

Randall O. Sorrels Ernest W. Wotring



Randall O. Sorrels is a partner with Abraham, Watkins, Nichols, Sorrels, Agosto & Friend. Mr. Sorrels is Board Certified in Civil Trial and Personal Injury Trial Law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization. He is past president of the Houston Bar Association, Houston Trial Lawyers Association, Houston Trial Lawyers Foundation, the Dispute Resolution Center, and the Houston Lawyer Referral Service. Mr. Sorrels has been recognized as one of the Top 100 Lawyers in Texas, one of four “Top Notch” personal injury lawyers, one of the Top 100 Trial Lawyers by the American Trial Lawyers Association and a Texas Super Lawyer.



Ernest W. Wotring is a founding partner of Connelly Baker Wotring LLP. He graduated magna cum laude from Dartmouth College and with honors from the University of Chicago The Law School. Mr. Wotring represents clients at trial and on appeal in cases involving personal injury, medical malpractice, railroad litigation, environmental litigation and commercial contract disputes. Mr. Wotring has represented clients on the leading edge of such diverse areas of law as biomedical ethics and insurance coverage. He has been recognized as a Rising Star by Texas Monthly Magazine, a Superlawyer, and one of Houston’s Top Lawyers.

The Voice of the Law

Case Law Update from Plaintiff and Defense Perspectives

Two trial lawyers with extensive experience representing parties on opposite sides of healthcare litigation will explain some of the recent Texas Supreme Court and Texas Courts of Appeals decisions and what they mean from a Plaintiff and Defense Perspective.

This point-counterpoint discussion will include recent Chapter 74 expert report case law, including the Texas Supreme Court opinion in *Marks v. St. Luke’s Episcopal Hospital*; the Texas Supreme Court’s clarification of the law regarding ex parte communications by defense attorneys with the plaintiff’s treating physicians; the Texas Supreme Court’s decision in *Columbia Rio Grande Healthcare, L.P. v. Hawley* pertaining to causation issues including the loss of chance doctrine; and the Texas Supreme Court’s ruling in *In Re Columbia Medical Center of Las Colinas* requiring trial courts to provide the reasons for granting a motion for new trial.