

NATIONAL ADVOCATES for PREGNANT WOMEN
5 hours of CLE

HOW TO DEFEND CLIENTS FROM CHARGES RELATED TO PREGNANCY- ZOOM SEMINAR

Friday, February 26, 2-5pm with the following schedule:

- 2-2:30 - **Deborah Small, Esq.** on how drug policing and fetal personhood efforts fit in our history
- 2:30-3:15 - **Dan Arshack, Esq., Consulting Attorney with NAPW** and counsel on the Oklahoma case of Kathryn Green,
- 3:25-4:10 - **[Dr. Stephanie Pierce](#)**, Assistant Professor of Maternal Fetal Medicine, OB/GYN, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, on what is knowable or not (e.g. the cause of a stillbirth is almost never known), the actual effects (or lack thereof) of substance use on the development of a pregnancy
- 4:10-4:50 - **[Dr. Mishka Terplan](#)**, Senior Physician Research Scientist at Friends Research Institute, Board Certified Physician in Addiction Medicine and Obstetrics/Gynecology, on what is addiction, what are things to know about your client and bring to a jury or sentencing, and the public health impacts of criminalization
- 4:50-5pm - Questions and Closing

DIAGNOSTICALLY DIFFICULT FORENSIC CASES and

DRUG TESTS AND COMMON ERRORS IN TOXICOLOGY REPORTS- ZOOM SEMINAR

Friday, March 12, 2021, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Gregory J. Davis, MD, FCAP -Professor & Director, Division of Forensic Consultation Services
Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine ,Department of Toxicology and Cancer Biology
University of Kentucky College of Medicine

The presentation considers the purposes of a forensic autopsy or case review, focusing on cases in which the original forensic pathologist / medical examiner or other expert made a non-evidence-based diagnosis without scientific foundation, thereby catalyzing criminal charges or medical malpractice lawsuits. In many of these cases, simple searches of readily-available forensic literature, much of it in well-known book or journal form on most MEs shelves, could have prevented the defendant's misery. The presentation will extrapolate from these cases to touch upon commonly encountered errors, confirmation biases, the logical fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, as well as basic medical and forensic ethical principles to which all forensic scientists should adhere and be examined upon in criminal or civil proceedings. To quote Saukko and Knight: "over-interpretation [...] regrettably still leads to instances of miscarriage of justice"

COST: Free to OCDLA Members

LOCATION: Held via ZOOM Webinars

SIGN UP AT: www.ocdlaoklahoma.com/online-cle-home/

Questions or more info, email: bdp@for-the-defense.com