15. The parties stipulate that the attached document entitled “Definitions” may be referenced by all medical doctors in the case, including Dr. Constantine Murphy. The parties further stipulate that witnesses may have the document with them when testifying on the stand if they choose to do so.

**NOTE:** The attached document is not meant to be an exhaustive list of all medical terminology referenced in the materials exchanged in discovery. Other medical terms can only be defined if it is permissible to do so under the MRMT. See also Questions 27 and 29. However, where a deposition or exhibit references a term that has been defined in the document, the definition provided constitutes the full extent of a witness’s ability to offer testimony regarding that medical term.
1. **Midazolam** - is a short-acting drug in the benzodiazepine class used for treatment of acute seizures, moderate to severe insomnia, and for inducing sedation and amnesia.

2. **Lidocaine** - is a common local anesthetic and antiarrhythmic drug. Lidocaine is used topically to relieve itching, burning and pain from skin inflammations.

3. **Ephedrine** - is a sympathomimetic amine commonly used as a stimulant, appetite suppressant, concentration aid, decongestant, and to treat hypotension.

4. **Clonazepam** – is a benzodiazepine drug having anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant, and hypnotic properties. Clonazepam has a slow onset with a peak four hours after ingestion. It has high effectiveness rate and low toxicity in overdose but, as most medications, it may have drawbacks due to adverse reactions including paradoxical effects and drowsiness.

5. **Trazodone** - is an antidepressant of the serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) class. Trazodone also has anti-anxiety (anxiolytic) and sleep-inducing (hypnotic) effects. Trazodone has considerably fewer prominent anticholinergic (dry mouth, constipation, tachycardia) and sexual side effects than most of the tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs).

6. **Atrial fibrillation** - very rapid uncoordinated contractions of the atria of the heart resulting in a lack of synchronism between heartbeat and pulse beat.

7. **Myocardial failure** – heart attack.

8. **Flomax/Tamsulosin** is a selective Alpha 1 receptor antagonist that has preferential selectivity for the Alpha 1A receptor in the prostate versus the Alpha 1B receptor in the blood vessels. When alpha 1 receptors in the bladder neck and the prostate are blocked, this causes a relaxation in smooth muscle and therefore less resistance to urinary flow. Due to this the pain associated with BPH can be reduced.

9. **Valium/Diazepam** - commonly used for treating anxiety, insomnia, seizures including status epilepticus, muscle spasms (such as in cases of tetanus), restless legs syndrome, alcohol withdrawal, benzodiazepine withdrawal and Ménière's disease. It may also be used before certain medical procedures (such as endoscopies) to reduce tension and anxiety, and in some surgical procedures to induce amnesia. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative, skeletal muscle relaxant, and amnestic properties. Adverse effects of diazepam include anterograde amnesia (especially at higher doses) and sedation, as well as paradoxical effects such as excitement, rage or worsening of seizures in epileptics. Benzodiazepines also can cause or worsen depression. Long-term effects of benzodiazepines such as diazepam include tolerance, benzodiazepine dependence and benzodiazepine withdrawal syndrome upon dose reduction.

10. **Ativan/Lorazepam** - is a high-potency, short- to intermediate-acting, 3-hydroxy benzodiazepine drug that has all six intrinsic benzodiazepine effects: anxiolytic, amnesic, sedative/hypnotic, anticonvulsant, antiemetic and muscle relaxant. Lorazepam is used for the short-term treatment of anxiety, insomnia, acute seizures including status epilepticus and sedation of hospitalized patients, as well as sedation of aggressive patients. Lorazepam also has abuse potential; the main types of misuse are for recreational purposes or continued use against medical advice. Its sedative-hypnotic and anterograde amnesia properties are sometimes used for criminal purposes. Long-term effects of benzodiazepines include tolerance, dependence, a benzodiazepine withdrawal syndrome, red eye, and cognitive impairments which may not completely reverse after cessation of treatment; however, for most patients, cognitive impairment is not severe. Withdrawal symptoms can range from anxiety and insomnia to seizures and psychosis.