Examples of Malpractice Cases

Over the years Joseph, Greenwald & Laake successfully resolved many cases involving medical malpractice for adults, children and newborns. As examples – the following is a list of some of the types of medical malpractice cases the firm has successfully handled. If you or someone you care about has been injured due to the negligence of a doctor, hospital or other medical provider, one of our medical malpractice attorneys can fight for the justice you deserve. Contact us today.

Anesthesia Negligence – While attempting intubation via specialized means in a patient with a difficult airway, an anesthesiologist with limited experience in procedures over sedated patient resulting in respiratory arrest and death when the physician was unable to maintain the airway and could not resuscitate the patient with the available equipment.

Cardiology Negligence – Inappropriate use of clot busting agents when surgery should have been performed to restore blood flow to patient’s leg, resulting in fatal cerebral hemorrhage.

Dental Negligence – Failure to properly treat impacted tooth with antibiotics, resulting in dental infection spreading into brain and causing paralysis.

Emergency Medicine Negligence – Failure to diagnosis heart attack in a 50 year old patient with diabetes and who did not have classic symptoms, resulting in death.

Emergency Medicine Negligence – Failure to monitor teenage motorcycle accident patient resulting in failure to diagnose signs of delayed cerebral bleeding and patient’s death.

Family Medicine Negligence – Failure to suspect meningitis in a teenage patient resulting in untreated infection and death.

Gynecology Negligence – Failure to perform appropriate lower risk gynecological surgery in a patient who because of multiple prior abdominal surgeries had significant scar tissue which created high risk for bowel perforation, resulting in need to perform colostomy.

Gynecology Negligence – Failure to timely look for bowel perforation following cesarean section, resulting in very advanced infection, sepsis and death.

Hospital Negligence – Nurses failed to properly monitor a patient
postoperatively following female surgery. Patient developed breathing problems which went undetected resulting in death.

Hospital Negligence – Failure by “house officer” to notify surgeon of patient’s sore throat and voice changes following neck disc surgery, and Hospital’s failure to have proper equipment in surgical ward results in patient’s death from bleeding in neck which caused respiratory obstruction and arrest.

Internal Medicine Negligence – Failure to treat patient for high blood pressure resulting in hypertensive stroke and death.

Nursing Negligence – Failure to remove a surgical sponge during surgery causing ongoing abdominal symptoms for many years up until removal.

Nursing Negligence– Failure by nursing to properly monitor an infant’s breathing when the child was receiving narcotics following surgery, resulting in prolonged respiratory arrest and severe brain injury.

Nursing Negligence – Operating Room nurse’s failure to properly position surgical patient for female surgery causing permanent severe nerve damage to nerve in patient’s leg.

Nursing Negligence – A Nurse negligently pulled out a urinary catheter on a male patient without first deflating the balloon which anchored the catheter inside the bladder. This resulted in incredible pain and damage to the internal structures.

Nursing Home Negligence – Failure to properly treat brain injured or aged patients – resulting in malnutrition, pressure ulcers and death.

Neurosurgery Negligence – Failure to properly treat local wound infection in skull following surgery to remove benign tumor resulting in severe central nervous system infection and death.

Obstetrician Negligence – Many child birth cases and complications of child birth: Both C-sections and natural deliveries. Complications involving in utero or post delivery care which led to hypoxia, cerebral palsy and other birth injuries.

Obstetrician Negligence – Failure to diagnose incompetent cervix resulting in pre-term labor and fetal death.

Obstetrician Negligence – Failure to properly advise a woman after her first cesarean section to consider dangers of VBAC (vaginal birth after cesarean section) resulting in severe complications of labor in the next delivery.

Ophthalmology Negligence – Failure to examine patient with an eye injury in the Emergency Department resulting in rampant
infection and loss of an eye.

Orthopedist Negligence – Failure to diagnose a fracture in a young woman after a motor vehicle accident which led to AVN and the need for multiple hip replacements throughout her lifetime.

Orthopedist Negligence – Failure to diagnose and treat spinal surgical wound infection results in compromised patient’s death.

Orthopedist Negligence – Failure to properly treat infection in a patient following surgery for leg fracture suffered in a fall, resulting in amputation.

Pathology Negligence – Failure to diagnose cancer on microscopic examination, resulting in death of a middle aged woman whose cancer was 96% curable if it had been diagnosed properly.

Pathology Negligence – Incorrect diagnosis of cancer when no cancer existed leading to unnecessary surgery.

Plastic Surgery Negligence – Failure to consider the blood supply that would remain following removal of breast implants, resulting in destruction and loss of breasts and need for total breast reconstruction.

Pulmonology Negligence – Lung specialist misdiagnoses patient with severe asthma and prescribes very high dose inhaled steroid as treatment resulting in Cushing’s syndrome resulting complications.

Radiology Negligence – Neurology Negligence – Failure to diagnose or timely treat intracranial aneurysms which burst causing subarachnoid hemorrhage, stroke and traumatic brain damage.

Radiology Negligence – Failure to diagnose a fracture on x-ray resulting in patient fracture becoming displaced.


Surgery Negligence – Failure to properly trace anatomical landmarks in gall bladder surgery, resulting in cutting and clipping of wrong structures and need for very extensive reconstructive biliary surgery.

Surgery Negligence – Failure to diagnose and treat bowel obstruction on a timely basis leading to patient’s death.

Surgery Negligence – Failure to detect bowel perforation resulting in prolonged leakage and sepsis.

Surgery Negligence – Burns suffered by patient in operating room.
Trauma Surgery Negligence – Failure to properly treat multitrauma patient to prevent pulmonary embolism which caused patient’s death.