

EXECUTIONERS

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Abortion doctors fail to call ambulances



I'm the doctor here, I'll make the decisions

An Alabama woman died following her abortion by abortion doctor Tommy Tucker. Canadian Business and Current Affairs report, *Why doctors are fleeing the carnage* (11/21/94), stated that Tucker canceled an ambulance that was summoned by one of his staff, and had the girl brought to a back room so she **"would not disturb the other clients."**

One nurse testified that she,

"sent for the abortionist to come back in the room. **There was a lot of panic, a lot of confusion. We were running around, trying to resuscitate her, trying to do everything we could to stabilize her.** And the other patients that were waiting to have abortions were in the very next room.

When the doctor walked in the room, he got angry, because we were making so much noise. He told me to get that patient out of the room and take her to the back recovery room so the other patients could not hear her or us. I took her to the back recovery room. I stayed with her and did everything I could do to stabilize her, but then she started bleeding.

She was bleeding uncontrollably, I couldn't stop it. I ran back to the doctor and I said, 'You've got to help me. She's bleeding and I don't know what to do.' He said to take her to the examining room, examine her, find out why she's bleeding and stop it. 'It's that simple.'

When the doctor found out that I called the ambulance, he was furious. He canceled the ambulance. He told me, "I'm the doctor here. I'll make those decisions. We cannot send this patient to the hospital in this condition. They'll hang us. Now try to stabilize her. And I did. I tried. At this point she couldn't talk. She was in such serious condition that all she could do was just look at me with very frightened eyes -- just look at me. And I tried so hard to help her. **Blood was just pouring out of her like a faucet and I couldn't stop it.**

So I ran back to him and said, **'Please help me. If you don't help me she's going to die.'**

He said, 'Fine. Call the ambulance. I have a plane to catch.' And he left the building. I called the ambulance. It took twenty minutes for them to get to the clinic. During that twenty minutes I realized that I was not a doctor and it scared me to death to realize that I was put in that position -- that I let myself be put in that position -- to try and save a life that I was not qualified to try and save.

So they transported her to the hospital.

I felt relieved that she was just gone and that the responsibility had been taken off of me. I then received a phone call from the hospital, which informed me that she had died.

At that point I started having nightmares. Every time I would close my eyes I would see her face. The guilt and the anger that I was experiencing was overwhelming, it almost destroyed me."



Immoral, unprofessional, dishonorable

The Clarion Ledger's article, Ala. suspends indefinitely Miss. abortion doctor (12/18/04) concerns abortionist Malachy Dehenre, being investigated by two state authorities. In Alabama, the state ruled that Dehenre was unavailable to patients after abortions.

Amazingly in two of the cases, the abortionist asked paramedics to wait or use a rear entrance to transport a patient, wasting valuable time.



Dehenre then went to Mississippi where he again received disciplinary actions for abortion related injuries. He told the board that he was "sorry" and said this about the Alabama incidents,

"I was thinking, 'I didn't do anything wrong.' The patient was in trouble, and I sent her to the hospital."

In December 2004, the Medical Licensure Commission of Alabama indefinitely suspended Dehenre's medical license ruling that Dehenre's conduct in four cases from 2000 to 2003 was

**"immoral, unprofessional or dishonorable
and that he endangered his patients through**

gross malpractice."

In 2005 Mississippi ruled that he could not seek reinstatement of his license until he was reinstated in Alabama.

No hospital privileges? No problem

A freedom of information act received by the Democrat-Gazette for the article, *LR abortion doctor twice reprimanded by board, files show* (02/26/92), indicated that in 1988 Arkansas abortionist Curtis Stover who operates an abortion clinic was reprimanded for "**grossly negligent or ignorant malpractice**" for performing abortions without hospital privileges or an adequate back-up physician."



An 06/17/88 article in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, *Medical Board reprimands operator of abortion clinic Dr*, reported that on a 9-to-1 vote the Medical Board directed Stover to arrange for a physician who could be called in emergency cases. One complaint against Stover centered on an abortion patient who showed up unsupervised at a hospital emergency room after developing complications.

Patient lays dying, abortionist gets a hem

According to an Associated Press article: *Abortion clinic owner target of probe*, police noted that Arizona abortionist, John Biskind became angry when the clinic staff interrupted his lunch after they noticed patient, Lou Ann Herron's, condition was deteriorating.

Clinic employees told police she, "**suffered in a recovery room for three hours, bleeding heavily and complaining of numbness.**"

The judge in the case, carefully instructed the jury that a finding of manslaughter would mean that **Biskind "must have been aware of a substantial risk to his patient and consciously disregarded the risk"** or that **"Biskind's conduct would cause the death."**

News reports indicated that the woman bled to death after Biskind punctured her uterus. Reports stated that Biskind was paged later in the day as concern about the woman increased.

Biskind responded, **"Well, what do you want me to do? Call 911."**

The reports went on to state that at one point Biskind testified to leaving the clinic to go to his tailor while the abortion patient lay bleeding.

Prosecutors also blamed Stuart-Schadoff, the clinic administrator charging that she didn't schedule a registered nurse for the clinic on the afternoon of the abortion patient's death and later delayed a call to 911 after Herron's condition deteriorated.



During an interview for 20/20's report, A woman's right, a woman's risk (03/8/99), Theresa Jensen, a Medical Assistant recounted the conversation in the recovery room between the staff,

"What should we do?"

And she said, **"I don't know. What should we do?"**

And I said, **"I don't know either."**

She told 20/20 that the patient was, **"laying in a thickness of blood. Bleeding heavily from the waist down, to her toes. She lay there like that for three hours."**

It was then, according to the police report, another assistant went to get Biskind, who was having his lunch. Jensen continued, **"She came back to me, and she said, 'He's (the abortionist) mad. He didn't want to be disturbed.' And then, as the day went on, Lou Anne didn't get any better. When the last abortion was performed, the doctor punched out. He left."**

Finally, another medical assistant insisted on calling 911, according to the police

report, over the objections of the clinic administrator. The attorney for the woman's family stated, **"There's a hospital right across the street. They chose not to call the ambulance, not to call 911, when they knew she was in jeopardy."**

Paramedics were ultimately summoned by clinic staff and stated that they found the woman lying on blood-drenched sheets. She had apparently already been dead for some time.



Abortionist John Biskind arrested

Prosecutors convinced the jury to convict abortionist Biskind of manslaughter because Biskind left the clinic and then refused to return even after being told that Herron had no pulse. Herron was left bleeding at the clinic for three hours and by the time paramedics were summoned to the clinic Herron had lost 2 to 3 liters of blood nearly the total of her body. Biskind was sentenced in May of 2001 to five years in prison.

Jensen told 20/20 that, **"We were told that if anybody asks what happened to say that it didn't really happen, it's just a lie that the protesters made up."**



Below is a portion of the 911 Call:

911 Dispatcher: 911. What is your emergency?

Clinic worker: Well, one of our patients is unconscious. She's lost quite a bit of blood and she's pale.

911 Dispatcher : Is she breathing OK?

Clinic Worker: No, she's not.

911 Dispatcher: OK, do you have oxygen on her?

Clinic Worker : No, we don't.

911 Dispatcher : Do you have oxygen available?

Clinic Worker : Hmm. Can we get it on? I don't know if we have any in there. Could we have you come to the side doors, right on 10th street, and try not to use no sirens?

And don't bleed all over the upholstery

The LA Times story, *State board charges doctor with negligence in botched abortions (7-2-1993)*, recounts a lawsuit detailing the injury of a women who received an abortion from abortionist **Saihd S. Halil** alleged that when the patient began hemorrhaging after the botched abortion that Halil sent her to a nearby hospital by car, rather than ambulance. The doctor at the ER testified that that the woman should have been taken to the hospital by ambulance paramedics.

He stated that Halil's failure to call an ambulance indicates a "**total disregard for the patient's life and safety.**"

Court shuts down clinic, abortionist flees



As several Los Angeles Times articles show, *Handful of abortion clinics put poor at risk for the record* (04/05/98) and *Abortion patient's death shows license system flaws* (03/21/95), abortion will remain a place that attracts the worst in the medical field.

These articles use the case of San Diego abortionist Suresh Gandotra, who fled the country after the District Attorney filed manslaughter charges against him following the death of one of his patient's to show just how dangerous walking into an abortion clinic can be.

What you don't know can hurt you, like the fact abortionist Gandotra had no hospital admitting privileges at any facility. Not that he would let a detail like that stand in the way of making a profit. However, you would think he would know where the hospital was located.

After he botched an abortion on a patient, Gandotra failed to immediately call an ambulance. In fact, according to the Medical Board's court filing, the abortionist asked for directions to the hospital by car, and planned on sending the patient in a car to the hospital despite her deteriorating condition.

He was told to summon an ambulance immediately. He tried to request a private ambulance, but failed so he finally called 911. Due to the abortionist's delays, Paramedics didn't arrive until over an hour later, at which time, **they found the woman bleeding, in cardiac arrest and with no pulse. The woman bled to death.**

Gandotra remains at large.

[Here is the warrant information current as of 10/2006 from the San Diego Sheriff's website:](#)

PERSONAL	
Last: GANDOTRA	Date of Birth: 04/17/1949
First: SURESH	Height: 5' 07"
Middle:	Weight: 140 lbs.
Sex: Male	Eyes: Brown

Race: Other		Hair: Brown	
WARRANT			
Last address:	ANAHEIM, CA		
Warrant Nbr:	CD112385-001	Primary Charge:	<u>PC187(A)</u>
Warrant Type:	Arrest	Type of Crime:	FELONY
Date of Issue:	05/14/2004	Bail Amount:	NO BAIL
Court of Issue:	San Diego Municipal	Court Appearance:	MANDATORY

25 minute delay for abortion ambulance

According to the Los Angeles Sentinel's article, *Family Files Abortion-Related Wrongful Death Suit* (11/8/95). The attorney of a woman, who died from an abortion she received in LA, stated **"We are claiming negligence by the clinic staff who were not present when she began vomiting and ultimately delayed 20-25 minutes before calling for emergency help."**



Clinic owner kills woman with abortion

The Orange County Register printed an excerpt of an Orange County California grand jury hearing that outlines the prosecution's case against abortion clinic owner, Alicia Ruiz-Hanna. Hanna was charged with killing abortion patient Angela Sanchez during a botched abortion. Hanna was not a licensed physician, but she performed the abortion on the unsuspecting woman anyway. This appeared in the 08/24/93 article, *Clinic owner prevented 911 call, aide says*.

As Sanchez lay dying in the next room, Hanna, wrestled the phone away from a

receptionist who was trying to dial 911. Receptionist Irasema Mendoza testified:

"I told her to call the paramedics. I took the phone to call the paramedics but Alicia grabbed it away from me and hung up. She told me not to call them because I was going to get her into problems."

The women died at the clinic and when relatives of the dead woman arrived to pick her up, they witnessed Hanna **stuffing the dead woman's body into the trunk of her car.**

Abortion doc charged with manslaughter

According to a press report in the Press Enterprise titled, Enterprise Plea changed to guilty in abortion case: *An agreement to a lesser charge is reached as the murder trial was about to begin* (04/06/00), California abortionist Bruce Steir, pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter rather than go to trial on a murder charge. The case was filed after abortion patient Sharon Hamplton, 27, bled to death following an abortion Steir performed on her.



According to the news report, clinic employee Nancy Myles testified that as abortionist Steir was performing the abortion, he **"gave her an unusual, almost indescribable look -- then said, 'I think I pulled bowel,"** meaning he had perforated Hamplton's uterus and grabbed some of the bowel through the tear.

Myles testified that Steir said he would call 911 if he had "pulled bowel." However, he continued to work for a few minutes more and then said, "I think I got it," the Times reported. Hamplton was placed in the recovery room, and Steir left the clinic to catch a plane back to his home in San Francisco.

Prosecutors contend Hamplton **"was unstable; unable to walk on her own; complaining of pain; pale, shaky and throwing up,"** but Steir did nothing more to help her. The bleeding woman was put in a wheelchair and brought to her

mother's car for the drive home. By the time they got home, Sharon Hamplton was dead.

Steir and the owner of the clinic, Joseph Durante, settled a wrongful-death lawsuit brought by Hamplton's family for more than \$1 million in November 1998, according to the Press-Enterprise. Neither Steir nor Durante admitted liability for Hamplton's death.

Steir was charged with manslaughter in the case. Those within the pro-choice community called the criminal charges for the women's death and Steir's negligence "political".

One pro-choice website, Access: The Womens Health Rights Coalition, defends the killer by stating this,

"Although legal abortion is remarkably safe, it is not entirely without risk, and uterine perforation is a rare but anticipated complication. Sharon Hamplton's death, though incredibly tragic, did not merit murder charges. Several mechanisms exist to protect the safety of patients, including civil litigation, malpractice insurance and peer review of providers. At worst, the appropriate charge in a case like this would be criminal negligence. To charge Dr. Steir with murder requires a belief that he knowingly and willfully put Hamplton's life in danger, something difficult to imagine of a man who has worked tirelessly for many years providing abortions to women all over California."

They fail to blame Steir for leaving the patient while she was bleeding.



Sharon Hamplton, prior to her death, with her three year old son Curtis

Baby's head left inside woman

In an article titled, *Woman dies after abortion; Moreno clinic doctor has been under probe* (12/19/69), the Press Enterprise reported a 34-year-old patient underwent an abortion to terminate a 15- to 17-week pregnancy and that the abortionist,

Bruce Steir, was unable to determine if he had removed the entire fetus.

He then allegedly discharged the patient without informing her of this fact or arranging appropriate follow-up care. Two days later, the patient was admitted to Physician's Community Hospital with a fever, severe abdominal pain and nausea.

Physicians discovered a perforated uterus and performed a hysterectomy. In addition, Doctors removed a fetal skull found protruding through a rent in the uterus.



Bruce Steir

An abortion cattle call

According to the Associated Press story, Family of woman who died at abortion clinic files lawsuit (606/25/03), a lawsuit against a Los Angeles Planned Parenthood (PPLA) and abortionist Mark Maltzer alleged that the abortion doctor:

"worked so quickly, recklessly and negligently pulling out sharp body parts of the dead patient, Diana Lopez' 19-20 week-old unborn infant that severe, irreparable damage was done."

The suit also alleged that Maltzer failed to accompany Lopez to the hospital, nor did he speak with doctors there or with the Lopez family after she died. Planned Parenthood denied the allegations, as did Maltzer, according to court papers.



In a prepared statement, Martha Swiller, acting president and CEO of PPLA, said,

"Everyone at Planned Parenthood Los Angeles feels tremendous sympathy for this woman's family and we share their grief," adding, "While abortion is extremely safe, this is a tragic reminder that, as with all medical procedures, some risk does exist."

Judy Lopez said her sister's children, 5-year-old Frank and 3-year-old Fabian, are now living with their grandmother, aunt, uncle and cousins in their two-bedroom Huntington Park home.

Why Maltzer, whose practice is in Sacramento, was working in the Los Angeles abortion facility is not clear. Jack Schuler, the Lopez family's attorney suggested the motive was financial.

"They get the clinics to do all the prep work, then they line the patients up in a cattle call. They never see the patient until just before surgery, and then spend five or six minutes with the patient and are on to the next one."

Abortionist waits three hours to call ambulance

The Hartford Courant reported, abortionist Steven I. Weber was investigated when he waited three hours to call an ambulance for a patient whose womb he had accidentally punctured during a routine abortion at his office. The woman lost her uterus and nearly died.



Woman dies and lawsuits fly

Delaware veteran abortionist Mohammad Imran who boasted in court of having performed "**tens of thousands of abortions**" was sued for a botched abortion.

According to court testimony, while aborting the child of Gracealynn T. Harris in 1997, Imran allegedly punctured Harris' uterus and failed to call an ambulance. The nursing staff at the clinic did not check Harris' vital signs and discharged her in a wheelchair because she was too weak to walk, according to testimony. According to a medical examiner, Harris she later died at home of massive internal bleeding.

The jury found Imran medically negligent in his care the dead women and awarded her family \$2.2 million. But Imran's insurance company did not pay the nearly \$1 million for which the doctor was responsible.

So the abortionist sued the National Women's Health Organization Inc., which operated the clinic where he worked stating that they set up his insurance coverage with Security Trust Insurance Limited. Imran's attorney, Andrew Ahern, said the doctor later found out that the now-defunct British Virgin Islands-based company was never licensed to sell insurance in Delaware or anywhere in the United States. Ahern argued that the least the clinic could have done was to make a phone call to see whether the insurance company was licensed to operate in Delaware. Imran did finally settle with the Harris family and he continues to practice medicine and do obstetrics work in New Jersey.



Cries and excessive bleeding, just another day

The Associated Press reported that a lawsuit filed against the Delta Women's abortion clinic stated,

"Though she was bleeding and crying out in agonizing pain from O'Neill's botched procedure, O'Neill neither rushed her to a hospital nor called an ambulance for assistance."

The woman's mother later took her to a local hospital.

Abortion staff seemed to be very confused

The Washington Post's story, *2 Tragedies Raise Doubts About Suitland Clinic; Abortion Patient, Left Paralyzed, Files Suit (8/13/90)*, recounts the case of a woman left paralyzed after her abortion.

Paramedic Kimberly Dixon, called to the scene, said in a statement that she observed clinic workers trying to give CPR and they **"seemed to be very confused and did not seem to know what they were doing."**



Did that sound funny or was it just me?

While performing an abortion in 1990 on a patient "B.J." Missouri abortionist Scott Barrett perforated her uterus. Instead of calling an ambulance, Barrett carried B.J. to her car and asked the woman's friend to drive her to a hospital while a nurse held her head in her lap.

According to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (*An abortionist's trial of tragedy records detail botched operations that; finally brought state action 08/02/92*) the state commissioner found that:

"The degree of damage that Barrett caused to B.J. was almost unheard of. Barrett was utterly oblivious to the fact that he was suctioning B.J.'s abdominal organs out of her body. Then, having nearly eviscerated his patient and with her clearly in critical condition, he sent her to the hospital in a private car during rush hour. By the time she reached the operating table, she was moments away from bleeding to death. A more egregious example of incompetence and gross negligence is difficult to imagine."



When seconds count, don't choose an abortionist

According to an article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, *Woman's Death Under Scrutiny* (04/30/97), abortionist Robert Crist faced questions concerning the death of a 22-year-old woman, Nicole Williams at a St. Louis abortion clinic.

The woman had been given the local anesthetic, Lidocaine, and Vasopressin -- an anti-bleeding drug -- for the five-minute procedure.

Seconds before completing the abortion, Crist noticed *"something was wrong with Williams' breathing"* and ordered his staff to call 911. While waiting for an

ambulance, oxygen was administered to Williams and resuscitation efforts were performed.



But questions arose about the ambulance response time -- 12 minutes -- and whether a faster arrival would have saved Williams' life. At the time of the 911 call, no city ambulances were available, so city dispatchers called a private service which serves as a backup. The clinic placed the initial call at 2:05 pm. City dispatchers then called Gateway, a private ambulance service, at 2:08 pm, and the ambulance arrived in the parking lot of the clinic at 2:17 pm, but was too late to save the abortion patient.

It's really bad when PP says you got problems

You must be hitting new lows when Planned Parenthood turns on you. The Kaiser Network's State Reports, Brigham's Profile (10/3/96) was quoted in a news report questioning a new abortion clinic's opening.

The Lancaster New Era (*Abortion clinic to open here?* 02/28/03) reported that in 1991, Nancy Osgood, then executive director of Planned Parenthood of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania visited an abortion clinic operated by abortionist Steven Brigham, after hearing horror stories from his patients.

Osgood, publicly voiced concerns that Brigham's abortion clinic failed to meet certain medical standards and employed questionable business practices.

Osgood noted **the clinic accepted jewelry, watches and IOUs from patients for payment for abortions.**

In addition, Kaiser reported that Planned Parenthood of Lancaster Co. organized a "widely publicized" consumer advisory **"warning women that Brigham's ads were misleading."**

Planned Parenthood exec. dir. Nancy Osgood said, **"He was advertising an all-female staff, low fees and sonograms. But he didn't have sonograms. The fees were low for a first- trimester abortion, but way, way high for later ones. And he had no hospital agreement for back-up."**

These concerns raised by Planned Parenthood had no apparent effect on Brigham's practice as an October 25, 1994 Morning Call news article (*N.J begins hearing about abortion doc*) points out.

Abortionist Steven Brigham faced scrutiny when an abortion he performed went wrong.

According to the news report the state of New Jersey alleges a patient began hemorrhaging during an abortion procedure and **it was hours before Brigham called an ambulance to rush her to a hospital** where she had to have a hysterectomy.



The state did discipline Brigham, but later restored his license. It should also be noted that Brigham has had disciplinary actions taken against his license in several other states including New York.

Abortion Death in New York

At the Y&P Medical Clinic in New York, an unsuspecting woman entered this abortion clinic, and never walked out again. Abortionist Abram Zelikman allegedly left the clinic while this poor woman was in recovery from an abortion. Unfortunately the abortion was so bad, it resulted in her death. A friend who was present at the clinic testified that she pleaded with the clinic staff to call paramedics once she noticed her friend's bloodied body and poor vital signs, while she lay bleeding after the abortion.

Her friend stated to reporters, **"I felt if I hadn't been there they would have wrapped her dead body and thrown it in the garbage."**

New York Newsday, 7/9/89



Abortionist abandons injured patient

According to NY State department of health: BPMC 97-70, New York abortionist Mark Binder performed an abortion on a woman which went horribly wrong.

During the procedure it became obvious that the patient needed hospitalization. Binder did not have privileges at any hospitals in the local area. According to state reports, he called local ambulances and asked to transport the woman out of the area. The ambulances told him that they would only transport to the nearest facility.

Instead of taking the bleeding woman to a local hospital, he told her to get dressed, placed some pads under her and put her in her husband's car. He placed a non-medical employee in their car, and told them to follow behind him as he drove in his own vehicle. The husband of the woman asked Binder for his cell phone, in case of an emergency, but he refused to give it to him.



Testimony indicates that, while the woman continued to bleed the abortionist then drove them to a hotel rather than directly to the hospital. Binder went into the hotel and met with a female companion using over twenty precious minutes. He finally came out of the hotel with a woman and told the couple to follow the woman to the hospital, **then he abandoned the couple and went on to another clinic where he was scheduled to work.**

Lies, lies and more lies

New York abortion doctor Ming Kow Hah, was disciplined for a number of cases involving his abortion patients. Medical Board reports state that in one case he failed to "immediately transfer the patient to the hospital when he realized he had lacerated her uterus." (NY Office of professional discipline: Order # 11953)

Once the EMS team did arrive, he attempted to direct the ambulance to another hospital rather than the one that was the closest to the clinic. He did not adequately inform EMS personnel of the procedure he had performed and he proceeded to lie about the entire situation to authorities.

New York Newsday reported (Danger Cited In Suspension Of Queens Doc, 11/17/90) that Hah had been suspended by the state health commissioner, who cited a number of actions by Hah, including the following event April 24, 1990:

"Patient A" nearly bled to death and needed an emergency hysterectomy after Hah botched an abortion that should have been done in a hospital, if at all."

The fetus was six months old, and could have survived, but Hah told Patient A the fetus was dead before he operated. Hah tore Patient A's uterus and bladder, dismembered the fetus, then waited nearly two hours before calling the Emergency Medical Service.

Hah also lied to EMS workers, saying he had merely tied the patient's tubes. **He left "a normal 24-27 week fetal brain and skull" in the patient's abdomen.**



911 not called in abortion injury

In New York, a woman was rushed to the hospital after an abortion she received at a free standing abortion clinic, according to a report by the NY Daily News, *A near fatal abortion botch* (6/30/96).

Police show only an anonymous call was made to the police station, rather than 911, to report the woman's need for assistance. Police point out that a 911 call would have summoned a fully equipped ambulance rather than patrol cars with no medical staff. One reason for this supposed mix-up is that calls to 911 are recorded and can be used as evidence in court.



Clinic waited 25 minutes to call 911

"They took something from my kids I can't never give them back."

Those were the words the husband of a dead abortion victim told to the news magazine show 20/20 (A woman's right, a woman's risk, 03/08/99), after Moishe Hachamovitch performed an abortion on his wife, Tanya Williamson resulting in her death. Hachamovitch operated a chain of abortion clinics across the country and was involved in four abortion-related deaths prior to this story.

Hachamovitch's New York City abortion facility, Gynecological Surgical Services, that Tanya Williamson chose for her "safe/simple" abortion procedure, used an Internet site to draw patients from all over the Northeast, advertising having done more than 100,000 abortions, with radio commercials. In addition, the abortion clinic had big yellow page ads from Boston to Washington promising one of the lowest fees in the area.

Tanya Williamson went to that clinic for what should have been a fairly routine, safe abortion procedure. However, she did not survive that day.

The family's lawyer, told 20/20 that to keep the assembly line of abortions moving that day, the general anesthetic was administered to Tanya with a series of shortcuts and without standard monitoring equipment.

And to make matters worse, his lawyer says, no one was adequately prepared to handle an emergency. **"So she went into arrest. Her blood pressure was**

inaudible, and her respiration stopped."

Help was one minute away at the hospital across the street. However, reports show that 911 wasn't called for at least 25 minutes. Tanya Williamson, 35, died Sept. 7, 1996 after suffering cardiac arrest following her abortion.



Abortionist calls boyfriend instead of ambulance

According to case # BPMC 03-156 of the State of New York's Department of Health, in December of 2000, abortionist Joel Novendstern performed an abortion on a patient who was 23 weeks pregnant. He used the dilation and evacuation abortion method and began the abortion at 10:00a.m. During the procedure he suspected he had perforated the woman's uterus. He transferred the woman to recovery and told the clinic nurse to monitor her for bleeding.

The woman complained that she was in " **a lot of pain,**" so they did a sonogram and according to medical board reports it "**demonstrated that the fetal calvarium, 5.8cm was in the abdomen under the liver which meant there had to have been a perforation in the uterus.**"

Knowing that a perforation should be transferred immediately to the hospital, the abortionist failed to call an ambulance, it was now 11:02am. Instead he tried to rouse the patient and tell her of the problem. She was extremely groggy from the operation with excessive blood loss, and she could not comprehend his statement.

Still refusing to call an ambulance, the abortionist called the woman's boyfriend into a private office of the clinic and told him there had been a complication and the girl needed to be transferred to the hospital. The boyfriend suggested the clinic call the woman's mother, so they did. He instructed the clinic nurse to prepare the woman for transfer in a private car.

The recovery room nurse then removed the woman's intravenous line. At no time did the abortionist, the nurse, or the clinic inform the boyfriend nor the woman's mother that this was an emergency. The woman was loaded into a private car and the abortionist nor his staff accompanied her. She left the clinic at 11:20 and did not arrive to the hospital until 11:55 am.



Quick, what's the number for 911?

In the New York Daily News June 30, 1996 article, *A near fatal abortion botch, abortion patient*, Jian-Qing Zhu recounted the horror of her botched abortion and the pain and agony she endured. She remembers that, in searing pain, she hemorrhaged on an examining table in the Chinese Woman's Clinic in Chinatown. After the abortion she returned to the abortion clinic with severe complications, but the abortionists assured her that nothing was wrong.

After a third week, when Zhu's face was so swollen that her husband couldn't recognize it, she returned to the abortion clinic again complaining of complications. Two supposed doctors that she thought were licensed, Eugene Schwalben and Ting Deng had performed her abortion. As it turned out, Schwalben was licensed and Deng was not.

When she returned the third time, Schwalben wasn't there.

"When I walked in, Dr. Deng looked surprised, and asked me, 'What's wrong? How can your face look like this?'"

Unlicensed abortionist, Deng told her: **"Your tummy looks very hard. But the sonogram and my exam show you have no problem."**

When Schwalben arrived he pressed hard on her abdomen, and blood gushed out her vagina.

She told reporters that Deng and the clinic secretary held her down.

"I screamed, 'Stop it, stop it! I can't stand it! Five minutes later, I got such severe cramps that I doubled over. I could not stand or move. I asked Dr. Deng, 'Why do I have so much pain?' and she told me, 'It doesn't matter. Just take your time.' Then Dr. Deng ate lunch while I lay crying on the bed with pain."

What happened next was astounding. She said that Deng and the clinic secretary grabbed her arms and force-marched her out of the clinic. She lost control, urinated and passed out in the hallway. The clinic called the police station rather than 911 and no medical emergency staff were summoned to the clinic only four police cars.

Medical Board documents state that when police found the woman she was barely able to stand. No one from the abortion clinic came to tell police what was wrong. They put her in the patrol car and drove her to the emergency room. No one at the clinic called for an ambulance.

At a New York Downtown Hospital, Zhu was diagnosed with a ruptured tubal pregnancy and a collapsed lung. She was given a blood transfusion and underwent emergency surgery to remove a fallopian tube.

In addition to New York, Pennsylvania indefinitely suspended Eugene Schwalben's medical license number MD-018681-E.

The suspension was to remain in effect for at least one year.

[View the actual Medical Board case by clicking here.](#)

Pre-abortion testing - forget about it

According to the Richmond Times Dispatch, in April of 2006 the Virginia Board of Medicine suspended the license of abortionist Reffat Kamel Abofreka of Annandale for allegedly not providing proper care to obstetric and abortion patients.

A woman came to Abofreka for an abortion in which Abofreka estimated that the age was 12 weeks, but did not perform a sonogram to confirm his estimation.

He began a suction abortion and in the process determined the baby to be much older than 12 weeks. (Abortions performed after the first trimester in Virginia have to be done in a hospital) Board records state he did a sonogram that showed the fetus to be 24 weeks old, and afterward instructed the patient to go to Alexandria Hospital without arranging for her transfer.

The fetus was determined to be just over 23 weeks old, was delivered and later died.



This is definitely “modus operandi” Abofreka for in February 2005, a patient had gone to for an abortion and he did not perform any diagnostic tests to confirm the age of a fetus before starting an abortion.

In the middle of the procedure, Abofreka reportedly stopped to do a sonogram, which revealed a cystic mass he suspected was an ectopic pregnancy.

The medical board maintains that Abofreka did not arrange for that patient to get to a hospital but gave her and her boyfriend a copy of the sonogram and instructed them to go to an emergency room.

Abortion patient screams in back of the office

According to Maryland Board of Physicians case # 2005-0499, in December of 2004 a 26-year-old woman came to abortionist Gideon M. Kioko for an abortion. .

There was a myriad of events that combined to make this the worst day of her life. First, there was no one other than Kioko was present for the procedure. Next, the electricity kept going on and off during the abortion.

At noon, the patient reported that she began to feel dizzy and hot and asked Kioko for her cell phone to call her emergency contact. Kioko refused to give it to her. The patient later began to bleed profusely and Kioko told her that he would have to **"Cut the baby up"** to get it out, but he was unable to get the baby's head.

Sometime after 2:00 pm, The patient then told abortionist Kioko that she could not breathe and she kept passing out, she asked Kioko to call 911. **Instead of calling 911, Kioko called his wife into the clinic.**

At 3:50 pm when the bleeding continued, Kioko finally called 911. When emergency officials arrived on the scene, they heard a woman screaming from the back of the office.

They told the board that:

"The woman was bleeding heavily and the baby's head was still inside her. They reported seeing her naked from the waist down rolling back and forth

on the table screaming. She was covered in blood, her legs were bathed in blood, and there were heavy streams of blood spurting from her vagina."

She was transported to a hospital and where she had to undergo numerous surgeries to correct the procedure.

Abortionist on the Lam for medical madness

A series of reports in the Valdosta Times, *Police, medical board probe birth* (05/18/03) and *Two more charged in Rossmann case* (06/06/03), chronicle the medical madness of Charles Rossman.

In May of 2003, the Georgia Board of Medical Examiners suspended the medical license of abortion doctor Charles Rossman (Board of Medical Examiners of Georgia case # 20030090). Reports stated that Rossman gave an abortion patient pills to induce a late trimester abortion. Rossman then left the women in the office alone and gave her his contact information. Rossman then left the building.

When paramedics arrived at the office, they found the doors locked. They forced their way into the office and found a 23-year old woman giving birth to a baby boy. Investigators in the case fear that Rossman fled the state and may be using a false name to hide his identity.

Police charged Rossmann with two additional counts of criminal abortion after two more women came forward with reports mirroring the original allegations. Rossmann was also charged with four counts of having prescription medications out of their original containers . The Georgia Medical Board suspended Rossmann's license to practice medicine in the state on May 15 after learning of the charges.

Capt. Brian Childress, Valdosta Police Department public spokesman, **"We have three victims where he's done these illegal abortions. We are trying to locate the doctor, and we have contacted outside federal agencies to assist in locating him."**

Police said at the time that the search for Rossmann was complicated by reports that he may have changed his name in the past. Police have no evidence to suggest Rossmann left the country, but it remains a possibility.

Rossmann has practiced obstetrics and gynecology in Valdosta since 1994. He has also practiced in Alabama, Florida, Indiana, South Dakota and Canada, according to his curriculum vitae. He has medical training from the Czech Republic, Canada and South Africa.

Investigators in the case fear that Rossman fled the state and may be using a false name to hide his identity.

Former employee - It was just a slaughterhouse

The Los Angeles Times article, *Doctor accused in abortion suit testifies (07/30/89)*, gives insight to why abortionists are known as the washouts and losers of the medical profession.

In January of 1987, Belinda Byrd, a 37-year-old Los Angeles woman who was in her 19th week of pregnancy, went to Inglewood Women's Hospital abortion facility for an abortion to be performed by Steven Pine. Unfortunately, Belinda would not survive the day.

Pine, and Inglewood's chief of staff, abortion doctor Morton Barke were sued by the mother of the dead woman charging that Pine performed an abortion that perforated Byrd's uterus. The family also accused Pine of leaving the abortion hospital while Byrd lay bleeding and unattended for about three hours in a bed until she lost consciousness.

A nurse's aide who worked at the abortion hospital at the time of Byrd's death said in court that Pine: rarely examined patients after they left the operating room and routinely signed discharge forms before the patients left the recovery room.

Margarette Wooten a former employee of Inglewood told the court that patients at the facility were routinely discharged while they were still "groggy" and "unalert" from their operations.

According to the Times, Wooten said she later quit her job at the abortion hospital without notice because,

"It was just a slaughterhouse and I couldn't take it any more."



Patient dies from botched abortion

On March 6, 1978, abortionist Ronald M. Tauber, D.O., performed an abortion on patient, Gloria Small at the Orlando Birthing Center, Orlando, Florida. Tauber determined that the patient was pregnant approximately fourteen to fifteen weeks according to the gestational size.

According to the Florida Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners (State of Florida, Division of Administrative Hearings, Case # 78-846), Small was dilated and the suction cannula was placed in the uterus and the suction machine turned on, at which point fetus began to flow into the suction machine. In view of the advanced stage of the pregnancy, it was then necessary to place various instruments, ring forceps, to withdraw the pregnancy tissue. In the course of the manipulations, placental tissue was observed being brought down.

At that point, Small began to bleed heavily. Tauber placed the ring forceps into the uterus and the ring forceps went beyond normal depths expected in such an examination of the uterus. **This preliminary procedure led to the discovery that something had been perforated.**

Tauber's response to the apparent perforation was to place the laparoscope and attendant instrument into the abdomen, setting up the procedure with a local anesthesia. While Tauber was waiting for the arrival of the backup physician, he allowed the operating room technician to assist him by viewing through the laparoscope while Tauber turned to the vaginal aspect of the procedure and entered the uterus. During the process of the evacuation of the remaining placental tissue, **Tauber placed an instrument through the perforation a second time.**

The bleeding which had been observed initially had slowed to a continuous ooze and this amount of bleeding caused Tauber to watch the area for over 30 minutes to observe the rate of bleeding.

The abortion procedure was completed and the fallope rings applied and when Tauber was convinced that he didn't have bleeding intra-abdominally, the patient was packed by placing gauze-type material in the vagina, thereby promoting pressure against the bleeding area.

Around 3:00 p.m. on March 6, 1978, Tauber decided to infuse the patient with whole blood. He contacted the managing director of the Central Florida Blood Bank to attempt to gain the permission of that organization to provide whole blood for Gloria Small. **There had been some preliminary contact with the blood Bank about providing blood for patients of Tauber, but that arrangement had not been finalized prior to Gloria Small's operation.**

The managing director conferred with the medical director of the blood bank and a decision was made to honor Tauber's request for blood. At 7:25 p.m., blood was delivered for Gloria Small, and that blood was infused into her.

The board noted that contrary to the recollection of Tauber, there is no record of further units of blood being requested by Tauber, for Small. As a consequence, the further treatment, which Tauber gave Gloria Small, was without the benefit of the immediate availability of further units of blood.

It is important to note that Tauber did not have hospital privileges and had not made any prior arrangement for Small to be turned over to a physician with hospital privileges. Tauber's first effort at making arrangements to transfer Small to a hospital occurred between 5:00 and 5:30 on March 6, 1978, when he contacted a Dr. Lassiter, a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the Orange Memorial Hospital to arrange to transfer Small if her condition worsened.

Tauber left his clinic around midnight of the morning of March 7, 1978, and left Small in charge of a staff nurse.

Small's condition remained stabilized until approximately 5:00 p.m.that night. Up until that point, the bleeding that had been experienced following the initial hemorrhage was slight, and it was decided to remove the packing which had been placed at the conclusion of the operation.

Most of the packing had been removed and there was no sign of bleeding, when a substantial hemorrhage took place in the cervical canal. At that point, Tauber repacked and made arrangements for an emergency ambulance, to transfer Small to the hospital, and to notify Dr. Herran. Small's vital signs began to deteriorate and during the transportation of Small from Tauber's abortion facility to Orange Memorial Hospital, Small began to show marked signs of hypovolemic shock.

The case states that, **the events which transpired at the Orange Memorial Hospital evidenced an inordinate delay on the part of the staff in properly administering to the needs of the patient. Whether this significantly contributed to the patient's ultimate demise is unresolved, but having arrived at the hospital in a condition where her body was already at a low ebb, the patient died following a hysterectomy performed in the Orange Memorial Hospital. The principal factor in that death was hypovolemic shock.**

Dr. Tauber was charged by the Board with a failure to demonstrate satisfactory professional skill, judgment or knowledge in the treatment of the patient, Gloria Small.

On May 10, 1979, the board ruled that Ronald M. Tauber, D.O., have his license to practice osteopathic medicine in the State of Florida suspended for a period of two

(2) years.

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