

Problems at Planned Parenthood

Information for Protecting Our Health

Malpractice Suits

This chapter does not include deaths, which are listed separately in Chapter 4. We include only cases since 2000, and only those where details of the allegations are known.

We use the plaintiff's last name to distinguish the cases, but the plaintiff's full name and the name of individual defendants are redacted in the excerpts on our pages. They are of course available in the official court documents on the Problems at Planned Parenthood website (problemsatplannedparenthood.org).

We have focused on the Complaints (or in some states Petitions) and not on the disposition of the case. Most malpractice cases are settled out of court, and this is true with these as well. Being settled doesn't mean that the defendant admits liability; they may just be willing to pay some money to make the case go away. But at the very least, these complaints are more substantive than reviews. People have to go to considerable trouble and think through the evidence carefully in order to file them, and in most cases an attorney has to ascertain that the case has merit.

Categories of Complaints

Not Diagnosed

Ectopic Pregnancy: California: El Cerrito, Fresno, San Diego / Delaware: Wilmington / New York: Hempstead / New York City: Bronx, Manhattan (2 cases), Queens

Cervical Cancer: California: San Diego / Pennsylvania: Norristown

Fibroids/Polyps: California: Pasadena / Arizona: Maricopa County / Michigan: Ann Arbor

Actual Age of Pregnancy: Connecticut: Danbury / New York: White Plains

Complications

IUD: California: Sacramento, Los Angeles (2 cases), Pasadena, Orange / Connecticut: New Hartford / Illinois – Chicago: Near North Center / New York: Massapequa / Pennsylvania: Reading / Texas: Houston

Implant: California: Costa Mesa, Glendora, San Bernardino, Los Angeles

Depo-Provera: New York: Newburgh / Pennsylvania: Philadelphia – Castor Avenue

Tubal Ligation: New Mexico: Albuquerque / From a Diagnostic Test / California: Fresno, Orange

Uterine and/or Bowel Perforation: California: Los Angeles (2 cases) / New York City: Manhattan (3 cases) / New York: Smithtown, West Seneca / Washington, D.C.

Other Surgery Problems: Arizona: Glendale, Phoenix / California: San Diego (5 cases), San Ramon, Los Angeles (2 cases), Orange / Connecticut: Hartford / Massachusetts: Boston (2 cases), Worcester / New York: Albany, Hempstead, Hudson Peconic Affiliate, Smithtown / Pennsylvania: Philadelphia – Locust

Non-Consent

Needed Information not Given for Truly Informed Consent: New York City: Bronx / New York: Albany, Hempstead, Spring Valley / Texas: Austin

Outright Coercion: California: Anaheim, San Bernardino / Colorado: Colorado Springs / Nebraska: Lincoln

Unspecified

California: San Diego, Orange / New York: Albany, Hempstead, Kingston, New Rochelle, Patchogue / New York City: Brooklyn

Other

Toxins in Vicinity of Toddler: Colorado: Colorado Springs

Caused a Miscarriage: California: Oakland

Alabama

Birmingham

Clark

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Birmingham at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/alabama

Excerpt:

12. On August 20, 2010, defendants performed an ultrasound showing estimated fetal gestational age of 8 weeks 4 days. . .

17. On September 14, 2010, plaintiff presented to emergency department of BMC Princeton Medical Center in Birmingham Alabama with complaints of nausea, vomiting and left lower quadrant pain.

18. On September 14, 2010 following physical examination and ultrasound exam at the emergency department of BMC Princeton Medical Center, the ultrasound showed evidence of a 13-week gestation that was extrauterine involving left adnexa (fallopian tube), this finding prompted emergency admission of plaintiff for surgical intervention, pain management and treatments.

19. On September 15, 2010, at MBC-Princeton Medical Center, plaintiff underwent a laparoscopy with conversion to laparotomy in which plaintiff's left tube was removed with the 13-week fetus and placenta.

Arizona

Glendale

Waters

The 2017 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Glendale at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/arizona

Excerpt:

11. During the procedure, Defendant's employee was unable to control Ms. Waters' vaginal bleeding, causing significant blood loss, dizziness and lightheadedness.

12. Defendant's employee then . . . called an ambulance to transport Ms. Waters to the emergency room with instructions that she needed a blood transfusion due to the massive vaginal bleed . . .

15. As a result of the procedure . . . Ms. Waters suffered from, among other things, a bowel obstruction, fever, anemia due to blood loss, uterine bleeding and hemorrhagic shock.

16. Since the procedure, Ms. Waters has experienced serious pain and suffering throughout her body but especially in her abdomen area . . .

18. Ms. Waters has exhausted most of her income paying for medical care to treat the numerous health issues caused by Defendant's actions . . .

Maricopa County

Sanderson

The Complaint doesn't specify which Planned Parenthood center is involved.

The 2013 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Maricopa County at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/arizona

Excerpt:

12. The annual examination Defendant . . . performed on February 6, 2008 included a physical examination that should have identified the presence of any uterine masses or fibroids then present and presenting a risk to the health and/or reproductive capability of Plaintiff . . .

13. Defendant . . . did not report to Plaintiff . . . that she had detected the presence of any uterine masses or fibroids . . .

15. The annual examination Defendant . . . performed on March 5, 2009 included a physical examination that should have identified the presence of any uterine masses or fibroids . . .

16. Defendant . . . did not report to Plaintiff . . . that she had detected the presence of any uterine masses or fibroids . . .

20. The annual examination Defendant . . . performed on May 25, 2010 included a physical examination that should have identified the presence of any uterine masses or fibroids . . .

21. The person or persons who performed the annual examination . . . did not report to Plaintiff . . . that she had detected the presence of any uterine masses or fibroids . . .”

22. On August 2, 2011 Plaintiff . . . was scheduled . . . to undergo an ultrasound examination to assess for the presence of fibroids, ovarian cysts or multi-gestation.

23. On August 3, 2011, Plaintiff Sanderson was informed about the results of the ultrasound and learned for the first time about the presence of multiple large fibroids throughout the uterus.

4. On October 5, 2011 Plaintiff underwent hysteroscopic myomectomy for surgical removal of a submucosal fibroid and an endometrial mass , . .

26. . . . Plaintiff . . . was told to avoid future labor and plan cesarean section for future birth delivery to minimize the risk of uterine rupture . . .

34. As a direct and proximate result of the negligent acts and omissions of Defendant . . . Plaintiff . . . experienced a miscarriage she may not have experienced with earlier notice of the presence of fibroids and growths and medical care appropriate to address the presence of the fibroids and growths that then existed.

Phoenix

Dixon

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Phoenix at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/arizona

Excerpt:

11. Planned Parenthood recommended a medical abortion . . . [but] did not determine that an abortion was medical necessary . . .

14. Defendant . . . performed a medical abortion on Plaintiff on or about November 6, 2020 . . .

17. On or about November 17, 2010, Plaintiff returned . . . Planned Parenthood had an ultrasound performed and prepared a closing report . . . Planned Parenthood claimed that her uterus was empty. Planned Parenthood failed to properly assess Plaintiff's condition . . .

18. . . . no physician ever saw Plaintiff when she arrived at Planned Parenthood in Phoenix, Arizona for the follow-up appointment . . .

22. Any information that the abortion was necessary was false, untrue and designed to coerce Plaintiff into having the medical abortion . . .

27. [Plaintiff] suffered an incomplete abortion, resulting in serious complications due to the actions of Defendant Planned Parenthood. These complications resulted in her going to the hospital and suffering physical psychological, and other injuries.

California

Anaheim

Bible

The 2020 Malpractice Complaint be found under Anaheim at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-a-to-f

Excerpt:

14. On or about July 24, 2019, Plaintiff went to get a test done at Defendant Planned Parenthood for a possible sexually transmitted disease believing it was going to only be a blood or urine test.

15. However, the provider employed by Defendant . . . insisted that Plaintiff had to be given a manual pelvic exam.

16. Plaintiff's sister was prevented from going into the examination room with Plaintiff, though Plaintiff desired her presence.

17. Plaintiff told the provider that she did not want to have a manual pelvic exam, but Defendant . . . performed the exam anyway.

18. Plaintiff became very anxious and screamed telling Defendant . . ., "No!"

19. As a result of the forced manual pelvic exam, Plaintiff suffered emotional distress, anxiety and depression.

Concord

Horde

The 2005 Malpractice Complaint be found under Anaheim at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-a-to-f

Excerpt:

9. In April 2004, [Plaintiff] . . . began a regimen of Depo Provera hormone injections at Planned Parenthood . . .

10. [The] first injections was April 8, 2004. At that time, she gave a urine sample and was told she was not pregnant. She later found out she became pregnant sometime between June 1 and June 15, 2004, despite the Depo Provera injection.

11. On June 30, 2004 . . . She returned to Planned Parenthood and had a second Depo Provera injection. [She] gave a urine sample. Apparently, the urine sample was misread or disregarded because she was told she was not pregnant and was injected . . .

13. On August 21, 2004, [she] went to Planned Parenthood for her annual exam, and to find out if the vomiting and acid reflux were side effects of Depo Provera . . . She

was told she was healthy and not pregnant. There was no explanation for the vomiting and acid reflux as these are not side effects of Depo Provera.

14. On September 21, 2004, when Horde was four months pregnant, she returned to Planned Parenthood for the scheduled Depo Provera injections. She gave a urine sample, which she believed was for pregnancy testing. She was injected and left . . . She thought she had a tumor because her abdomen was getting larger. Again, she was assured she was not pregnant because she was taking Depo Provera.

16. . . . She waited out the remainder of her pregnancy with great anxiety that the baby would be born with birth defects given she had two Depo Provera injections and prescribed medications for a peptic ulcer and acid reflux while she was pregnant.

17. Ms. Horde gave birth on March 28, 20015, to a healthy baby boy . . .

Costa Mesa

Fagan

The 2018 Malpractice can be found under Costa Mesa at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-a-to-f

Excerpt:

5. On March 30, 2015, Plaintiff presented for family planning services with Planned Parenthood at their office in Costa Mesa.

6. Planned Parenthood's doctor . . . implanted a Nexplanon birth control device in Plaintiff's left arm.

7. On February 15, 2017, Plaintiff presented for removal of the birth control device . . . Planned Parenthood's employee . . . was unable to remove the implant. Plaintiff decided to leave the implant in for the time being because it was effective at controlling her ability to get pregnant despite confronting her with numerous unpleasant side effects . . .

9. On August 14, 2017, Plaintiff against presented . . . for removal of the Nexplanon implant. [Defendant] was unable to remove it, however, because the implant rod palpated deep near Plaintiff's bicep muscle. Dr. [Defendant] indicated Plaintiff would need to present again for surgical removal.

10. On October 3, 2017, Plaintiff again presented with [Defendant] for removal of the implant.

11. While [Defendant] was able to successfully remove the device, it was clear that the implant was improperly inserted by Planned Parenthood in 2015. It was too close to her bicep muscle and not placed in an area of benign skin tissue; instead, it was placed in an area that caused severe nerve and muscle damage . . .

12. Because of the improper implantation of the Nexplanon device, Plaintiff suffers from permanent nerve damage and pain. Plaintiff is a yoga instructor and is unable to practice or teach yoga anymore because of the damage caused by the implant.

13. Plaintiff has lost mobility and will suffer the effects of the improper implantation for the rest of her life

El Cerrito

Trujillo

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint can be found under El Cerrito at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-a-to-f

Excerpt:

Plaintiff's complaint is based upon medical treatment that she received from defendants on January 26, 2017 . . . During that visit, plaintiff underwent an ultrasound and was told that she had an intrauterine pregnancy . . . As it turned out, however, plaintiff had an ectopic pregnancy, which required emergency surgery and hospitalization from January 30 to February 3, 2017 . . . She was then hospitalized again from February 4 to either the 8th or 11th.

Fresno

Crowder

The 2017 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Fresno – First Avenue at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-a-to-f

Excerpt:

6. On or about January 29, 2016, Plaintiff underwent a skin biopsy of her right ankle at Defendant Family First Health Center, a subsidiary of Defendant Planned Parenthood Mar Monte . . .
9. Shortly thereafter, Defendants provided Plaintiff with follow up treatment and antibiotics. Defendants told her any discomfort would resolve within a month or two.
10. By May 16, 2016, Plaintiff had developed a severe infection in the area of the biopsy and went to the emergency room at St. Agnes hospital.
11. At that time Plaintiff discovered she had developed a severe infection due to the negligent skin biopsy . . .
14. As a direct and proximate result of the professional negligence of Defendants, and each of them, Plaintiff has suffered severe pain and suffering, severe emotional distress, loss of physical and mental stamina and acuity, and employability.

Lupercio

The 2015 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Fresno at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-a-to-f

Excerpt - Description of Reason for Liability:

An intravaginal ultrasound was performed by defendant on plaintiff on 3/5/15. She was then informed that a viable pregnancy could be terminated by means of a chemical abortion on 3/6/15. However, the defendant failed to detect plaintiff's ectopic or tubal pregnancy which was or should have been apparent on the ultrasound and for which a chemical abortion was unsafe and contraindicated. This conduct fell below the standard of care for the community and constitutes negligence and medical malpractice directly causing plaintiff's serious personal injuries, including permanent removal of her left fallopian tube.

Glendora

Lewis

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Glendora at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r

Excerpt:

12. On . . . April 10, 2017, Plaintiff presented to Defendants . . . for consultation regarding a birth control device. During this consultation, Defendants recommended-implantation of the Nexplanon Birth Control Device but failed to fully disclose to Plaintiff all risks that were known, or should have been known, and which were associated with said device and procedure . . .

15. As a result of the implantation . . . Plaintiff 'suffered and will continue to suffer serious bodily injuries, including pain, discomfort, humiliation, scarring and disfigurement.

Long Beach

Castillo

The 2025 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Long Beach at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r

Excerpt:

7. From at least May 2023, Plaintiff . . . sought a consultation for vasectomy from Planned Parenthood Los Angeles and its agents and employees.

8. On May 20, 2023, Plaintiff . . . underwent a vasectomy . . .

9. On March 25, 2024, Plaintiff . . . was diagnosed with epididymo-orchitis.

10. On July 22, 2024, Plaintiff . . . was required to undergo a Left Epididymectomy & Right Orchiectomy as a result of his diagnosis of epididymo-orchitis.

11. Defendant . . . so negligently failed to exercise the proper degree of knowledge and skill in examining, diagnosing, treating and caring for, Plaintiff . . . that he sustained severe and excruciating bilateral testicular pain, persistent and terrible physical pain, emotional pain and suffering, trauma, sickness, dread, fright, and shock. Additionally, he has incurred economic damages including, but not limited to medical expenses, loss of income, loss of future income, out of pocket expenses and non-economic damages, including excruciating physical and emotional pain, suffering, agony, stress, torment, fear, sleeplessness and devastation.

Los Angeles

Bennett

The 2022 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-los-angeles

Excerpt:

6. Plaintiff had an intrauterine device (“IUD”) placed by Planned Parenthood Los Angeles as a form of temporary birth control in 2015 . . .

8. On January 26, 2021, Plaintiff went to Planned Parenthood Los Angeles to have the IUD removed so that she could become pregnant. Planned Parenthood Los Angeles was unable to remove the IUD from Plaintiff.

9. On January 28, 2021, Plaintiff again went to Planned Parenthood Los Angeles to have the IUD removed. Planned Parenthood Los Angeles was unable to remove the IUD from Plaintiff.

10. On February 15, 2021, Plaintiff underwent surgery under general anesthesia to remove the IUD at Cedars-Sinai Hospital. The surgery was unsuccessful. The IUD could not be removed. The IUD remains lodged inside Plaintiff against her will . . .

13. The irremovable, defective IUD has caused damage to Plaintiff in the form of bodily injury, infertility, and related emotional distress. Plaintiff has been forced to undergo costly and risky medical treatment as a result of the irremovable, defective IUD and will need to undergo further costly, risky medical treatment in the future.

Contreras

The 2005 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-los-angeles

Excerpt:

9. On or about September 23, 2004 and thereafter, Plaintiff sought medical care for, including, but not limited to, terminating a pregnancy . . . and treatment for subsequent excessive bleeding, at Planned Parenthood.

10. Defendants punctured the Plaintiff's uterus and failed to remove the entire fetus; a blood clot the size of a baseball formed and Plaintiff experienced excessive bleeding . . .

11. As an actual and proximate result of the actions of Defendants . . . Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that she can no longer have children, among other damages.

Hernandez

The 2020 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-los-angeles

Excerpt:

6. On March 19, 2019, Defendants, and each of them, negligently failed to exercise the degree of knowledge and skill proper in their service and/or profession, and so negligently and unskillfully performed and/or assisted during the care and treatment of Plaintiff while applying a subdermal implant inserted in Plaintiff's right arm for birth control . . .

8. As a direct and legal result of said Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff was hurt and injured in her health, strength and activities thereby sustaining injury to her body and shock and injury to her nervous system and person, thereby causing and continuing to cause her mental and physical pain and suffering and economic damage.

9. Plaintiff . . . alleges that her injuries have and will result in permanent injury and disability including, but not limited to, loss of function . . .

10. As a further legal result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful acts, Plaintiff did and will continue to employ health care professionals to examine, treat, and care for her injuries as a result of this incident, thereby incurring medical and incidental expenses according to proof at the time of trial.

Landeros

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found under the Bixby Center at

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-los-angeles

Excerpt:

7. On February 9, 2011, Defendants administered anesthetics to Plaintiff during and abortion procedure, which was the direct cause of Plaintiff suffering brain damage due to the extended period of time in which the Plaintiff was deprived of oxygen.

Montenegro

The 2020 Malpractice Complaint can be found under the Hollywood Center at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-los-angeles

Excerpt:

13. On or about August of 20, 18, [Plaintiff] went to PPC to receive medical care and treatment. Defendants and each of them through their employees and agents implanted in Plaintiff's body an intrauterine device ("IUD") device for purposes of birth control. The IUD device was improperly selected, chosen and/or placed in Plaintiff's body during said procedure. Defendants and each of them were negligent and careless in the selection, placement, management, control, and monitoring of said IUD in Plaintiff's body. Said IUD caused serious injuries and damages to Plaintiff's body and became difficult and dangerous to extract. Because of said Defendants negligent and wrongful actions, the Plaintiff unnecessarily suffered intense pain, discomfort, and other temporary and permanent damage to her body . . .

Thomas

The 2001 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-los-angeles

1. On or about August 18, 2000 . . . plaintiff . . . employed defendants . . . to perform a Dilation & Extraction procedure for Intrauterine Fetal Demise (IIFD) . . . At the time of the procedure, plaintiff sustained extensive blood loss as a result of a laceration of the cervix, a posterior tear of the uterus and a rectal-sigmoid tear. As a result of the injuries sustained, plaintiff required emergency transfer to Los Angeles County Hospital for removal of her uterus, blood transfusions and a colostomy. She will no longer be able to bear children.

Zepeda

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint can be found under the Taper Foundation Center at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-los-angeles

Excerpt:

15. . . . As a direct and proximate consequence of the operation, Plaintiff began developing a series of debilitating and near fatal injuries — about 48 hours following the operation.

16. She was taken to the ICU of Holy Cross Medical Center where a successful attempt was made to resuscitate her. Her injuries were severe. She developed complications to her heart, kidneys, as well being diagnosed with septic shock, secondary to Strep group A (pyogenes) bacteremia, likely secondary with improper sterilization of surgical instruments used by Planned Parenthood, during the performance of the late term abortion. Said negligence caused a bacterial infection, which lead to multiple organ failure. Plaintiff was diagnosed with, but not limited to, pulmonary edema, acute kidney failure, acute hypoxic respiratory failure.

17. Despite Defendant's aforementioned knowledge and understanding of the variable and foreseeable risks for proceeding with such operation, Defendant disregarded Plaintiff's safety and proceeded to perform the surgical procedure, therefore causing the aforementioned sustained damages.

Oakland

Moreno

The 2005 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Oakland at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r

Excerpt:

7. Prior to March 19, 2004, plaintiff employed defendants, and each of them, to give medical treatment and care to plaintiff and to decedent. Pursuant to this employment, defendants rendered professional services in the diagnosis, treatment and care of plaintiff, for her pregnancy, and decedent.

8. From and after the time of the employment, defendants, and each of them, so negligently failed to exercise the proper degree of knowledge and skill in examining, diagnosing, treating, and caring for plaintiff, that plaintiff was caused to suffer the unbearable pain of losing a child. The death of plaintiff's unborn child resulted in the injuries and damages to plaintiff herein alleged.

Orange

Johnson

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Orange at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r

Excerpt:

7. Plaintiff . . . engaged the services of defendants to . . . provide the removal of an old intrauterine device (“IUD”) and insertion of a new IUD to prevent pregnancy . . .

9. . . . Defendant . . . used . . . a device he represented he designed and caused to be built and used for removing the IUD . . . Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the device was defective and unsafe for its use and that it was not approved for use by any regulatory entity but employed without informed consent . . .

10. As a direct and proximate result . . . plaintiff . . . suffered a perforation and internal bleeding that was negligently not discovered by the defendants before authorizing her discharge . . .

23. At all times herein mentioned, defendants represented . . . that the instrument was safely designed, tested, approved for use by some regulatory authority including the Federal Food and Drug Administration . . .

24. Defendants knew . . . it did not meet US FDA requirements . . . Neither did the defendants inform plaintiff that a safer alternative was available to preserve her health and tissues.

Kim

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Orange at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r

8. That in the aforesaid examination and diagnosis of Plaintiff, the prescription of medicines and drugs, the providing of information relative to the medical abortion ultimately performed, the handling and control of the care and treatment of the Plaintiff, and the performance of a medical abortion procedure on or about March 24, 2011, and thereafter, and each of them, negligently failed to possess and to exercise that degree of knowledge and skill ordinarily possessed . . .

9. As a direct and proximate result . . . Plaintiff sustained severe and serious injury to her person . . .

10. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff has been required to employ the services of hospitals, physicians, surgeons, nurses and other professional services, Plaintiff has been compelled to incur expenses for ambulance service, medicines, x-rays, and other medical supplies and services . . .

Martinez

The 2019 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Orange at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r

Excerpt:

15. Plaintiff was suffering from long, terrible periods and was told it could be cancer. A cervical biopsy was recommended.
16. A nurse practitioner . . . performed the cervical biopsy.
17. Plaintiff was told she would suffer discomfort for a few days, but that this was normal and would abate in a few days.
18. Plaintiff was told to take ibuprofen for pain, if necessary and was discharged.
19. That night, Plaintiff began to suffer severe pain in the left side of her groin.
20. Plaintiff went to the Emergency Department of St. Joseph's Hospital in Orange, California, where she was diagnosed with a perforated intestine and diverticulitis, likely requiring surgery.

Velasquez

Excerpt: Trellis Case Complaint Summary

Filing Date June 23, 2023 / Case Number CIVSB2313079

The plaintiffs allege that [redacted] were physicians and surgeons licensed to practice medicine in Orange and Los Angeles counties . . . The plaintiffs claim that on March 31, 2022, they employed the defendants to provide an abortion of their impaired fetus and to treat and care for them in regard to the procedure. They allege that the defendants negligently performed the medical services, resulting in injuries to [Plaintiff-, including incisions and lacerations to her vagina and uterus, excessive bleeding, and dismemberment of the fetus.

Pasadena

Chidinma

The 2023 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Pasadena at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r



Planned Parenthood Pasadena Sued Over Allegedly Wrong
'Common Constipation' Diagnosis
City News Service, *Pasadena Now*, August 22, 2023

Excerpt:

A former Planned Parenthood patient Monday sued the organization for medical malpractice, alleging she was incorrectly diagnosed with “common constipation” when she actually had serious issues that put her reproductive capability at risk . . .

Chidinma went to Planned Parenthood in March 2022 for a wellness exam and told her provider that she was having abnormally heavy vaginal bleeding, headaches, hormonal imbalance and other related discomforts and abnormalities, according to her suit . . .

Chidinma additionally told informed the provider that she had bloating and a possible mass in her abdomen, but was denied an ultrasound and told she had “common constipation,” the suit states.

Chidinma argued that her condition was more serious and again requested the ultrasound and equivalent testing, but she was again turned down . . .

Chidinma’s symptoms persisted for several months and worsened, so she returned to Planned Parenthood in January and asked again for an ultrasound, finding out for the first time that the facility did not have ultrasound equipment, the suit alleges.

Chidinma was granted a request to be examined by someone else and it took less than a minute for the new provider to diagnose that the plaintiff’s uterus was sharply expanded and that masses were present that could have been found during the March 2022 Planned Parenthood office visit, the suit states.

Chidinma cried and contacted her insurance carrier from her car to obtain coverage from a different provider organization and she learned during her visit to the new facility that she had fibroids so large and advanced that her reproductive health was at risk and that non-surgical options she had in March 2022 were no longer available, the suit states.

Moulton

The 2017 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Pasadena at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-g-to-r

9. . . . on or about January 19, 2015, Plaintiff . . . underwent a procedure for the insertion of a Paragard T 380 Intrauterine device for birth control. Said medical procedure was performed in such a manner that fell below the applicable standard of care.

10. Such negligence has caused Plaintiff . . . to sustain what appears to be a life-long injury, thereby requiring medical intervention and the expenditure of monies in an attempt to somehow remedy the pain and suffering . . .

Sacramento

Vega

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-sacramento

Excerpt:

15. On or about November 23,2017, Plaintiff went to the Defendant Planned Parenthood's facility in North Highland for a pelvic exam . . .
17. Defendant Doe No. 1 told Plaintiff that she had moved her IUD string and that her husband would be happy about it.
18. Plaintiff did not consent . . . to move the IUD . . .
19. In mid-March 2018, Plaintiff was informed that she was pregnant.
20. Plaintiff was informed that due to her recent bariatric surgery she would need an abortion.
21. On or about April 18,2018, Plaintiff underwent an abortion procedure.
22. At that time, Plaintiff was informed that her IUD was no longer in her cervix.
23. Plaintiff contends that when Defendant Doe No. 1 moved her IUD without her consent in November 2017, it rendered the IUD ineffective, causing her pregnancy and eventual abortion.
24. As a result of the negligence of Defendants, Plaintiff suffered injury, damage and loss.

San Bernardino

Gonzalez

The 2021 Malpractice Complaint can be found under San Bernardino at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-s-to-z

Excerpt:

11. Prior to the procedure she was asked if she wanted a contraceptive implant placed in her arm during the scheduled procedure, she specifically refused the offer of the contraceptive implant. However, when the plaintiff awoke, following the procedure, she became aware that the implant was placed in her arm, and when she requested that it be removed she was told that they could not remove it.
12. Subsequently, on or about April 20th, 2020, the Plaintiff was taken to St. Mary's Hospital by ambulance; her initial complaints were fever, abdominal pain, vomiting. And severe cramping. The Plaintiff was admitted into the hospital and required surgery in order to address a lacerated cervix, an infection, and to remove large amounts of fetal material.
13. Following the surgery the plaintiff was informed that the damage caused to her reproductive organs would most likely prevent her from having another child and that a hysterectomy may be necessary in the future.

Quinones

Excerpt:

11. On or about March 6, 2020, Plaintiff . . . consulted With and employed Defendants . . . to examine, diagnose, treat, and perform medical care, namely the insertion of a Nexplanon birth control implant . . .

13. Defendants . . . breached their respective duties to [Plaintiff] in improperly performing the insertion of a Nexplanon birth control implant within her left arm . . . by improperly inserting the device so that it injured [Plaintiff's] arm including but not limited to the nerve . . .

15. Plaintiff . . . felt immediate numbness, pain and discomfort, and was informed by [Defendant's] hotline on multiple occasions that the discomfort was normal and would subside. She was informed and believes and herein alleges she was advised her discomfort was normal. On April 5, 2020, and it would subside. [Defendants] . . . negligently failed to inform her the symptoms and pain were not normal and that she should seek medical care . . .

19. Defendants . . . breached their respective duties to [Plaintiff] in improperly performing the removal of a Nexplanon birth control implant from her left arm . . . The Plaintiff . . . alleges an x-ray was not used to locate the device prior to removal nor was she referred to a surgeon for the removal despite the continued complaints of pain and numbness since the Nexplanon insertion . . .

20. Specifically, in conjunction with and/or immediately after the Nexplanon removal [Plaintiff] felt an immediate electric type shock through her left extremity. Defendant . . . advised [Plaintiff] this sensation would diminish and heal on its own, and no referrals were made to a neurologist on her behalf . . .

29. Despite the representations and assurances from Defendants that the condition was normal and would heal on its own, sometime on or after August 11, 2021, Plaintiff . . . realized the condition of her left arm is chronic, potentially permanent . . .

San Diego

Alirezapoor

The 2023 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

15. In May 2022, the lives of Alirezapoor and Bakhshi, husband and wife, took an unexpected turn when they discovered they were expecting a child. Eager to ensure the well-being of the pregnancy, they scheduled with an obstetric nurse . . .

17. On June 21, 2022, concerns arose following a Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing ("NIPT"), which indicated an 83% possibility of Down Syndrome. This prompted a referral to a genetic center for further assessment . . .

18. On July 12, 2022, the couple received a call . . . recommending to the couple an abortion before the 15th week and referring them to Planned Parenthood ("PP") . . .

22. Post-abortion complications arose, leading to persistent bleeding and an emergency room visit on August 13, 2022. An ultrasound revealed remaining tissues . . .

23. The couple faced challenges, including long waits in the ER and communication gaps. Ebrahimi performed a subsequent surgery on August 18, 2022, placing a balloon to control bleeding and administering blood transfusions.

24. Despite these efforts, bleeding persisted, leading to ongoing concerns about Alirezapoor's health. Follow-up visits with Ebrahimi, including an ultrasound on August 26, 2022, revealed the severity of the situation . . .

37. Defendants committed medical battery by damaging Plaintiff's internal organs, reproductive parts, without her authorization or informed consent.

38. Plaintiff did not consent to Defendants damaging her reproductive organs that caused her to be unable to carry a baby to term, which was done by Defendants without Plaintiff's necessary and legal consent.

Andersson

The 2013 court document can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Description of Reason for Liability:

Plaintiff was a patient of both defendant's on March 21, 2012 when she presented for an abortion. Defendants failed to properly treat Plaintiff for her abortion at defendant's facility and failed to provide proper follow up care. Plaintiff had an ectopic pregnancy which defendant failed to diagnose and treat. As a result, plaintiff's left fallopian tube ruptured 10 days after having been seen and treated by defendants at defendants facility. Plaintiff had to undergo an emergency surgery to remove her ruptured tube and had to have a blood transfusion due to the blood loss she suffered. Plaintiff alleges that defendant's actions fell below the standard of care and resulted in her injuries.

Fakhoury

The 2007 court document can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

7. At the date and time aforesaid, Defendants . . . failed to adequately and properly perform a surgical procedure on plaintiff by among other things, leaving foreign objects inside plaintiff's body.

Glover

The 2007 court document can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

PPSDRC = Planned Parenthood of San Diego and Riverside Counties

10. Among other things, PPSDRC promises on its website, "We will tell you exactly what you need to do next about an abnormal Pap smear. "

11. Upon information and belief and thereupon alleged, PPSDRC has been cited by the State of California Department of Health for one or more deficiencies in its care and record-keeping within the last four years . . .

43. Defendants . . . informed Plaintiff that she had an abnormal Pap test and that additional medical procedures were needed to further diagnose . . . She was not told that she had cancer and/or that she ran the risk that her

condition could turn into cancer should she forgo or delay any recommended treatment. She also was not referred to any . . . medical professional for a second opinion and/or who was more qualified to diagnose and treat cervical cancer.

44. . . . Defendants . . . misdiagnosed Plaintiff as having "Mild Dysplasia" and/or HPV . . .

46. A notation in Plaintiff's medical records . . . state "cancer vs. HPV" and "growth on entire cervix extreme abnormal presentation." . . . [The doctor] herself noted, "sounds suspicious for higher grade lesion-entire (cervix) involved. " . . . it is noted in Plaintiff's medical chart., "CIN I in all 4 quads." . . .

50. Defendants have and continue to withhold all of Plaintiff's records from her and thereby there may be additional parties and/or dates of treatment or phone calls by which Plaintiff is unaware at this time due to Defendants' refusal to turn over all medical records to Plaintiff.

51. . . . Defendants assured Plaintiff again and again that she did not have cervical cancer.

65. . . . if Plaintiff died prior to realizing the negligence of Plaintiff, then she could not pursue any legal remedies against the Defendants and/or their negligence would never be discovered . . .

69. Among other things, by the time Plaintiff discovered the negligence and fraud of Defendants, it was determined that she had cervical cancer which, upon information and belief, could have been treated at its early stages, by less invasive procedures but, had progressed so far that certain medical treatment options were no longer available. Further, by the time Plaintiff discovered the negligence and/or fraud of the Defendants, and each of them, her cervical cancer had progressed all the way to Stage IIIB cervical cancer.

Piomari

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

11. On or around February 17, 2017, Defendants . . . negligently treated Plaintiff in the course of terminating her pregnancy causing injury which led to severe complications including hospitalization and ongoing care.

12. As a result of Defendants' professional negligence Plaintiff was admitted to the Emergency Department at UCSD Hospital on or around February 17, 2017.

Reyes

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

10. As a legal result of the conduct of the defendants . . . Plaintiff . . . has suffered ongoing and disabling injuries, requiring hospitalization, additional surgical procedures, and ongoing evaluation and treatment . . .

12. As a further legal result of the conduct of the defendants . . . Plaintiff . . . has incurred and will continue to incur medical, hospital, healthcare, and related expenses. . .

13. As a further legal result of the conduct of the defendants . . . Plaintiff . . . was injured in her health and physical ability permanently, thereby causing diminishment of her earning capacity . . .

Richter

The 2022 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

11. On or about May 14, 2021, Defendant . . . negligently treated [Plaintiff] in the course of terminating her pregnancy, causing injury which led to severe complications including hospitalization and subsequent (and ongoing) medical care.

12. As a result of Defendants' professional negligence, Plaintiff was required to undergo emergency surgery . . . on or about August 11, 2021.

San Ramon

Liang

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found under San Ramon at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-s-to-z

Excerpt:

13. In or around late 2011, Plaintiff experienced bleeding during her early pregnancy. On or around December 9, 2011, Plaintiff was seen by doctors at Defendant Planned Parenthood, Shasta Diablo, in the City of San Ramon. Upon consent of the Plaintiff, Plaintiff was given abortion pill to terminate her pregnancy of around eight (8) weeks. Plaintiff made follow-up office visits at Defendant Planned Parenthood on December 12, 2011 and had ultrasound and other medical examinations taken to confirm termination of her pregnancy. She was then requested to make another office visit on the date of December

15, 2011 when she was again examined to confirm termination of her pregnancy. During the office visit of December 15, 2011, she was given additional abortion pills to take to terminate her pregnancy. Shortly after . . . Plaintiff started to experience excessive bleeding.

16. To stop the excessive bleeding, she was transferred by ambulance to another medical facility . . . emergency room for treatment . . .

21. . . . Plaintiff experienced more and more bleeding, pain and even stronger odor which was intense and noticeable by anyone around her. She was terrified and went to Asian Health Services Medical Clinic . . .

22. Upon examination, Dr. Yang removed around three to four gauges or cotton balls left unremoved in her vaginal area and already turned hard and inseparable . . .

Colorado

Colorado Springs

Byer

The 2013 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Colorado Springs at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/colorado

Excerpt:

12. Upon Plaintiff's condition that she would receive anesthesia for pain through an I.V. for which Plaintiff would pay an additional fee, Plaintiff agreed to the surgical abortion . . .

14. However, before the I.V. was inserted and before the Plaintiff received any anesthesia, the Planned Parenthood Doctor [name unknown] began the procedure . . .

15. At this time, Plaintiff immediately told the Planned Parenthood Doctor to stop and that she did not want to go through with the abortion procedure because she had not received any anesthetic. Plaintiff also informed . . . that she believed this to be a sign she should not go through with the abortion. The Planned Parenthood Doctor did not stop, despite Plaintiff's request . . .

17. The Planned Parenthood Doctor then proceeded to use the vacuum machines while Plaintiff was fully awake and had not received any anesthetic despite their agreement. Plaintiff was forced to feel the full pain of the procedure against her will . . .

24. Upon Plaintiff's return home, it was evident the pain medication did not work . . . After approximately two (2) days Plaintiff just barely had enough strength to make it to the Emergency Room at Penrose Hospital . . .

25. The medical staff at Penrose informed Plaintiff she needed an emergency D&C . . .

27. Plaintiff remained in the hospital for approximately two (2) to four (4) days due to her weakness from fever and loss of blood. Most D&C patients leave the same day, which is evidence of Plaintiff's severe injury from Planned Parenthood's negligent procedure.

Muzarek

The 2016 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Colorado Springs at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/colorado

9. On or about August 4th, 2016, [Plaintiff's mother] entered into a Planned Parenthood facility to seek out personal care.

10. Accompanying her on this visit was her 18-month-old daughter . . . While [Plaintiff's mother] was asked to answer intake questions by a staff member of Planned Parenthood, her daughter picked up and quickly started to ingest liquid material that was negligently left out near an exam table, easily accessible and within the reach of a small child.

11. The ingested substance, later identified as Potassium Hydroxide, is toxic, potentially lethal, and is an extremely basic substance that is used, amongst other purposes, to conduct abortions.

12. Prior to August 4th, 2016, Plaintiff was a healthy toddler with no physical, mental or social problems.

13. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants negligence in handling and storing a lethal chemical . . . Plaintiff suffered severe burns to her mouth, esophagus and stomach lining amongst other burn related injuries, causing her to have surgical intervention and a prolonged stay in the intensive care unit. In addition, Plaintiff is now forced to participate in extensive ongoing medical care, which will continue into the future.

14. Because of her injuries, Plaintiff receives sustenance through a feeding tube and has significant psychological damage.

Connecticut

Danbury

Lafo

The 2021 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Danbury at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/connecticut

Excerpt:

5. On February 10, 2020, the plaintiff . . . presented to the Danbury Planned Parenthood for an evaluation after she received a positive home pregnancy test.
6. During her visit . . . the defendant . . . performed a transvaginal ultrasound which she read to show there was no fetus and just an empty sac at 6 weeks and 3 days gestation.

7. As a result of her reading of the ultrasound the defendant . . . recommended a medical abortion for what she determined to be a non-viable pregnancy prescribing Mifeprex and Misoprostol which the plaintiff took as instructed.
8. On or about February 12, 2020, at approximately 3:00 AM, after experiencing severe cramping and discomfort, the plaintiff delivered a deceased but intact male fetus with a weight of 474.5 grams consistent with a 22 week gestation age into a toilet at her home.

Hartford

Thompson

The 2021 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Hartford at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/connecticut

Excerpt:

10. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned departures from the standard of care, the plaintiff suffered the following serious and severe injuries:
- a. Perforated uterus;
 - b. Perforated bowel;
 - c. Need for emergency hysterectomy;
 - d. Need for emergency bowel resection; and
 - e. Need for emergency unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy.

New Haven

Hackett

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint can be found under New Haven at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/connecticut

Excerpt:

3. At all times relevant herein, the defendant, Planned Parenthood of Southern New England . . . was located in New Haven, Connecticut . . .
4. On June 4, 2015, [Plaintiff] was seen at Planned Parenthood . . .
5. On June 18, 2015, [Plaintiff] returned to Planned Parenthood and Defendant . . . inserted an intrauterine contraceptive device (hereinafter referred to as “IUC” or “IUD”), known as Liletta, to prevent pregnancy. . .
7. On March 7, 2016, [Plaintiff] was seen at Planned Parenthood by Defendant . . . for an IUD check. Medical records from this visit document that the patient is “Happy with IUD, no menses, occasional spotting.” Defendant . . . charted that she performed

an examination of the female genitalia. Her notes of this examination include: “Cervix: no discharge per os or cervical motion tenderness and normal appearance and IUC string per os. Uterus: normal size and shape and mobile, non-tender, and no uterine prolapse” and “reassurance offered that IUD strings are correctly located and appropriate length.” . . .

8. On June 27, 2016, [Plaintiff] was seen at Planned Parenthood by Defendant . . . because she had been feeling sick and nauseous for a few months. [She] reported that she did a home pregnancy test which yielded a positive result. Defendant . . . documented that she performed an examination of the female genitalia. Her notes of this examination included: “Uterus: mobile, non-tender, normal shape, no uterine prolapse and enlarged (20 wk size).” An office pregnancy test rendered a positive result. And office ultrasound was performed and interpreted by Defendant . . . as “indeterminate for pregnancy location,” and questionable molar pregnancy. [Plaintiff] was sent to Hammers Imaging for a STAT ultrasound. The result was a “viable pregnancy of 31 weeks 3 days.” The estimated date of delivery was August 26, 2016 and no definite IUD was identified . . .

11. Defendant . . . deviated from applicable standards of care in one or more of the following ways:

a. She failed to perform a full, thorough, internal examination . . . at the March 7, 2016 appointment and had she done so she would have determined that [Plaintiff] was approximately 14 weeks pregnant at that time . . .

Washington D.C.

Butler

Filed February 12, 2008, settled February 24, 2009. Court documents can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/washington-dc

Excerpt from Complaint:

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

14. That within twenty-four (24) hours of her discharge from Defendant’s facility after the termination procedure, the minor Plaintiff . . . became very ill.
15. That on or about September 8, 2006, the minor Plaintiff . . . presented to the emergency room at Civista Medical Center with severe abdominal pain and peritonitis.
16. That a CT scan of the minor Plaintiff’s abdomen on September 8, 2006, showed a significant amount of bleeding in the abdomen with free air. Consequently, the minor Plaintiff underwent immediate emergency surgery to evacuate the large abdominal bleeding the day after the termination procedure performed by Defendant . . .

17. That during the surgery on September 8, 2006, it was discovered, intra-operatively, that the minor Plaintiff . . . had suffered the following injuries as a direct and proximate result of the termination procedure performed by Defendant . . . :
- a. severe abdominal bleeding;
 - b. severe vaginal injury;
 - c. severe injury to the cervix;
 - d. significant uterine perforation; and
 - e. a small bowel tear.
18. That a significant portion of the fetus that was allegedly removed from the minor Plaintiff . . . during the pregnancy termination performed by Defendant, was also found inside the minor Plaintiff's abdomen on September 8, 2006.
19. That the minor Plaintiff . . . is now infertile for the rest of her life due to the injuries sustained . . .

Note:

The petition states that plaintiff was 13 years old and became pregnant due to a rape. There is no indication in the petition that the Planned Parenthood staff collected evidence to help identify the rapist with DNA, and no further information on whether he was ever charged.

Delaware

The 2006 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Wilmington at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/delaware

Moore

Excerpt:

7. . . . an ultrasound was conducted and Plaintiff . . . was told she was under five (5) weeks pregnant and would not require a surgical abortion, which gave the impression that Defendant Planned Parenthood established an intrauterine pregnancy.

8. . . . Plaintiff . . . was given one (1) pill to be taken by mouth, instructed to go home and on the 17th of December, after having a prescription filled for additional pills, she was instructed to insert four (4) of the pills into her vagina and that she would cramp and bleed for the next seven (7) or eight (8) days producing loss of the baby.

9. On about January 5, 2005, Plaintiff . . . had a follow up visit with Defendant, Planned Parenthood, and at that time had her urine checked through use of a "dip test", and was subsequently informed . . . that she was no longer pregnant.

10. At the same time and place, Plaintiff . . . was given an ultrasound . . . and she was again assured that she was no longer pregnant and that the medical abortion had been successful.

11. By about January 7, 2005, Plaintiff . . . was having problems urinating, was bloated and began experiencing severe pain in her body, and especially in her back and stomach.

12. On about January 8, 2005, Plaintiff . . . was rushed to Kent General Hospital where she again underwent a urine test which showed positive for pregnancy and an ultrasound which confirmed that there was an acute ruptured ectopic pregnancy in her right fallopian tube diagnosed as ruptured right ampullary/corneal ectopic gestation with Hemoperitoneum (an effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity) requiring an emergency laparoscopy and surgical removal of the right fallopian tube (salpingectomy).

Illinois

Chicago

Castro

The 2019 Malpractice Complaint, and the recording of the 911 dispatch call for May 24, 2018, can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/illinois-chicago

Excerpt:

4. On May 24, 2018, [Plaintiff] was present at Planned Parenthood, 1200 North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, for the implantation of intrauterine contraception (“IUC”) . . .

9. . . . before the IUC procedure, a Planned Parenthood healthcare professional told [Plaintiff] that she may experience side-effects from the procedure, including, but not limited to, dizziness and cramping.

10. . . . shortly after the insertion of the IUC, [Plaintiff] experienced dizziness and informed the Planned Parenthood healthcare professional present at the time of the dizziness.

11. . . . following her complaints of dizziness [Plaintiff] was left alone and unmonitored. . . . while unmonitored, [Plaintiff] lost consciousness and fell off the table to the ground, striking her head and neck area, and resulting in a broken neck.

Massachusetts

Boston

Cullen

The full Malpractice Complaint, handwritten by plaintiff on a Civil Case Cover Sheet In 2012, can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/massachusetts

Excerpt:

In August of 2012, I . . . received a suction abortion at Planned Parenthood. 3 hours after leaving the clinic I was taken ch ambulance to Mass General Hospital in Boston. I was told the abortion had been done wrong. I had suffered extreme blood loss which had caused me to black out when I left the clinic. Due to losing consciousness after the abortion I fainted hit my head 2 times once in the front breaking 2 of my teeth and splitting by chin open. I needed 4 stiches in my chin which left a life-long permanent scar. I suffered a concussion, sprained neck, which has caused me to miss many days of work. I suffered from PTSD which has prevented me from going to Boston where the incident happened. I am permanently physically + mentally damaged due to this malpractice.

Davis

The 2019 Malpractice Complaint, Affidavit, and Offer of Proof can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/massachusetts

Excerpt from the Complaint:

9. On or about February 4, 2016, the plaintiff, then twenty-one (21) years old and of limited financial means, presented to . . . Planned Parenthood in Boston, Massachusetts for a first-term surgical abortion.
10. On or about that date, [the doctor] confirmed the ten (10) week gestational age of the pregnancy, performed the surgical abortion procedure with the assistance of ultrasound guidance (due to difficulty with dilation), then purportedly conducted a gross tissue exam of the removed products, declared the pregnancy “terminated” and discharged the plaintiff . . .
16. Neither [the doctor] or anyone else at Planned Parenthood ever advised the plaintiff that prolonged bleeding and severe abdominal pain/cramping could be a sign that she had RPOC [Retained Products of Conception].
17. During the days following the . . . procedure, the plaintiff suffered significant and continuous bleeding, abdominal pain and cramping.

18. Notwithstanding that Planned Parenthood had correctly recorded the plaintiff's phone number . . . neither [the doctor] or anyone else from Planned Parenthood ever called her to obtain her post-abortion status, or to schedule a follow-up appointment.
19. Moreover, the plaintiff's repeated phone call messages to [the doctor] and/or Planned Parenthood during the two (2) week period following her procedure were never returned.
20. Her debilitating symptoms having not resolved, and having received no reply . . . the plaintiff presented at the CHA Cambridge Hospital Emergency Department on/or about March 15, 2016 . . .
25. Her symptoms having not abated, the plaintiff ultimately presented at the MGH Emergency Department on April 4, 2016, where a gynecological consultation summarily advised the need for an US, which I turn revealed to the plaintiff, for the first time, that the abortion procedure at Planned Parenthood had resulted in substantial RPOC; the plaintiff received appropriate medical treatment at MGH and was discharged . . .
37. As a direct and proximate result of said acts and omissions of Planned Parenthood . . . the plaintiff suffered significant pain, mental anguish and disability, was deprived of a more favorable medical outcome, and suffered unnecessary hospitalization and medical expense.

Worcester

Casas

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint, Amended Complaint, and 2nd Amended Complaint can be found under Worcester at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/massachusetts

Excerpt from Second Amended Complaint:

5. On or about March 12, 2015, [the doctor] performed the first step in a two-sept abortion at the Planned Parenthood clinic in Worcester by softening the cervix.
6. This first-step placed Ms. Casas at risk for vaginal delivery of the fetus.
7. Neither the doctor] nor [the nurse], who discharged [Plaintiff] ever informed her that she was at risk for vaginal delivery of the fetus . . .
9. Later in the afternoon on the same day she was discharged, [Plaintiff] began experiences severe labor type pains and called Planned Parenthood looking for advice and instructions. [Plaintiff] was told by a nurse . . . to take the pain medication that she had been prescribed; she was not advised that she was at risk for a vaginal delivery and she was not instructed to seek medical attention.
10. [Plaintiff] called Planned Parenthood later that evening, after hours, and was connected to an unknown person acting as an agent, servant and/or employee of Planned Parenthood. [Plaintiff] again explained that she was having severe

stomach pains and again was advised to take the medications that had been prescribed to her. She was not advised that she was at risk for a vaginal delivery and she was not instructed to seek medical attention.

11. The following morning [Plaintiff] delivered the fetus in the bathroom of her home, causing her physical pain and severe emotional and mental trauma.

Michigan

Ann Arbor

Rygwelski

The 2017 Malpractice Petition can be found under Ann Arbor at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/michigan

Excerpt:

27. On September 25, 2014, Plaintiff . . . was admitted to PLANNED PARENTHOOD seeking confirmation of pregnancy and also because she was experiencing vaginal discharge and odor. Her pregnancy was confirmed but an ultrasound was not performed in order to assess viability and gestational age.

28. On October 1, 2014, Plaintiff . . . returned to PLANNED PARENTHOOD. A biopsy of her cervical tissue was performed and her specimen was sent to Quest Diagnostics for testing.

29. On October 3, 2014, the lab results indicated that the cervical tissue was a product of conception. The tissue was actually an endocervical polyp. Defendant . . . misdiagnosed Plaintiff's signs and symptoms as inevitable abortion. Defendant . . . wrongfully prescribed misoprostol and failed to perform an ultrasound to assess viability and gestational age of the fetus.

30. Plaintiff . . . did not pass any tissue after the first course of misoprostol.

31. On October 3, 2014, Plaintiff . . . was given a second course of misoprostol. No tissue was passed after the second course of misoprostol.

32. On October 7, 2014, Plaintiff . . . saw her primary doctor . . . After performing a physical examination, Dr. . . . discovered polypoidal tissue in her cervix that was consistent with an endocervical polyp. An ultrasound examination was performed at Dr. . . . 's office and it revealed a viable intrauterine pregnancy at 7 weeks and 2 days with an expected date of conception on May 19, 2015.

33. On October 10, 2014, Defendant . . . advised Plaintiff . . . that she should have a therapeutic abortion due to teratogenetic effects of misoprostol.

34. On October 20, 2014, Plaintiff . . . had an abortion performed by a third party.

35. Agents of PLANNED PARENTHOOD misdiagnosed Plaintiff . . . with an inevitable abortion. Agents of PLANNED PARENTHOOD should have performed an ultrasound to determine the status of the pregnancy and should not have prescribed misoprostol to a patient who desired to continue her pregnancy. As a result, Plaintiff's pregnancy was wrongfully terminated.

Nebraska

Lincoln

Roe

The 2007 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Lincoln at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/nebraska

Plaintiff uses Jane Roe as a pseudonym to protect her privacy.

Excerpt:

10. . . . Plaintiff was laid back on an examination table and her feet were placed up in stirrups. She then felt an injection into her cervix. The shot was painful and she cried out and told the attendants and Defendant [doctor] of the painful nature of the injection. Shortly thereafter, Plaintiff heard a suctioning sound and felt pressure in her uterus. Plaintiff immediately complained of excruciating pain and told [the doctor] that something was terribly wrong and to stop the procedure. Defendant refused. Plaintiff continued to complain of pain and continued to plead for the procedure to be stopped. Defendant . . . refused and continued moving the suctioning device in the Plaintiff's uterus. Plaintiff told Defendant . . . that the pain was unbearable. Rather than stopping the procedure or providing Plaintiff with pain medication, Defendant . . . told the Plaintiff, "We can't stop," and instructed the attendants to hold her down . . .

12. After the procedure, Plaintiff was in acute pain, nauseous, and bleeding from the vagina. A pad was placed over Plaintiff's vaginal area . . . Plaintiff was then asked to walk over to the recovery room. Plaintiff advised employees that she was in too much pain. She was then assisted to the recovery area . . . When Plaintiff continued to complain of pain, she was provided a heating pad. Plaintiff was not otherwise provided with additional medical treatment at that time . . . Plaintiff was given a prescription for 800 mg. Ibuprofen to be filled after she left the center . . .

14. . . . In attempting to get to the bathroom, Plaintiff passed out, fell to the floor, and suffered a seizure type event. Plaintiff was on the floor for approximately 10 to 15 minutes during which time Planned Parenthood's medical treatment of the Plaintiff consisted of placing numerous blankets on her because she was complaining of being cold . . . While on the floor, Plaintiff suffered a second seizure type event. Then Plaintiff, with assistance, was returned to one of the recliner chairs where she suffered a third seizure, this one more acute than the others with Plaintiff's body stiffening and her eyes rolling up into her head. Plaintiff's condition continued to deteriorate, and at 4:38 PM Lincoln Fire and Rescue was called . . .

16. At Bryan LGH East, Plaintiff underwent life-saving emergency surgery. During surgery, the hospital physician discovered that Plaintiff had suffered a catastrophic perforation of her uterus . . . [The doctor] had cut into and through the

sidewall of Plaintiff's uterus and had suctioned tissue from the surrounding area thereby ripping through uterine vessels and ligament . . .

18. Due to the "extensive nature of the trauma" . . . they performed an emergency hysterectomy . . .

19. Neither of the operating physicians had ever seen such extensive wounds to the female uterus and surrounding tissues . . .

20. . . . Plaintiff required multiple blood transfusions at the hospital. Her final blood loss was approximately 4 liters which is equivalent to 80 percent of the average woman's total blood volume.

21. Had she not received the emergency care of the paramedics and the life-saving care of the Bryan LGH medical team when she did, Plaintiff would likely have hemorrhaged to death.

COUNT I: NEGLIGENCE . . .

COUNT II: BATTERY

23. Plaintiff withdrew her consent when she told the Defendants she was in severe pain and ordered them to stop the procedure. By failing to heed the requests of the Plaintiff to stop, and by physically restraining her against her will, Defendants committed a battery upon the Plaintiff.

New Mexico

Albuquerque

Griego

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint and Amended Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-mexico

Suit: Tubal Ligation Causes Injury
by Olivier Uyttebrouck, *Albuquerque Journal*, December 15, 2012
(no longer on web)

Excerpt from article:

An Albuquerque woman alleges in a lawsuit that she required emergency surgery for a perforated bowel three days after she received a tubal ligation at a Planned Parenthood of New Mexico clinic.

Planned Parenthood and two physicians named in the lawsuit deny responsibility for the alleged injury.

Anathea Griego also contends she became pregnant seven months after receiving the tubal ligation, which is intended to make a woman sterile. She is expecting in January, the suit said . . .

Griego contends the physicians perforated her bowel when she received the tubal ligation on Aug. 29, 2011. She sought treatment for abdominal pain on Sept. 1, 2011, at the University of New Mexico Hospital, where she received emergency surgery.

New York

Albany

Alston

The 2022 Complaint can be found under Albany at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york



Lawsuit: Capital Region hospitals failed to help woman after botched abortion
by Rachel Silberstein, *The Times Union*, September 29, 2022

Excerpt:

An Albany woman is suing Upper Hudson Planned Parenthood and the Capital Region's largest hospital systems for allegedly neglecting to provide her medical care and guidance after a failed abortion – which she said resulted in weeks of pain, extreme blood loss and, eventually, a premature birth . . .

Alston encountered logistical challenges due to an unstable housing situation and likely racial bias, as studies show that women of color are far more likely (than white women) to experience life-threatening complications in pregnancy and have their medical concerns dismissed by physicians.



Albany woman sues three healthcare providers after botched abortion
by Tessa Bentulan, *News Channel 13, WNYT*, October 5, 2022

Excerpt:

Alston immediately called Upper Hudson Planned Parenthood to schedule an abortion.

“I thought everything done and said,” Alston said. “Days go by. I’m still heavily bleeding, pain in my stomach, just nauseous and just a lot of heavy bleeding.”

Her pregnancy had not terminated.

“Planned Parenthood had no process for checking to make certain that the suction abortion was successful,” said Lewis Oliver, Alston’s attorney.

Oliver said the next few months were agonizing . . .

Her whole ordeal is detailed in a 55-page lawsuit. It claims that just three weeks after her botched abortion, she went to her regular OB-GYN at St. Peter’s because of the continued bleeding and debilitating pain. Another test confirmed she was still pregnant at about 15 weeks. Planned Parenthood told her the bleeding, pain, and a positive test were all normal.



Botched Care and Tired Staff: Planned Parenthood in Crisis
by Katie Benner, *The New York Times*, February 15, 2025

Excerpt:

Alston was leaving her boyfriend when she learned she was eight weeks pregnant. In desperation, she got an abortion at a Planned Parenthood clinic in Albany, N.Y., and moved with her two daughters into a homeless shelter.

But something was clearly wrong. Several weeks after the procedure, she was still bleeding heavily and suffering from painful cramps. She took another home pregnancy test, and when it came back positive, the clinic staff assured her that they had seen the aborted fetus and there was nothing to worry about. It was only after she went to an emergency room that she discovered the problem: The baby was still in her womb.

Twelve weeks after the failed abortion, Ms. Alston went into labor and delivered a baby who quickly died.

Ms. Alston filed a malpractice suit against Upper Hudson Planned Parenthood, one of several complaints about patient care at the New York clinic that women have brought to her lawyer, Louis B. Oliver. “Planned Parenthood provides a very important area of medical care,” Mr. Oliver said. “But I speak out and have sued them because even disadvantaged people deserve good care.”

Hineman

The 2024 Complaint can be found under Albany at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

2. [Plaintiff] had a relatively normal childhood, despite struggling with the effects of her then undiagnosed Asperger’s syndrome. Notably, she never felt any discomfort with her gender or expressed any desire to be a different gender. However, as she entered into her teen years, [she] began dealing with significant mental health issues. [She] began to suffer from anxiety and major depressive disorder, social exclusion disorder, self-harm, and passive suicidal ideation. Despite seeking professional help, her mental health spiraled into a point of crisis.

3. . . . When she told her mental health providers that she was adopting a transgender identity, they unquestioningly “affirmed” this suddenly onset new identity, without conducting appropriate mental health evaluations or offering [her] appropriate psychological counseling. They would eventually encourage her to pursue life-altering cross-sex hormones and even a double-mastectomy of her healthy breasts.

4. [Plaintiff]’s mental health struggles, however, continued to persist and worsen. But convinced that gender transition was the only thing that could fix her, a mere week after switching her identity from agender to transgender male, she went to Upper Hudson Planned Parenthood, where, after a single, roughly thirty-minute visit, she was prescribed life-altering cross-sex hormones . . .

5. As [Plaintiff] continued to pursue her gender transition, she ultimately sought “top surgery,” or an unnecessary removal of her healthy breasts, all the while cheered on by her supposed mental health providers. Settling on the cheapest option she could find, [Plaintiff] had a double mastectomy performed on her. It was almost immediately thereafter that she experienced profound regret and realized that transitioning was not resolving her mental health issues but was in fact worsening them . . .

Parker

The 2018 Complaint can be found under Albany at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

21. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants represented to Plaintiff that the medical care . . . would be safe and did not at any time pertinent thereto disclose or discuss with her the risks, benefits, and/or alternatives to the care or treatment provided . . . including but not limited to the risks, benefits, and/or alternatives of conducting one or more diagnostic tests, evaluations, and/or surgeries, and of the use of a particular implant device . . .

23. Plaintiff would not have consented to the medical care . . . if she had been advised of the risks . . .

24. A reasonably prudent person would not have consented to the medical care . . . if he or she had been presented with the reasonably foreseeable risks . . .

26. The aforementioned failure to provide informed consent was a direct and proximate cause of the serious and personal injuries sustained by the Plaintiff.

27. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff required further medical care . . . and endured severe pain and suffering.

Bronx

Hernandez

The 2022 Complaint can be found under Bronx at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt:

3. During her first visit to Planned Parenthood, Plaintiff complained of abnormal bleeding and pain as a result of her pregnancy.

4. Upon administering care, and performing an ultrasound, Defendants recognized that Plaintiff did not currently have a normal intra-uterine pregnancy . . . As Defendants even noted in their medical records, and told Plaintiff, there was a possibility that she was having an ectopic pregnancy . . .

5. Yet . . . Defendants did not perform any further testing to confirm in order to provide the proper treatment. Instead, Defendants simply sent Plaintiff home . . .

6. After Defendants failure to provide adequate medical care, Plaintiff began experiencing even more severe pain and bleeding, causing her to re-visit Defendants' office within two days and multiple more times over the following two weeks. Each time, Plaintiff inquired with Lake about whether she should go to the hospital. And, each time, Lake told her "no, she did not need to at this time."

7. Finally, after over two weeks of severe pain and multiple visits to Defendants' office, another one of Defendant's employees called Plaintiff and told her that she should go to the hospital.

8. Accordingly, Plaintiff immediately went to the hospital, Stony Brook . . . After evaluating her, the doctors determined that one of Plaintiff's fallopian tubes had already ruptured and she was experiencing internal bleeding. Given the potential risks of fatality, Plaintiff was rushed into emergency surgery. Thankfully, the doctors at Stony Brook were able to save her life but she permanently lost one of her fallopian tubes. This places Plaintiff's plans of having more children in the future in jeopardy.

Mitchell

The 2014 Complaint can be found under Bronx at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt:

26. That by reason of the foregoing, the plaintiff . . . was severely injured and damaged, rendered sick, sore, lame and disabled, sustained severe nervous shock and mental anguish, great physical pain and emotional upset, some of which injuries are permanent in nature and duration, and plaintiff will be permanently caused to suffer pain, inconvenience and other effects of such injuries; plaintiff incurred and in the future will necessarily incur further health care facility and/or medical expenses in an effort to be cured of said injuries; and plaintiff has suffered and in the future will necessarily suffer additional loss of time and earnings from employment . . .

32 . . . the defendant failed to inform the plaintiff as to the exact nature and extent of plaintiff's condition and failed to inform the plaintiff as to the risks, complications, consequences and danger of the care . . . and further failed to inform the plaintiff as to the possible alternative methods of treatment applicable to the plaintiff's condition.

33. That had the plaintiff known of the foregoing nature and extent of the conditions and risks . . . and had the plaintiff known of the possible alternate methods of treatment applicable to the plaintiff's condition, the plaintiff would have chosen other necessary, required, and alternative methods of treatment so as to have avoided serious injury . . .

Brooklyn

Meese

The 2012 Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt:

10. That the defendants . . . undertook and agreed to render medical care to the Plaintiff . . . on or about January 7th, 2011 continuing through January 20th, 2012 and for other times prior and subsequent thereto.

11. The defendants . . . were negligent in the care rendered . . .

12. As a result of the foregoing, the plaintiff was rendered sick and disabled, suffered injuries, pain and mental anguish, was compelled to seek medical care, was forced to undergo additional medical procedures/treatment, incurred expenses and was permanently injured and disabled.

Hempstead

Breslin

The 2014 Complaint can be found under Hempstead at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

47. . . . on or about October 3, 2011 through and including May 13, 2013, the defendant Planned Parenthood of Nassau County . . . undertook to and did perform, render and/or provide medical, diagnostic and/or technical examinations, evaluations, care . . . to the plaintiff . . .

49. As a proximate result of the foregoing, the plaintiff . . . was caused to and did suffer and sustain severe and serious personal injuries of a physical, emotional and mental nature; severe and serious conscious pain and suffering, had been rendered sick, sore and lame . . . incurred medical and other expenses, was unable to peruse her usual vocations, and will cause her eventual death.

66. A reasonably prudent person in [Plaintiff's] position would not have consented to the procedures and treatments as undertaken by the defendants . . . and would have instead elected other procedures and/or treatments.

67. As a result . . . were done without [Plaintiff's] informed consent.

Calder

The 2023 Complaint can be found under Hempstead at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

114. On or about April 9, 2022, Plaintiff . . . was admitted to Defendant Plann ed Parenthood Hempstead . . . [for] signs and symptoms that were consistent with ectopic pregnancy.

115. . . . Defendant Planned Parenthood . . . failed to properly and timely diagnose and treat [Plaintiff's] ectopic pregnancy . . .

121. On or about April 21, 2022 and/or April 22, 2022, [Plaintiff's] ectopic pregnancy resulted in the rupture of and/or loss of utility of her fallopian tube in which the ectopic pregnancy was located.

D'Avanzo

The 2017 Complaint can be found under Hempstead at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

34. Contrary to accepted standards of medical treatment, the defendants . . . Planned Parenthood . . . performed a procedure for the termination of pregnancy, negligently and improperly a dilation and curettage, failed to properly remove the products of conception . . . failed to take steps to ensure that the products of conception had been removed . . . failed to send the biologic material removed . . . for analysis and pathological examination . . . failed to properly examine plaintiff, failed to properly perform repeat examinations; failed to properly perform sonograms on plaintiff; failed to determine that plaintiff had an ectopic pregnancy . . . failed to properly schedule follow-up visits for plaintiff; failed to order and perform appropriate diagnostic and laboratory tests for plaintiff, and were otherwise negligent . . .

DeBrosse

The 2020 Complaint can be found under Hempstead at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

82. The above medical care, diagnosis, treatment and services rendered to Plaintiff . . . were rendered negligently . . . in failing to timely diagnose breast cancer; in failing to order ultrasounds . . . in causing plaintiff to be diagnosed with pathology suspicious for cancer on February 28, 2018; in causing plaintiff to be diagnosed with cancer via biopsy on March 7, 2018; in failing to properly communicate; in failing to properly evaluate and treat her medical condition . . . in failing to document all treatment provided to Plaintiff; in failing to give proper care in allowing adequate time to observe the Plaintiff; in failing to properly diagnose and treat the Plaintiff's true medical condition . . . in misdiagnosing the Plaintiff's condition; in failing to advise the Plaintiff of the risks, hazards and complications attendant to the medical and/or surgical procedures performed; in failing to use and employ the best medical and surgical judgment in the treatment of the Plaintiff herein; in failing to timely refer the Plaintiff for a specialist's opinion and second opinion . . .

83. By reason of the above, Plaintiff . . . has sustained severe injuries, pain, agony, suffering, disability, hospitalization, pain and suffering, surgery, as well as severe conscious pain and suffering.

Manhattan

Malpractice suits in which the patient died – Owens and Buchanan – are covered under patient deaths in Chapter 4.

Burton

The 2006 Complaint can be found under Manhattan at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt:

78. That on or about the 21st day of September, 2004, the Defendant . . . improperly handled the post-operative care of Plaintiff at PLANNED PARENTHOOD, resulting in injuries, including but not limited to, a uterine perforation, need for surgical intervention, hematoma and a permanent left leg neuropathy.⁴

79. That during all of the procedures and treatment rendered to the Plaintiff, the Defendants departed from acceptable standards of medical care to the Plaintiff.

80. That the Defendants caused Plaintiff to sustain serious injuries, including but not limited to, a uterine perforation, exploratory laparotomy, repair of a uterine perforation, infection, and a lumbosacral plexus neuropathy

Cox

The 2014 Complaint can be found under Manhattan at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt:

14. The Defendants failed to properly and timely assess, diagnose, and treat an ectopic pregnancy.

15. The Defendants failed to perform, review and interpret proper and timely diagnostic testing, including, but not limited to sonography and laboratory tests.

16. The Defendants failed to properly and timely treat the ectopic pregnancy medically . . .

21. As a result of the Defendants' negligence and malpractice, [Plaintiff] suffered . . . serious, severe, and permanent personal injuries, had and will continue to have severe conscious pain and suffering, had to undergo surgery that in the absence of negligence would have and should have been unnecessary, lost a fallopian tube, damage to reproductive system, suffers a decreased chance of conceiving, carrying and delivering a baby, suffers scar tissues/adhesion formation, abdominal scarring and related injuries, the risk of further scar tissue formation and related injuries, emotional injuries and sustained general and special damages.

Pusey

The 2017 Complaint can be found under Manhattan at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt:

15. That the defendants PLANNED PARENTHOOD . . . were negligent and committed malpractice in performing surgery in a negligent manner; in negligently perforating the uterus; in negligently lacerating, traumatizing and injuring the left uterine artery; in negligently causing massive hemorrhage and shock; in rendering negligent post-operative monitoring, care and treatment; in failing to exercise proper supervision

. . .

14. That by reason of the foregoing, the plaintiff was proximately caused to sustain severe and permanent personal injuries, pain, suffering loss of enjoyment of life, mental anguish, cosmetic disfigurement, economic and pecuniary damages.

Richards

The 2005 Complaint can be found under Manhattan at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt:

13. That on or about April 8, 2004, plaintiff was admitted to SUNY Downstate Medical Center where she was diagnosed with a right ruptured ectopic pregnancy and was required to undergo a diagnostic laparoscopy, exploratory laparotomy, evacuation of hematoma, right partial salpingectomy, and lysis of adhesions.

14. That defendants departed and deviated from good and accepted gynecological and obstetrical practice in the care and treatment rendered to plaintiff and that as a result of the negligent and careless treatment rendered to the plaintiff, plaintiff sustained serious injury and was required to undergo hospitalization and procedure and, upon information and belief, further hospitalizations and procedures may be required . . .

16. That defendants were negligent and careless . . . in failing to adequately test and exam plaintiff and diagnose an ectopic or tubal pregnancy . . .

17. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiff sustained severe and serious personal injuries; was caused to suffer severe physical pain and mental anguish as a result thereof; and many of the injuries are of a permanent and lasting nature; that plaintiff was confined to bed and home and hospital as a result thereof; and was incapacitated from attending to her usual duties and activities.

Thompson

The 2021 Complaint can be found under Manhattan at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york-city

Excerpt from Complaint:

11. That at all times mentioned herein defendants . . . were negligent in failing to follow good and accepted medical and surgical practices . . . in failing to properly consult the plaintiff's chart and/or medical records; in failing to properly diagnose plaintiff's condition; in failing to timely and properly perform surgeries . . . in negligently perforating plaintiff's uterine; in failing to use the proper surgical tools; in failing to properly examine plaintiff, especially plaintiff's uterus . . .
12. That as a result . . . plaintiff was caused to sustain severe and permanent personal injuries including uterine injuries, bowel injuries, nerve injuries, pain and suffering, medical expenses, loss of enjoyment of life, pain and suffering and other damages.

Massapequa

The 2025 Malpractice Complaint can be found under Massapequa at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

17. That commencing on or about July 29, 2024, the plaintiff was a patient of, and under the care and treatment at a Planned Parenthood clinic . . . for treatment, an IUD removal and IUD insertion/placement.

18. That the defendants . . . were negligent and committed malpractice . . . in failing to timely and properly test, care for, observe, administer to, diagnose and otherwise treat the plaintiff; in failing to treat the plaintiff in accordance with the proper and accepted standards of medical care and treatment; in deviating and departing from the good and accepted standards of medical and surgical care and practice in the manner in which the insertion was performed and in the failure to timely diagnose and treat the conditions and complications that developed; in carelessly and negligently placing an IUD in the body of the plaintiff; in carelessly and negligently perforating the uterus during the IUD procedure; in failing to timely and properly diagnose that the plaintiff was suffering from a perforated uterus; in failing to notice, realize and/or recognize the fact that the uterus had been perforated after the IUD insertion; in failing to examine the plaintiff's uterus pre-insertion; in failing to perform a bimanual exam; in failing to utilize the proper methods and techniques of IUD insertion; in failing to timely and properly diagnose that the plaintiff was suffering from a perforated uterus; in failing to remove the IUD after it had perforated the uterus; in failing to remove the IUD after it had perforated the uterus; in failing to timely and properly request and/or refer the

plaintiff to a specialist in the appropriate fields of medicine; that as a e further consequence of the failure to properly insert the IUD, and the failure to properly measure the uterus and recognize an abnormal measurement, the IUD migrated to the pelvis and the plaintiff was required to undergo surgery to remove the malposition device; and in violating the applicable laws, rules, statutes and regulations in such cases made and provided; and the defendants were otherwise careless and negligent and failed to act in a reasonable and acceptable medical manner.

New Rochelle

Baker

The 2019 Poor Person Order PSLR 1101(d) can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt handwritten by plaintiff in the form:

10. Briefly stated, the facts of my case are as follows:

Nerve damage, and permanent cervix damage. Painful intercourse, abdominal pain, and vaginal bleeding. Pain and suffering. Discomfort, and delay in work and daily activities.

Newburgh

Sampson

The 2018 Complaint can be found under Newburgh at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

30. That at all times hereinafter mentioned, including on or about January 14, 2016 and March 24, 2016, and prior and subsequent thereto, the defendant PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF THE MID-HUDSON VALLEY, INC. d/b/a NEWBURGH HEALTH CENTER . . . was/were negligent, careless, unskillful and committed acts and omissions which constituted medical negligence and medical malpractice in connection with the medical, gynecological and obstetrical care rendered to plaintiff, in the following manner: in deviating from good and accepted medical practices which were prevailing in the community; in failing to undertake and administer proper gynecological and obstetrical care; in failing to properly and adequately diagnose pregnancy; in failing to properly and adequately perform a pregnancy test and in failing to timely act upon same; in failing to timely recognize, heed, appreciate and act upon the plaintiff's

complaints, signs and symptoms; in failing to timely recognize, heed, appreciate and act upon signs of pregnancy; in failing to timely refer the plaintiff for prenatal care and diagnostic testing; in failing to undertake and administer proper prenatal care and diagnostic testing and practice; in negligently administering contraindicated medications and/or chemical agents; in administering medications and/or chemical agents in excessive and/or contraindicated dosages; in negligently administering Depo Provera birth control without testing the plaintiff for pregnancy and while plaintiff was pregnant; in failing to obtain and/or arrange for the necessary and indicated specialist consultations; in failing to timely undertake and administer proper examinations and testing; in failing to assign and provide competent medical staff or to supervise its medical staff; and by other negligent acts and/or omissions; and by all of the foregoing did thereby proximately cause the severe injuries and conditions and associated direct complications and pain and suffering sustained and suffered by the plaintiff.

Patchogue

Fitsimmons

The 2021 Amended Complaint can be found under Patchogue at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

Note: This is brought by the administrator of an estate, which is why “decedent” is referred to. However, because there are several defendants and Planned Parenthood is only listed as one of them, and because neither the nature of the medical condition nor how the alleged malpractice led to the death are stated in the Complaint, we are including this under Malpractice Suits and not putting it under Patient Deaths – unless further information shows it’s warranted to put it in the more severe category.

47. On or about July 1, 2014, plaintiff’s decedent presented to defendant PLANNED PARENTHOOD with certain signs, symptoms, and complaints.

48. On and between July 1, 2014 and August 1, 2017, plaintiff’s decedent received regular and continuous medical care and treatment from defendant PLANNED PARENTHOOD for the aforesaid certain signs, symptoms, and complaints . . .

62. As a result of the negligence, malpractice, and wrongdoing of the defendants as aforesaid, and without any fault on the part of plaintiff’s decedent contributing thereto, plaintiff’s decedent was caused to sustain serious, severe, and permanent personal injuries, and has suffered physical pain and mental anguish, and an untimely death.

Queens

Taraskovic

The 2020 Complaint can be found under Queens at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

18. The above medical care . . . were caused by the carelessness and negligence, negligent acts and/or omissions, medical malpractice and surgical malpractice of Defendants . . . in performing a dilatation and curettage despite no uterine pregnancy being seen on ultrasound; in failing to schedule and perform follow up testing . . . in failing to assure proper follow-up knowing that there was questionable indication of intrauterine pregnancy; in failing to schedule and perform HCH level testing within 24-72 hours of the procedure; in failing to properly communicate; in failing to establish a differential diagnosis; in failing to establish a proper differential diagnosis; in failing to diagnose ectopic pregnancy; in failing to treat ectopic pregnancy . . .

Smithtown

Thomas

The 2007 Complaint can be found under Smithtown at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

This is a medical malpractice action wherein the plaintiff . . . alleges that during the performance of a second trimester abortion on April 18, 2009, the defendant, Planned Parenthood Hudson Peconic, Inc., by its staff, negligently perforated her uterus, resulting in her having to undergo a hysterectomy and suffer other permanent injury.

Ms. Thomas testified that she went to the West Islip Planned Parenthood on about April 15th or 16th 2009 for an abortion of her third pregnancy, had a blood test and applied for health insurance which covers the procedure and a three month period thereafter. She was referred to the Smithtown Planned Parenthood on April 18, 2009, as she was told she was too far along in her pregnancy to take the pill for the abortion at the West Islip Planned Parenthood office. She believed she was about 11 or 12 weeks pregnant. When she arrived at the Smithtown location, she showed the staff her 10 and filled out some paperwork for insurance . . .

She then had a sonogram and was advised that she was about thirteen and a half to fourteen weeks pregnant. Thereafter, she had some blood work performed . . . she went into a room where she was seen by [the doctor] and a nurse who gave her some pills to soften her uterus or cervix . . . She was placed on a table, and an intravenous was started. She then felt [the doctor] insert a "metal thing" into her vagina. When she started to feel a sharp pain, she told the doctor to stop, but he advised her that the procedure was already started and that he could not stop. She testified that shortly after that, the doctor advised her that there was "just a minor complication," and that he was calling Stony Brook Hospital. The next thing she knew, the paramedics were at her side. When they moved her she felt a gush of blood. Upon arrival to Stony Brook University Hospital, she was given a partial hysterectomy . . .

Dorival

From a 2011 court order dismissing another defendant from the case, which can be found under Smithtown at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

The medical records of Planned Parenthood reveal that on January 17, 2001, plaintiff presented to the office for an abortion, which was performed. However, after the procedure, plaintiff developed uterine atony and persistent vaginal bleeding which required transfer to a hospital for further treatment.

Spring Valley

Acocella

The 2011 Complaint can be found under Spring Valley at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

23. Defendant . . . was negligent in the care rendered . . . in failing to heed or appreciate the significance of the signs and symptoms exhibited by Plaintiff; in improperly prescribing medication; in improperly administering medication . . . in failing to timely refer Plaintiff to specialists, in failing to take a proper medical history of the Plaintiff; in failing to properly test the Plaintiff prior to prescribing, administering, and/or providing medication the Plaintiff . . .

28. Defendant . . . failed to disclose and/or inform Plaintiff of the risks associated with the medication . . . and of the alternatives thereto and the reasonably foreseeable risks and benefits association therewith as a reasonable medical practitioner under similar circumstances would have disclosed, in a manner permitting said Plaintiff to make a knowledgeable evaluation.

29. A reasonably prudent person in Plaintiff's position who had been fully informed would not have undergone the treatment . . .

West Seneca

Ford

The 2020 Complaint can be found under West Seneca at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

18. That upon information and belief, Plaintiff . . . did seek and received medical care, treatment and/or services from Defendants . . . on or about January 11, 2019, at Planned Parenthood - West Seneca Medical Center . . . for care and/or treatment pertaining to her pregnancy . . .

26. That . . . they failed to properly observe, monitor and evaluate Plaintiff . . . despite their awareness that her uterine wall had been pierced during the aforementioned medical procedure and her complaints of extreme pain, discomfort, cramping, heavy bleeding and inability to and/or difficulty walking, dizziness, and nausea thereafter; failed and omitted to timely order or perform studies including but not limited to an ultrasound; failed and omitted to properly treat Plaintiff . . . despite their awareness that her uterine wall had been pierced during the aforementioned medical procedure and her complaints . . . failed and omitted to administer adequate pain control medication during and after the aforementioned medical procedure; failed and omitted to perform proper and timely tests, examinations, procedures, in giving medical care to the Plaintiff . . . ; failed and omitted to timely transfer Plaintiff . . . to another facility capable of rendering a higher level of care and/or diagnostic imaging; failed to observe and address Plaintiff's continuing complaints . . . and otherwise failed to properly monitor Plaintiff's symptoms and other vital signs . . .

29. As a result of the Defendants' failure to render reasonable care and to meet good and accepted standards of practice in their care, treatment and services . . . Plaintiff . . . sustained severe permanent, personal and emotional injuries, to which the full extent of each is not presently known, including but not limited to . . . damage to her urine wall . . . All injuries claimed and sustained are permanent.

White Plains

Austin

The 2020 Complaint can be found under White Plains at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

FIFTH: Plaintiff . . . was a patient of defendants at various times from on or about March 3, 2020 to on or about March 8, 2020 . . .

EIGHTH: Defendants . . . were negligent and careless in the medical and surgical care and treatment of plaintiff . . .

NINTH: As a result of the aforementioned, plaintiff . . . sustained severe and serious personal injury, conscious pain and suffering, mental anguish, emotional distress, psychological trauma and loss of enjoyment of life, all of a permanent nature . . .

TWELFTH: Defendants failed to inform plaintiff of the risks, hazards and alternatives connected with the treatment rendered, so that an informed consent could be given.

THIRTEENTH: Reasonably prudent persons in plaintiff's position would not have undergone the treatment utilized if fully informed of the risk, hazards and alternatives connected with the treatment.

FOURTEENTH: The failure to adequately and fully inform plaintiff of the risks, hazards and alternatives of the treatment utilized was a proximate cause of plaintiff's injuries.

FIFTEENTH: As a consequence of the foregoing, there was no informed consent to the treatment utilized.

Jane Doe

The 2021 Complaint can be found under White Plains at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/new-york

Excerpt:

49. On May 4, 2020, Defendant . . . prescribed the two-medication regimen of Mifeprex and misoprostol to terminate Plaintiff's pregnancy.

50. Plaintiff did not sign the required Patient Agreement Form, or any other form.

51. Defendants failed to conduct a physical exam of any type on Plaintiff, let alone a bimanual pelvic exam or abdominal exam.

52. Defendant failed to conduct an ultrasound on Plaintiff.

53. Plaintiff began her regimen of Mifeprex and misoprostol on May 4, 2020.

54. That evening, Plaintiff began experiencing painful cramping and pressure.

55. Plaintiff went into full labor in the early morning hours of May 5, 2020.

56. Plaintiff experienced extreme and painful accelerated changes to her body, including a vaginal laceration or tear, as the delivery progressed.

57. At approximately 3:00 am, while sitting on the toilet, Plaintiff gave birth to a fully formed, stillborn baby boy named J.T.

58. Plaintiff was shocked and traumatized when she saw the lifeless, fully-formed baby in the toilet covered in mucous, blood, and the placenta.

59. The next morning, Plaintiff advised Defendants about the ordeal. Plaintiff described the size of J.T.'s body to the Defendants. She described his size as the length of her forearm, not including his legs. Defendant . . . repeatedly asked whether the body was the size of a fist, but Plaintiff and her mother corrected her.

60. Instead of directing Plaintiff to the nearest emergency room, and despite knowing that J.T. was a fully-formed baby, Defendants directed Plaintiff to bring J.T. across county lines to Dr. [the doctor] at the White Plains Center for examination of both J.T. and herself.

61. At the White Plains Center, [the doctor] performed an ultrasound and physical exam on Plaintiff and also examined J.T.

62. Defendants determined that J.T.'s length and femur size were consistent with that of a thirty-three to thirty-six week old baby.

63. Defendants advised Plaintiff that they would dispose of J.T., further upsetting Plaintiff and her family.

64. Plaintiff, just hours post-partum and in shock, was made to wait for many hours at the White Plains Center.

65. Defendants told Plaintiff not to call law enforcement.

66. Plaintiff refused to allow Defendants to dispose of J.T. and a family member contacted law enforcement authorities for assistance.

67. Defendants made misleading statements to law enforcement, including the indisputably untrue statement that Plaintiff was "examined" and that Plaintiff decided on her own to bring J.T. across county lines.

68. J.T. was taken to the Westchester County Morgue.

69. J.T. was a fully formed and otherwise healthy baby.

70. Plaintiff had no intention of aborting a near-term baby, did not consent to the termination of a near-term baby, and would not have aborted a near-term baby or any baby after her first trimester.

71. An autopsy was performed on J.T. on May 7, 2020.

72. The cause of J.T.'s death was determined to be a "medically induced termination of pregnancy of a 30-week fetus."

73. As a result of Plaintiff's ordeal, she has endured significant stress, trauma, emotional anguish, physical pain, including laceration and an accelerated labor and delivery unaided by medication, lactation, soreness, and bleeding.

Pennsylvania

Norristown

McNamee

The Complaint can be found under Norristown at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/pennsylvania

Excerpt:

8. On or about August 1, 1999, plaintiff . . . underwent a pap smear . . . performed at Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania . . .

10. The aforementioned pap smear was misread and misreported . . .

15. Between the calendar year 1999 and the ultimate diagnosis of cervical cancer, plaintiff presented to Planned Parenthood . . . on numerous occasions for gynecologic examinations . . .

16. On or about August 1, 2000 . . . Plaintiff complained to the health providers from Planned Parenthood . . . of bleeding, particularly post coital bleeding and bleeding

[not] in conjunction with her normal menstrual cycle. Despite these complaints, the healthcare providers from Planned Parenthood did not perform diagnostic tests and studies designed to rule out cervical cancer . . .

21. On or about October 5, 2002, plaintiff underwent biopsy of her cervix. The biopsy revealed invasive squamous carcinoma . . .

23. Following her diagnosis, plaintiff underwent debilitating surgery as well as debilitating chemoradiation. As a result of her cancer and the delayed diagnosis, plaintiff required debilitating, painful and disfiguring surgical procedures and adjuvant therapies . . .

31. Plaintiff's cancer was misdiagnosed by all of the defendants.

Philadelphia – Castor Street

Matalski

The 2016 Complaint can be found under Philadelphia – Castor Street at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/pennsylvania

Excerpt:

1. In November of 2004, Pfizer the manufacturer of Depo-Provera Contraceptive Injection (hereinafter “Depo-Provera”) released a 22 page report containing detailed information related to Depo-Provera . . .

3. The report contains a detailed “black boxed warning,” about loss of bone density on the first page, which should be relayed to the patient . . .

43. According to the chart, Ms. Mastalski, then 29 years old, had already been taking Depo-Provera (a/k/a “depo shot”) as a form of birth control for more than 2 years . . .

46. On August 16, 2010, Defendants knew or should have known that Ms. Mastalski had been receiving the Depo-Provera injection beyond the time recommended by the manufacturer.

161. She received her sixteenth injection of Depo-Provera on March 22, 2014 . . .

167. On June 19 2014, Ms. Mastalski underwent a DEXA scan . . .

170. The interpretation states: “Abnormal DEXA study. The lowest T-score in the central DEXA is -2.8. There is severe osteoporosis with highly increased risk of fracture.” . . .

179. On December 9, 2014, Ms. Mastalski had an x-ray of her right foot which revealed a fracture of the right fourth proximal phalynx . . .

184. Defendants' failure to timely consider, diagnose and treat Ms. Mastalski caused her to develop severe osteoporosis and fractures.

Philadelphia – Locust Street

Allen

The 2009 Complaint can be found under Philadelphia – Locust Street at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/pennsylvania

Excerpt:

7. On or about May 26, 2007, Defendant Planned Parenthood by and through its agents . . . evaluated the Plaintiff and partially performed the abortion.

8. Thereafter . . . Defendants discharged Plaintiff, despite the fact that the abortion was not complete . . .

10. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff was improperly and inappropriately treated by the Defendants despite the availability of Plaintiff's test results and screening . . .

16. As a direct and/or proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Plaintiff has experienced excruciated pain . . . a necessity for extended care and/or treatment, embarrassment, mental anguish and/or humiliation as well as out of pocket expenses.

Reading

Matos

The 2021 Complaint can be found under Reading at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/pennsylvania

Excerpt:

7. On or about September 10, 2018, plaintiff was treated at defendant Planned Parenthood for the insertion of an IUD . . .

11. Planned Parenthood, as a national purveyor of birth control advice and treatment, knew, or should have known of the defects in the MIRENA® device . . .

14. Plaintiff was not provided with the risks of the procedure prior to the insertion of the IUD.

15. Subsequently plaintiff developed intense headaches and severe abdominal pain and accordingly sought treatment at Reading Hospital.

16. On January 10, 2019, a pelvic ultrasound was preformed which revealed the IUD was mal-positioned. It lay in the posterior uterine myometrium and extended close to but not definitely through the posterior serosa in the body of the uterus . . .

18. On March 4, 2019, plaintiff underwent IUD removal.

19. Plaintiff continued to suffer from severe abdominal pain.

20. However, following the procedure, plaintiff continued to suffer from pain including chest pain . . .

22. On April 23, 2019, plaintiff presented to Reading Hospital complaining of shortness of breath and nausea and vomiting. Initial evaluation was suggestive of congestive heart failure and possible community acquired pneumonia.,

23. While at Reading Hospital plaintiff's condition worsened with a concern for myocarditis. As a result on April 25, 2019, plaintiff was transferred to Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia.

24. Plaintiff was an inpatient at Jefferson from April 25, 2019 until May 4, 2019 having been discharged with congestive heart failure.

Texas

Austin

Foster

The 2012 Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/texas-austin

Excerpt:

4.1 On November 20, 2009, Defendants administered Plaintiff a drug known as Cytotec/Misoprostol ("Cytotec") for cervical dilation. Not only has the FDA not approved this drug's use for cervical dilation, but in fact the manufacturer expressly prohibits its use for that purpose. This is not an example of "off-label" use, but rather is in direct contravention to the labels set forth by the manufacturer.

4.2 The true risks of this drug were not adequately explained. Instead, the consent form merely stated that possible side effects include nausea, vomiting, fever, hot flashes, chills, diarrhea, headache, dizziness, tiredness and back pain.

4.3 In fact, the true risks as stated by its own manufacturer include uterine rupture, uterine bleeding, uterine perforation, severe vaginal bleeding, retained placenta and pelvic pain . . . If those risks were in fact disclosed, no reasonable woman would then choose to use it. Furthermore, it was not necessary to administer this drug to Plaintiff due to previous pregnancies and deliveries and it was therefore negligent to administer it to her.

4.4 As a result of being improperly administered this drug and without Plaintiff's informed consent, on November 23, 2009 Plaintiff thereafter presented to Seton Hospital with severe uterine cramping and severe vaginal bleeding. Retained placenta was ultimately found, a known risk of Cytotec. The administration of the drug caused subsequent surgeries and additional damages . . .

Houston

The 2011 Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/texas-houston-stafford

Excerpt:

9. Plaintiff . . . was treated by Defendant Planned Parenthood on May 19, 2009. During this visit, staff . . . prescribed the intrauterine contraceptive device manufactured by Defendant Bayer, Mirena. Staff of Planned Parenthood implanted this device . . . Over the next several months, Ms. Gonzalez developed symptoms such as rashes, hair loss, rapid weight loss, weakness, muscle deterioration, and chronic pain. She returned to Planned Parenthood, but the staff failed to diagnose the cause of such symptoms and failed to remove the Merena device. On December 3, the Merena device was removed. In late December, Ms. Gonzalez was again hospitalized, and later diagnosed with systemic lupus, caused by the product and/or the implantation process.

Washington DC

Butler

The 2008 Complaint and 2009 Settlement can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/washington-d-c

Excerpt from Complaint:

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

14. That within twenty-four (24) hours of her discharge from Defendant's facility after the termination procedure, the minor Plaintiff . . . became very ill.

15. That on or about September 8, 2006, the minor Plaintiff . . . presented to the emergency room at Civista Medical Center with severe abdominal pain and peritonitis.

16. That a CT scan of the minor Plaintiff's abdomen on September 8, 2006, showed a significant amount of bleeding in the abdomen with free air. Consequently, the minor Plaintiff underwent immediate emergency surgery to evacuate the large abdominal bleeding the day after the termination procedure performed by Defendant . . .

17. That during the surgery on September 8, 2006, it was discovered, intra-operatively, that the minor Plaintiff . . . had suffered the following injuries as a direct and proximate result of the termination procedure performed by Defendant . . . :

- a. severe abdominal bleeding;
- b. severe vaginal injury;
- c. severe injury to the cervix;
- d. significant uterine perforation; and
- e. a small bowel tear.

18. That a significant portion of the fetus that was allegedly removed from the minor Plaintiff . . . during the pregnancy termination performed by Defendant, was also found inside the minor Plaintiff's abdomen on September 8, 2006.

19. That the minor Plaintiff . . . is now infertile for the rest of her life due to the injuries sustained . . .

Note:

The petition states that plaintiff was 13 years old and became pregnant due to a rape. There is no indication in the petition that the Planned Parenthood staff collected evidence to help identify the rapist with DNA, and no further information on whether he was ever charged.

QR Codes to Website Pages

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.com

Home Page



United States Page



Explanations & Lists

