sure you agree with each statement when you sign.

1. I have decided that I do not wish to continue my pregnancy and request the insertion of cervical dilators to prepare me for a second trimester abortion.
2. I have read the information provided on cervical dilators, second trimester abortion and anesthesia, and received whatever further explanation I felt I needed.
3. I understand how the cervical dilators and the abortion will be done and have considered all the factors involved, including that the outcome cannot be guaranteed.
4. I understand that the insertion of cervical dilators is the beginning of the abortion and once inserted, I cannot change my mind about having the abortion.
5. I agree to return to Choices Women's Medical Center, Inc. at the time I am scheduled and accept that if I delay or do not have the cervical dilators removed as directed, I am increasing my chances of serious complications.
6. I understand that I may require a second and/or third insertion of cervical dilators after the removal of the first set, depending on my particular medical needs at that time.
7. I know the possible complications that can occur, including infection, hemorrhage, and spontaneous miscarriage, because cervical dilators are in use. I can recognize the warning signs and will take responsibility for seeking immediate medical help should I see any of these signs after leaving Choices Women's Medical Center, Inc. I release Choices Women's Medical Center, Inc. from any liability if I have any of these problems due to the insertion and use of these dilators.
8. All surgical procedures are performed by Dr. McMillan or his designee, each a qualified gynecologist.
9. I understand what is involved if I choose or require MAC/deep sedation anesthesia and that its use exposes me to certain additional risks of complication, possibly even leading to death. I am especially alerted to the dangers of having eaten or having had anything to drink in the eight hours before having MAC/deep sedation anesthesia and of traveling immediately after MAC/deep sedation anesthesia without a responsible escort. Nurse anesthetists will be performing only tasks that are within their scope of practice, as determined under New York State law and regulation and for which they have been granted privileges by Choices Women's Medical Center, Inc.
10. I have fully and completely disclosed my medical history, including allergies, blood condition, present and past drug and medication history, as well as any reactions I have had to anesthetics, medicines or drugs. I understand that the physician will base my medical treatment on this full and complete disclosure.
11. I request that my dilator insertion be done under: Deep anesthesia ~~MAC/deep sedation anesthesia~~


Patient Signature

11/30/19 12:00 PM
Date Time


Signature of Witness

11/30/19 12:00 PM
Date Time

I hereby certify that I have explained the nature, purpose, benefits, risks of and alternatives to the proposed procedure(s), and have offered to answer any questions and have answered all such questions. I believe that the patient fully understands what I have explained and answered.


Physician Signature Date 11/30/19

G. McMILLAN, M.D.
Name

This consent form has been explained to the patient in her language and any questions have been answered by the translator.

Translator's Signature

Date

Revised 3/11, 3/14, 5/14, 6/3, 6/25/18

7

H/2018 Surgical Form/Informed Consent

Note Paragraph 7. Young women and girls in many cases read a release like this and won't sue because they think they've signed away their rights. This is underhanded and is probably unenforceable, since victims have the right to sue due to objective acts of negligence, like for example, pushing the laminaria in and not removing them, like in this case.

THE CULT OF MOLOCH

No normal kid who dreams of becoming a doctor deliberately sets out to become an abortionist. But lack of skill in real medicine, or greediness, or massive debts pushes the vast majority of abortion providers into the abortion trade. Some, in our opinion, like many German doctors coming to Hitler, came to the abortion racket because their sociopathies are similar.

According to Planned Parenthood's Alan Guttmacher, who was writing about a decade before *Roe v. Wade*, "Doctors do not start out as illegal abortionists. They are ordinarily driven to it as a means of supplementing their income during a time of dire financial crisis. In order to pick up some quick cash they do a few abortions, then have difficulty in calling a halt to so easy a source of revenue."

He continued, "Illegal medical abortionists (doctors) operate in several different ways. Usually they are listed in the medical blue book under disguised designations. Some carry out the abortions in their own consulting rooms, and others do the procedure in an apartment usually run by a nurse whom they employ. They demand prepayment in cash."

"Many of them do not use an anaesthetic [sic] but give the patients so-called "twilight sleep", so that when the procedure is carried out they are only partially conscious."

(Source: *Babies by Choice or by Chance*, by Alan Guttmacher, 1960)

Except for the part about doing abortions in nurses' apartments, and the part about the "medical blue book" (abortionists now use the Net and the Yellow Pages), Guttmacher could have been writing about abortion providers today.

Guttmacher had an unorthodox but logical take on the skills of doctors doing abortions when abortion was illegal. In the same book, he wrote, "The technique of the well-accredited criminal abortionist is usually good. They have to be good to stay in business, since otherwise they would be extremely vulnerable to police action." (The old-time abortion doctors and nurses also retained lawyers to pay off victims or their families if they harmed or killed girls or women. They didn't want to go to prison.)

That doesn't have to be the case now. Since abortion on demand is legal in many states up until the baby's birth, any butcher with a doctor's license can do abortions in his office (and not even have to carry malpractice insurance) when he loses hospital privileges or gets hit with repeated malpractice suits because he is a failure at legitimate medicine.

Medical experts whose work we've read say a doctor should take about 15 minutes to perform a first-trimester abortion, and longer still to perform a second-trimester abortion. Many abortion providers take five minutes or less to perform this invasive surgery. (Hi, Justin Diedrich.) Some abortion providers are in such a hurry, they don't even wash their hands or put on sterile gloves between abortions. (Hi, staffers of Planned Parenthood.) And some abortion providers are in such a hurry, they don't even wait for the anesthetic

to take effect on women and girls before they perform the abortions. In such cases, many victims jerk in pain and impale themselves on the abortionists' surgical gear.

Many abortion providers lack adequate emergency capacity on premises -- like specialists, life-saving emergency equipment and drugs, or ambulances to take damaged women and girls to hospitals for competent medical care. Some abortion providers lack staff privileges or even admitting arrangements with local hospitals.

Why don't those of you who support abortion on demand question why the abortion trade attracts these kinds of lowlifes? ***No one held guns to their heads to make them act like scum. After all, abortion providers have freedom of choice!***

If abortion was treated like other surgeries, not like a politically protected cult infertility ritual whose faults are covered up, abortion providers would have to do the following:

- Carry malpractice insurance.
- Take adequate medical histories of patients.
- Undergo regular public health inspections.
- Retain an anesthesiologist for surgery.
- Operate in a facility with proper emergency equipment, proper medical equipment, and proper medicines ... and doctors skilled in emergency procedures, especially for restoring breathing and stopping hemorrhages.
- Ensure follow-up on their patients.
- Provide legitimate pre-surgical explanations instead of self-serving literature.
- Retain qualified counselors instead of hucksterette saleswomen.
- Conform with the letter and the spirit of the informed consent laws.
- Stop pressuring women and girls into signing illegal robber baron-style waivers that are designed to scare them away from asserting their rights.
- Accept credit payments instead of demanding cash up front, like a drug dealer or a bribe taking politician or other government employee.
- Refuse to perform surgery on a girl without verified proof of parental consent.
- Report all girls under the age of consent to protect them and others from incestors, rapists, and statutory rapists.

If such laws were on the books, and were enforced properly, they would raise the cost of abortion to reflect what abortion really costs the American people. After all, when a girl or woman has to undergo emergency surgery elsewhere because her abortion was botched, she or her parents (or the policyholders of her insurance company) end up paying the bills. A woman's employers lose her productivity, and she loses income from her work. If the abortion-damaged girl or woman is on relief, we the taxpayers pick up the bills.

Likewise, a young woman or girl who has to undergo psychiatric treatment to be cured of the effects of abuse an incestor or a statutory rapist inflicted on her (abuse an abortion provider covered up for with his surgery) incurs bills for her treatment. It's only fair that the abortion providers be made financially responsible for the physical and emotional wholeness of women and girls who undergo surgery at their hands.

If such laws were on the books, and were enforced properly, they undoubtedly would run most of the abortion providers out of the business almost as effectively as making abortion on demand illegal again. Most abortion providers can't or won't live up to these very reasonable standards. That's why the abortion lobby fights these standards now.

Women and girls who whose lives or overall health are in great danger should be allowed to undergo abortions only in hospitals, not at questionable free standing abortion facilities with no or inadequate emergency equipment and poorly trained and poorly skilled and unscreened staffers. If complications arise, hospital staffers are much better equipped to handle them to save the girls' and women's lives than the sad sacks of free-standing abortion facilities are.

Because of the rise of the chemical abortion (more than half of all abortions nationwide now), it would be good health policy and health law to inform fire departments, paramedics, hospital emergency room staffers, and other first responders about chemical abortion complications. Good medical practice would call for the first responder to ask the victim if she had used abortifacient chemicals recently, so as to assist in her medical treatment, and to assess proper responsibility for the cost of her medical care.

Rape and incest victims should be allowed to undergo abortions only in hospitals, not at questionable free standing abortion facilities with no or inadequate emergency equipment and poorly trained and poorly skilled and unscreened staffers. If complications arise, hospital staffers are much better equipped to handle them to save the girls' and women's lives than the sad sacks of free-standing abortion facilities are. In exchange for the abortion, each apparent victim must provide a truthful police report, undergo an exam and/or have the aborted baby turned over to the police to try to recover the rapist's or incestor's DNA, and co-operate with law enforcement to the best of her ability. The purpose of this proviso is to convict the rapists and prevent them from victimizing more females.

As for botching abortions, the medical director of Planned Parenthood's giant Reproductive Health Services facility, when asked about the frequency of the occurrence of speaking with the pathologist regarding a failed abortion, stated, "I honestly don't know. It's a regular occurrence in the practice of medicine."

As for aiding and abetting sex offenders, Planned Parenthood staffers' silence indicts them. If Planned Parenthood staffers were reporting in such a way that has been leading to the arrests and convictions of thousands of sexual predators, they would be shouting their heads off about that fact in all the media outlets they could shove themselves in front of. The fact they haven't been crowing about taking a bite out of sex crimes indicates they aren't even trying.

FINAL TALLIES

At the rate of reporting given, staffers in Planned Parenthood's Missouri and Metro Kansas City abortion facilities have sent close to 90 patients to hospitals in taxpayer-supported ambulances in the decade 2010-2019. These figures come from government first responder records. And not counting Planned Parenthood's St. Louis facility, which has been protected in recent years by inaccurate St. Louis City record custodians, their facilities in Overland Park, KS and Fairview Park, IL have sent another 30 or so victims to hospitals in government ambulances, per government first responder records.

This doesn't count other big facilities like Hope Clinic in Granite City, IL, for example.

This does not count patients who Planned Parenthood staffers or family members or private ambulance services took in their vehicles. Nor does it count those whose problems manifested after they were taken away from Planned Parenthood facilities.

And it doesn't count the hundreds of RU-486 patients who suffered complications serious enough that they had to descend upon hospital emergency rooms.

Technically it is not illegal to commit serial malpractice. But scores of ambulance runs in a decade? For what supposedly is one of the safest surgeries possible? Or for negligent installation of birth control devices, the dispensation of drugs and anesthetics by the unqualified, and other kerfuffles?

It is definitely illegal to commit health code violations.

It is definitely illegal to allow unqualified people to render medical treatment and dispense drugs, and sexually abuse patients.

It is definitely underhanded to refuse to pay for ambulance runs, and to get allies in government to force victims of free-standing facilities' staffers to do so.

It is a form of blackmail to threaten coeds seeking corrective care with outing them to their parents if they persist in being inconvenient.

The accumulation of ambulance runs due to repeated unsafe acts at Planned Parenthood facilities are indicators their medical staffers might not deserve the licenses they have.

In 2003 we prepared a national survey of the US Department of Health and Human Services' Title X "family planning" and VD treatment program for FY 2001. The numbers indicated Planned Parenthood gave significantly less licensed medical professional time per patient than government facilities like county health departments did. In some states they were downright stingy. We concluded Planned Parenthood staffers gave turnstile medicine to the indigent. What we found and published in this report led us to make a similar conclusion Planned Parenthood staffers in Missouri and elsewhere have been

providing turnstile medicine to many of their patients, and in many cases their unqualified and underqualified staffers have been trying to render health care. ***In short, it appears some of them have been practicing medicine without a license.***

Besides some law and health code violations, a consistent pattern of what appears to be substandard medical treatment rendered should make federal and state officials consider whether the staffers of Planned Parenthood affiliates by specific policy or by enslavement to the bottom line are rendering substandard turnstile medicine to the indigent and the young and vulnerable systematically ... in part because they think they can get away with it. And in part because their government friends give them millions of dollars in grants and contracts and don't punish them for their wrongful acts.

Why should Planned Parenthood be rewarded for discriminating against the poor, especially the nonwhite poor?

Now for the tallies on refusal to report suspected victims of sexual abuse.

Planned Parenthood claims about 1% of their clientele are rape victims and another 0.4% or so are incest victims. Per their reports, from 1% to 2% of the females they treat are 15 and younger. Most incest victims and almost half of all rape victims are girls 15 and younger, so it would appear most of the rape and incest victims they see are 15 and younger. Most people would not risk breaking the law and not reporting these victims for 1% to 1.4% of their business. Maybe the real numbers are bigger. Maybe Planned Parenthood staffers don't want to be bothered.

Or maybe Planned Parenthood people think if word got out that they actually do report suspected rapes and incests, it would be bad for business. Mothers and bedpartners of sexual abusers, and the rapists, incestors, and statutory rapists might steer fewer girls to Planned Parenthood if they feared the suspected victimizations of girls would be reported.

In Missouri, and in nearby Illinois and Kansas, like most states, abortion providers have the option to avoid the police and instead report suspected sexual abuse to the child protective services agents. This is a joke, because social workers don't investigate crimes as well as the police do. But it is a legal dodge for sex clinic workers and others who don't want to get involved with the police.

We are willing to say Planned Parenthood made not many more than **ONE** potential sexual abuse police report on girls 15 or younger across Missouri and in the Kansas City and St. Louis metro areas in Kansas and Illinois in the same time period 2010 thru 2019 (even though they treated about 7500 or so girls 15 or younger in the decade – and treated about 50,000 females total in the decade). The police in Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas will provide such records, but the ninnies of the Missouri and Kansas child protective services agencies will not.

Illinois child protective services agents provided us a report showing Planned Parenthood personnel reported 42 children, 39 of them girls, age 15 or younger as suspected sex abuse victims from the start of 2010 thru the middle of 2022 for the entire state – Chicago and all the other places in Illinois where Planned Parenthood has facilities – to their agency.

Perhaps Missouri and Kansas child protective service reports on Planned Parenthood mandated reporting can be made public if there is a court case or a legislative hearing in which the agencies in these states are required by lawmakers or court order to provide such records.

It is a series of ethical lapses and likely criminal actions of many Planned Parenthood providers to refuse to report suspected victims of sexual abuse.

This bears repeating. As for aiding and abetting sex offenders, Planned Parenthood staffers' silence indicts them. If Planned Parenthood staffers were reporting in such a way that has been leading to the arrests and convictions of thousands of sexual predators, they would be shouting their heads off about that fact in all the media outlets they could shove themselves in front of. The fact they haven't been crowing about taking a bite out of sex crimes indicates they aren't even trying.

This must change as soon as possible!

Homeland security begins when women and children are protected. Missouri and Kansas and Illinois officials, instead of running interference for Planned Parenthood, need to force abortion providers and their staffers to report the suspected victimizations of underage girls. If there are loopholes in the laws, these must close.

And no state code or government official should unjustly protect abortion providers from the consequences of their substandard skills and patient care.

After reading this report, you might not change your views on abortion. But you won't confuse abortion providers in Missouri and the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas with Albert Schweitzer or Mother Teresa ever again.