

SUPERIOR COURT DEPARTMENT
CIVIL ACTION NO. 21-2155H

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SUFFOLK SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION OFFICE
MICHAEL JOSEPH QUINN
CLERK / MAGISTRATE

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Plaintiffs, S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W., per prochien ami Sara Hanamura, A.W. formerly per prochien ami Sara Hanamura, T.H. and R.H. per prochien ami Shogo Hanamura, Shogo Hanamura, Individually, and Sara Hanamura, Individually bring this complaint for damages sustained as a result of acts and or omissions of Defendants collectively in failing to properly and accurately diagnose, treat, and in truth and without bias chart medical history for A.W., a developmentally disabled child with Kabuki syndrome hospitalized with a blistering skin condition, and for failure to consider, consult, and/or give adequate weight and consideration to A.W.'s past medical history, despite a nearly complete medical record being

available to Defendants through A.W.'s electronic medical records. Plaintiffs also allege Defendants' racial discrimination of Plaintiffs and implicit and explicit bias prevented them collectively from providing appropriate care to A.W. Plaintiff A.W. suffered disability discrimination by all Defendants. Sara Hanamura also suffered gender-based discrimination by Defendants Dr. Newton, Dr. Sheridan, MGH, and Shriners' Boston.

As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff have suffered damages that include extreme pain and suffering of both body and mind (Sara Hanamura, A.W., A.S.W., and S.S.W.), severe suffering of the mind (all Plaintiffs), severe emotional distress (all Plaintiffs), loss of consortium (all Plaintiffs) due to involuntarily family separation, the inability to attend school and work and subsequently lose wages/suffer economic damages, (Sara Hanamura and Shogo Hanamura), and medical expenses, among other damages. Plaintiffs contend Defendant Alice Whittier Newton, M.D. ("Dr. Newton") acted with malice and publicly defamed Plaintiffs Shogo and Sara Hanamura, causing them to suffer distress, embarrassment, and public humiliation and ridicule, among other damages.

II. PARTIES

1. The minor Plaintiff, S.S.W., at the time of the filing of this complaint, resides in Boston, Massachusetts.
2. The minor Plaintiff, S.A.W., at the time of the filing of this complaint, resides in Boston, Massachusetts.
3. The minor Plaintiff, A.S.W., at the time of the filing of this complaint, resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

4. The minor Plaintiff, .A.W., at the time of the filing of this complaint, based upon information and belief, resides in Pelham, New Hampshire.
5. The minor Plaintiff, R.H., at the time of the filing of this complaint, resides in Boston, Massachusetts.
6. The minor Plaintiff T.H., at the time of the filing of this complaint, resides in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
7. The Plaintiff, Sara Hanamura, at the time of filing of this complaint, resides in Boston, Massachusetts, and is the natural mother of S.S.W., S.A.W., A.S.W., A.W., K.H. T.H., and R.H.
8. The Plaintiff, Shogo Hanamura, at the time of filing this complaint, resides in Boston, Massachusetts, and is the husband of Sara Hanamura and the natural father of K.H., T.H., and R.H.
9. The Defendant, Alice Whittier Newton, M.D., was at all relevant times a physician specializing in child abuse pediatrics, licensed to practice medicine in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with a usual place of business at Massachusetts General Hospital, 55 Fruit Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114 and/or Shriners' Hospital for Children, 51 Blossom Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.
10. At all times relevant herein, Dr. Newton treated Plaintiff Sara Hanamura's former minor child A.W. when she was admitted and hospitalized at The Shriners' Hospital for Children in Boston, Massachusetts. Subsequent to the minor child A.W.'s discharge from Shriners', Dr. Newton has been involved in extensive litigation efforts against Plaintiffs.

11. Defendant Mass General Bingham Inc., d/b/a Massachusetts General Hospital, formerly known as Partners Healthcare, is a Massachusetts incorporated entity with a corporate headquarters address at Prudential Center, 800 Boylston Street, 11th Floor, Boston, M.A. 02199 and doing business at 55 Fruit Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.
12. Defendant Massachusetts General Hospital was at all times relative to this complaint a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with a principle place of business at 55 Fruit Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.
13. Defendants Jane & John Does 1-100 are employees or agents of either Massachusetts General Hospital, Mass General Bingham, Inc., formerly known as Partners Health, and/or Shriners' Hospital for Children – Boston. Their specific identities and employers are not known to Plaintiffs. Jane & John Does 1-100 employers' are vicariously liable for their acts and omissions carried out in the scope of their duties, and these individuals shall be served through service upon their employers.
14. Defendant Robert Sheridan, M.D. was at all relevant times a physician specializing in burn surgery, licensed to practice medicine in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with a usual place of business at Shriners' Hospital for Children Boston, 51 Blossom Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114 and/or Massachusetts General Hospital, 55 Fruit Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114. Dr. Sheridan has treated A.W. since her first admission to Shriners' Boston on September 22, 2018 and has at times been involved in criminal litigation against the adult Plaintiffs in this case.

15. Defendant Shriners' Hospital for Children Boston is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization with a corporate headquarters address at 2900 Rocky Point Dr., Tampa, Florida 33607 and with a principle place of business at 51 Blossom Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

III. JURISDICTION

16. The acts and omissions of Defendants set forth in this complaint occurred in Boston, Suffolk County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts and within the limits of this Judicial District.

17. The amount in controversy is an amount greater than \$25,000.00.

IV. FACTS

A.W.'s Medical History and Related Events

18. Plaintiff Sara Hanamura's former minor child A.W. was born to her on October 8, 2014 at Kapiolani Medical Center for Women & Children in Honolulu, Hawai'i. Mrs. Hanamura is Caucasian of mixed European descent.

19. A.W.'s biological father is Zongmu Wang, a naturalized U.S. citizen born in the People's Republic of China ("Mr. Wang").

20. S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W. are A.W.'s full biological siblings and were born in 2009, 2010, and 2012, respectively.

21. By the age of 6 months, at a well child check at Waikiki Health in Honolulu, Hawai'i, there were concerns A.W. was not meeting appropriate milestones, was unable to hold items, and was unable to track an object with her eyes. There was possible lead exposure, but her blood levels were not elevated past the threshold for clinical concern.

22. A.W.'s biological parents separated in June 2015 and were legally divorced by default judgment on December 2015. Mr. Wang appealed the default order, and the divorce was finalized and child custody settled by May 2016, with Mrs. Hanamura awarded sole physical custody of A.W. and her siblings, along with \$500 per month in child support for all four children. Mr. Wang was allowed to keep 100% of the marital property. He was not required to provide health insurance for the children nor pay any part of any costs associated with their healthcare. This agreement was to be in place for term of three years from the date of agreement (May 2019).
23. By the age of 15 months, A.W. was not meeting normal well-child development milestones and was referred for interventional services by her pediatrician, Dr. Jeffrey Lim of Honolulu, Hawai'i. She was diagnosed with global developmental delay, short stature, and failure to thrive, without concerns for child abuse or neglect. Easter Seals early intervention support began when A.W. was 16 months old.
24. A.W. struggled with bathing, hand-washing, and fear of moving or running water from at least 2016, and concerns regarding bathing, handwashing, fear of water, or tantrums in the bathtub were reported to her providers and noted at various times by the Easter Seals team and her pediatrician. At all times during the time she lived in Hawai'i she did not have suffer any intentional burns or suspected intentionally inflicted burns, and was frequently sent to child care providers outside of the home.
25. On June 7, 2017, Sara and Shogo Hanamura (a Japanese national) were legally married in Honolulu, Hawai'i.

26. In late summer 2017, A.W.'s lead levels exceed the threshold of acceptable limits.

However, A.W.'s pediatrician and neurologist noted mother had made significant social progress, having remarried and moved to a newly remodeled apartment. A.W.'s pediatrician expected the lead levels would fall to within normal limits.

27. In the fall of 2017, A.W. began to suffer episodes of skin redness and peeling. She was treated twice at the emergency room at Kapiolani Medical Center for eczema/impetigo. Mrs. Hanamura was advised that eczema was a chronic condition and further outbreaks did not need ER level intervention or even general medical intervention unless an outbreak did not resolve at home, or continued to worsen rather than improve with home care. The general explanation provided by both ER physicians A.W. was diagnosed and treated by was that as long as the eczema did not become persistently "wet," i.e. infected and non-resolving, it could be managed at home. A.W. also treated with her pediatrician Dr. Lim for the eczema, and Dr. Lee noted she had eczema during her neurology follow-up. A.W. was prescribed topical steroids and antibiotics for the skin conditions, and recommended to use over-the-counter analgesics if A.W. appeared uncomfortable. There was no referral to dermatology suggested at this time.

28. Also in the fall 2017, A.W. had continued to struggle with a global developmental delay, which was not thought to be caused solely by lead exposure. A genetic link was suspected. By this time, A.W. was under the care of a urologist (for a conjoined kidney noted during a spinal MRI), an endocrinologist (for short stature, microcephaly, and hormonal abnormalities detected in blood draws), a geneticist (due to a suspected genetic condition causing her constellation of abnormalities), and a neurologist (for her

developmental delays, poor muscle tone, and persistent drooling). She was also receiving special education services through the public school system.

29. Additionally in the summer and fall of 2017, A.W.'s tantrums in the bathtub became more and more problematic, and she fell twice sustaining bruises to her face. One fall occurred while Mrs. Hanamura was bathing A.W., and the second while Mr. Hanamura was bathing A.W. Hawai'i child protective services became involved with A.W. for the first time in her life. However, neither A.W. and her siblings were removed from their home, nor were Court proceedings against the family initiated. Upon the second complaint, Mrs. Hanamura reached out to patient relations at Kapiolani Medical Center to express frustration that her family could not get support related to A.W.'s bathing, which on one occasion caused Mr. Hanamura to fall and injure himself while protecting A.W., and instead became the subject of reports to child protective services. Mrs. Hanamura was finally connected with Child Life Services, who suggested group bathing A.W. with her siblings as a cooperative process to normalize bathing and lessen her fears.
30. In late fall 2017 and winter 2018, prior to a planned move from Hawai'i to the mainland, A.W. was taken to her pediatrician Dr. Lim and her numerous specialists for follow-up appointments.
31. In December 2017, Mrs. Hanamura was granted a five-year restraining order against Mr. Wang due to Mr. Wang's conduct during and after their marriage. He was also ordered to not have contact with A.W. or any of her minor siblings for a period of 18 months beginning in December 2017, also due to his conduct related to the parties' minor children.

32. In early 2018, after multiple rounds of genetic testing on A.W., and with Mrs. Hanamura also undergoing genetic testing, A.W.'s geneticist identified a variant of interest unique to A.W., KDM6A, which Mrs. Hanamura does not carry. This particular mutation is linked to Kabuki syndrome, which A.W.'s geneticist suggested would closely fit A.W.'s medical history. A.W. was given a working diagnosis of Kabuki syndrome, with further testing on hold due to non-cooperation from Mr. Wang at that time.
33. Kabuki syndrome is characterized by distinctive facial features, growth delays, varying degrees of intellectual disability, skeletal abnormalities, and short stature, among many other potential abnormalities. Kabuki syndrome can cause speech delays and a dislike of certain stimuli such as noises, smells, or textures. Kabuki syndrome children may suffer from failure to thrive. Kabuki syndrome affects a broad spectrum of organ systems and may manifest in a variety of ways.¹
34. In February 2018, A.W., her 3 siblings, and Sara and Shogo moved from Honolulu, Hawai'i to New Hampshire. Mrs. Hanamura was set to attend law school in fall 2018.
35. At the same time, Mr. Hanamura applied for and was accepted for a job as a first officer position at Mesa Airlines d/b/a United Express. He was in flight training in Phoenix, Arizona, Dallas, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri for the majority of the time between March 2018 and August 2018.
36. Upon moving to New Hampshire, with neither of their employers at the time offering family plan health insurance, Mrs. Hanamura was required by New Hampshire

¹ www.rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/kabuki-syndrome/, published with assistance from Margaret Adams, M.D., F.A.A.P., F.A.C.M.G., Professor of Pediatrics, Division of Genetic Medicine, University of Washington School of Medicine and Seattle Children's Hospital, published online 8/15/2021.

Department of Health and Human Services regulations to cancel A.W.'s Medicaid through Hawai'i prior to applying for New Hampshire Medicaid. (The restraining order with Mr. Wang was in place, and also the Hawai'i 2016 divorce decree further stipulated no changes could be made for three years from the date of the stipulated Order, which had not yet expired.) Mrs. Hanamura promptly cancelled her children's Hawai'i Medicaid, and immediately thereafter applied for New Hampshire Medicaid on behalf of A.W. and her siblings. Her siblings were approved for Medicare, but A.W.'s application remained pending for months and was ultimately denied on April 23, 2018 before finally being approved in June or July 2018. Mrs. Hanamura did ultimately not receive the approval letter, insurance card, and welcome package for A.W.'s New Hampshire Medicaid until at least June or July 2018.

37. Also upon moving to New Hampshire, Mrs. Hanamura was told by the Manchester School District A.W. could not be accepted for a special education program for the remainder of the 2018 spring semester, due to the school's inability to accept a transfer student for pre-Kindergarten special education in the middle of the year. Mrs. Hanamura enrolled A.W. in special education at the first available opportunity, with A.W. set to start a special education program in the fall. Mrs. Hanamura was also told by the school district A.W. was too old for any private special education programs such as Easter Seals as of Spring 2018.

38. Upon moving to New Hampshire, A.W. had several more episodes of skin redness and peeling nearly identical to the previous Hawaii episodes. A.W.'s babysitter, Ms. Maria Arzola of Manchester, New Hampshire, had told Mrs. Hanamura it looked like her

daughter's eczema. The eczema was treated each time with topical creams. Each episode resolved fully without physician involvement. A.W. was regularly sent to daycare at Ms. Arzola's and was out in the community on a daily basis, either going to Ms. Arzola's or out to other locations such as restaurants, shops, parks and the library. There were no calls to police, child protective services, or any other agencies by potential concerned parties. Further, no one ever mentioned the word "burn" in reference to A.W.'s skin issues to Mrs. Hanamura, nor did they ever express they had any concerns for A.W.'s health or well-being, or that A.W. was being abused or neglected by anyone.

39. Also while living in New Hampshire, A.W. continued to bathe with her siblings as recommended by Child Life Services at Kapiolani Medical Center. A.W., while still upset while in the tub, especially by the noise of running water, learned to tolerate baths and stop moving around and/or throwing herself in the tub. She learned to sit or stand still and safely bathe, although at times with tears. Ms. Arzola reported success in bathing A.W., so long as no water was running during the bath, and with eczema solution in the water.

40. During the time period from February 2018 to June 2018, Mrs. Hanamura attempted multiple times to find a pediatrician, dermatologist or other specialist to care for A.W. in New Hampshire or else Boston, but was told each time that without insurance she could not be accepted as a new patient. Her only choice to seek medical attention would be to take A.W. to an emergency room.

41. In the spring and summer of 2018, Mrs. Hanamura made provisions to enroll her family in a private university funded health plan for students and their dependents. The plan

became effective August 1, 2018, and as part of accepting this plan, Mrs. Hanamura was required to cancel New Hampshire Medicare for all the children (A.W.'s plan finally became effective in June or July 2018, after she had already been in New Hampshire for multiple months).

42. Also in the summer of 2018, Mrs. Hanamura became pregnant with male and female fraternal twins.
43. In early to mid-August 2018, A.W. had an eczema episode that was solely treated and cared for by Ms. Arzola while Mrs. Hanamura was traveling and A.W. was under Ms. Arzola's care. At this time, A.W. had Harvard University health insurance and an upcoming pediatrician appointment at Dartmouth Hitchcock pediatrics. Ms. Arzola was provided emergency contact information as well. However, while being solely responsible for A.W., Ms. Arzola did not: 1) call 911 or take A.W. to an emergency room; 2) call A.W.'s future pediatrician and take her in for a sick visit using the health insurance; 3) contact either of the emergency contact numbers Mrs. Hanamura provided; and/or 4) contact Mrs. Hanamura herself to notify her there was a problem with A.W.'s skin until the skin issue had already resolved. In fact, Mrs. Arzola's only concern that she expressed to Mrs. Hanamura was whether or not she would be compensated for the over the counter supplies she had purchased to treat A.W.'s skin in Mrs. Hanamura's absence.
44. On August 16, 2021 A.W.'s siblings had a well child visit at Dartmouth Hitchcock pediatrics with Dr. Emily Frydman. The business office had told Mrs. Hanamura A.W. may not be able to keep her scheduled appointment because she was not technically due for a well child check, having already had an annual exam prior to leaving Hawai'i with

Dr. Lim. However, A.W. was brought to the appointment anyway, and given her complicated medical history, Dr. Frydman requested A.W. come back in for an appointment on August 21, 2018 for a visit billed as a “meet and greet.” By the time of this appointment on August 16, 2021, A.W.’s episode of red and peeling skin from earlier in the month had completely resolved, and Dr. Frydman was not able to appreciate any skin redness at all.

45. On August 21, 2021, A.W. was brought to Dr. Frydman for a full physical exam and to get referrals to specialists (she was ultimately referred to cardiology, genetics, and urology, but not neurology or dermatology). Dr. Frydman is a pediatrician and an endocrinologist, hence Mrs. Hanamura’s selection of her for her children. Dr. Frydman performed a full-body skin check and noted “old scars” but no other active skin problems. She advised Mrs. Hanamura to bring A.W. in to see her if she had another skin episode, but did not say anything beyond that or refer her to dermatology. Child services was not called, and Dr. Frydman did not express to Mrs. Hanamura she had any concerns the “old scars” might be from abuse.

46. At the August 21, 2018 appointment, Dr. Frydman requested Mrs. Hanamura provide her A.W.’s full chart. Mrs. Hanamura had already gathered all or nearly all of A.W.’s prior Hawai’i medical record, and within the month of August she provided all A.W.’s records in her possession to Dartmouth Hitchcock Manchester’s medical records department for scanning so they could become part of A.W.’s electronic medical record (EMR). These records included her pediatrician notes from birth, her birth records and records of

subsequent ER visits to Kapiolani Medical Center, and her genetics, Easter Seals, neurology, urology, and endocrinology records, as well as imaging reports.

47. On September 1, 2018, despite A.W. never having been treated at MGH, there is a note in her MGH record that states: “likely healing burns on other parts of her body as well, sustained 2/18 – 9/18.”

48. Angela began school at Manchester School District’s part-time special education program in September 2018. She was supposed to be provided transportation by the school, being picked up and dropped off at Mrs. Arzola’s home. However, Mrs. Arzola reported issues with the school bus the district was supposed to provide not coming as scheduled, so A.W. missed a number of days of classes. At the time of the September 22, 2018 hospitalization, Mrs. Hanamura was trying to work with the school district and Mrs. Arzola to sort the transportation issues out.

49. On approximately September 20 and September 21, 2018, A.W. was not feeling well and was not sent to her school program.

50. During the afternoon or possibly late morning of Friday, September 21, 2018, A.W. developed skin redness on her hands. Due to A.W.’s speech delays, she could not explain how or why this happened, nor detail how she was feeling in words. A.W.’s siblings reported to Mrs. Hanamura they noticed nothing amiss and did not report any incident out of the ordinary. With the skin reddening first being appreciated by Mrs. Hanamura on a Friday afternoon, Mrs. Hanamura was unable to get a same-day appointment with Dr. Frydman.

51. During the early morning overnight hours of September 22, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura woke up all of A.W.'s siblings and took them together with A.W. to the closest emergency room to their home, as A.W.'s skin redness from the day prior had developed into large blisters on both her hands. The local emergency room, the Elliott, suspected TENS or Steven Johnson syndrome, and felt they could not treat A.W. adequately, necessitating a transfer to another facility.
52. During the early morning hours of September 22, 2018, A.W. was sent to Boston by ambulance for further care. A female EMT specifically stated to Mrs. Hanamura she did not think A.W.'s blisters were consistent with an immersion burn, and also specifically stated she had no concerns for abuse or neglect.
53. A.W. was taken to Tufts Medical Center for triage by ambulance. Mrs. Hanamura, who had to make child care arrangements with Ms. Arzola for the 3 older children, was not able to accompany her in the ambulance or be with A.W. at Tufts.
54. While at Tufts, A.W.'s diagnosis was changed to "bilateral burns on both hands." A child protective services report was also made by a social worker at Tufts, who had no direct communication with Mrs. Hanamura. The report was full of inaccuracies, including a mention of Mrs. Hanamura being a social worker.
55. By the time Mrs. Hanamura had made child care arrangements with Ms. Arzola and driven herself from Boston to New Hampshire, A.W. had already been transported via ambulance from Tufts Medical Center to Shriners' Hospital for Children Boston.
56. On September 22, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura signed a consent form allowing Shriners' Boston to treat A.W.

57. Shriners' Boston states online that it has a nondiscrimination policy that states it will not "exclude, deny benefits to, or otherwise discriminate against any person because of their race, color, national origin, or disability...". This nondiscrimination policy also specifically applies to Shriners' contractors or other entities acting at Shriners', such as MGH providers.
58. Also on September 22, 2018, A.W.'s hand lesions were debrided at her bedside (in lay terms, the blisters were removed).
59. At Shriners', Mrs. Hanamura understood Dr. Sheridan to be A.W.'s attending physician, and the primary physician in charge of A.W.'s care.
60. In the first few days of A.W.'s admission at Shriners', Mrs. Hanamura met with Dr. Sheridan, who stated he believed A.W. had 3rd degree burns and would likely require skin graft surgery. On a day between September 25, 2018 and October 5, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura asked for and was granted a team meeting with Dr. Sheridan and various other members of A.W.'s treatment team from Shriners' and or MGH. At the meeting, she begged them to end the "nightmare" of false and speculative child abuse accusations and do the dermatological testing to determine if the lesions were inorganic or organic.
61. At this team meeting, Dr. Sheridan acknowledged it was indeed a "nightmare" scenario. He told Mrs. Hanamura he thought the skin lesions were burns, but he couldn't tell her whether they were chemical, electrical, or immersion in nature. He also couldn't tell her how some possible scenarios of A.W. being burned might look like. He also had no answers for how and why, based on his admitted lack of knowledge, Mrs. Hanamura was the subject of child abuse allegations, and not every other parent with a child at Shriners'.

burn unit. At the meeting, the rest of the staff present seemed tuned out and were busy playing on their phones. Mrs. Hanamura does not recall Dr. Newton in attendance. No dermatological testing was ever done as a result of this meeting. Mrs. Hanamura found the general atmosphere at the meeting was from the providers' reactions was apathy and indifference, i.e. they were being forced to sit there and listen to some "crazy woman" complaining. At the end of the meeting, she noticed jokes being exchanged by some of the male staff. She strongly believes if she was a male parental figure the meeting may have had a difference outcome, or at least joking would have been seen as inappropriate given the circumstances.

62. During her entire hospitalization at Shriners', A.W.'s treatment team refused to perform any dermatological testing, despite Mrs. Hanamura's request from the beginning of her admission, in fact, begging the staff to do the testing to determine if A.W.'s skin lesions were inorganic or organic in nature (i.e. occurring from inside her body or induced externally), rather than insisting they were immersion burns and throwing around child abuse allegations.

63. Furthermore, Defendants failed to consider the possibility that while A.W. may have suffered an accidental burn or a TENS incident in September 2018, but her prior skin lesions were NOT burns or TENS. They also refused to consider the possibility that none of the skin lesions were burns. This fact is largely based on the outright lies perpetuated by Dr. Newton that A.W.'s prior skin lesions were "extremely painful" "blistering" "never treated by a medical professional" and "took weeks to heal." Despite the fact that Mrs. Arzola and Mrs. Hanamura did not and would not have characterized the prior skin

lesions as described by Dr. Newton, Dr. Newton disseminated this false narrative to all of the other Defendants via her reports and spoken word, to the detriment of A.W., her siblings, and parents. Maria Arzola reported to Manchester Police on September 26, 2018 that the lesions: “looked like a burn...but wasn’t a burn....healed in 4 days.” Also, since Defendants collectively refused to/failed to biopsy A.W.’s skin, now it is impossible to tell either way whether the September 2018 lesions were organic or inorganic in origin.

64. None of A.W.’s treating providers from September 22, 2018 to present, based on information and belief, ever reached out Mrs. Arzola to get her independent history regarding the prior skin lesions.
65. Dermatology was not consulted until September 24, 2018, and even at that point, they were called in when A.W.’s hands were bandaged and the doctors, resident Tyler Menge and Dr. Steven Chen, utilized photographs to assess her physical condition. A skin biopsy nor other dermatological testing was never performed at any time during A.W.’s stay at Shriners’ Boston.
66. At Shriner’s Boston, A.W. was diagnosed with “5% desquamating immersion burn injury on both hands, with mechanism unclear.” DCF was noted to be involved.
67. From the very beginning, staff at Shriners’ treated Mrs. Hanamura with contempt due to the accusations of child abuse, which unbeknownst to Mrs. Hanamura, had already been reported to social services prior to A.W.’s admission to Shriners’. Particular staff members were especially hostile and argued with her, stating A.W.’s previous skin peeling must have also been burns. The staff, most notably one particular female nurse

Mrs. Hanamura met on or about September 22, 2018, could not provide an explanation as to why only some of the areas of A.W.'s skin previously affected by her skin condition became hypopigmented and not others. The nurse also had no explanation for how only certain areas of A.W.'s skin that was previously affected what Mrs. Hanamura believed to be eczema became hypopigmented, for instance, a circular area on her thigh. Mrs. Hanamura reported A.W.'s facial skin had previously become red and peeled, but was not at all hypopigmented or scarred. The nurse accused Mrs. Hanamura of intentionally burning A.W. in the bathtub. Mrs. Hanamura pointed out if A.W. were indeed being burned in a bathtub, her hypopigmented patches on her torso and a circular patch on her leg did not appear to be a logical injury, since one would expect her feet or buttocks to be burned from contacting hot water in a bathtub, and also her head/face/neck/arms if scalding water was being intentionally poured over her. The nurse could not provide any explanation for how alleged burns would appear in such a pattern, but remained adamant A.W. was intentionally injured previously in a bathtub.

68. Mrs. Hanamura immediately sensed racial bias and discrimination from the primarily white (with relatively few minority, and no biracial Asian) staff that attended to A.W. Asian male/white female marriages are not common in U.S. society, and Mrs. Hanamura felt instant discrimination and generalized disgust and distrust from the staff, especially as compared to the treatment of her family in Hawai'i, where interracial marriages and hapa (biracial) children are the norm. It appeared A.W.'s roommate had actually been burned by someone dumping a pot of boiling liquid over her head, but child protective

services did not seem to be involved with the patient and family, and that patient and family were treated with respect and courtesy.

69. Further, Mrs. Hanamura experienced gender-based discrimination by all Defendants, who essentially implied (and actually literally charted, in the case of Shriners' Boston staff) that Mrs. Hanamura was a poor mother for prioritizing her schoolwork over A.W. (Mrs. Hanamura had paper due on or about September 24th). . There existed a palpable and real contempt for Mrs. Hanamura, a woman who had at the time four living children and two more in her body, and was simultaneously enrolled in a demanding law school program. Mrs. Hanamura adamantly believes that a man in graduate or doctoral school facing a similar situation would have been lauded for even being present at the hospital at all for his daughter.

70. Mrs. Hanamura was subject to ridicule and humiliation by the Shriners' staff who chided her from stepping out from A.W.'s room for any reason, such as to eat, use the restroom, or answer/receive calls. Despite the fact that Mrs. Hanamura stayed most of the time at Shriners' on September 22 and 23, 2018, any absences from the room were frowned upon and treated as neglectful. Although she was approximately four months pregnant with twins, and visibly pregnant, Mrs. Hanamura was not provided sleeping accommodation aside from the bedside chair (staff did not assist in flattening it to a bed, and Mrs. Hanamura had to figure it out herself), nor offered any food or drink. Based on the staff's hostile treatment and lack of accommodations, Mrs. Hanamura had no choice but to leave Shriners' Boston in order to eat or sleep, and she was then derided for leaving. On one occasion, when Mrs. Hanamura had gone home to shower and eat, she was called

by Shriners' staff who implied they would chart about her negatively for not being present the entire shift. Mrs. Hanamura was only offered shower access once at Shriners' Boston, and she was never offered a meal or sleeping accommodation beyond the extremely uncomfortable chair. Further, the Shriners' staff did actually chart negatively and derisively about Mrs. Hanamura.

71. On September 23, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura was notified by a Shriners' Boston social worker a letter would be sent to child protective services by Shriners' Boston. She stated the notification was a routine occurrence and implied it may be weeks until any action was taken by social workers.
72. In reality, social services had already been notified at Tufts, and Angela was already under a 51(a) social services hold at Shriners' Boston. A.W. Mrs. Hanamura was completely unaware of any of the already existing social services involvement at the time, nor was she under any kind of actual supervision or limited contact with A.W. while A.W. was hospitalized at Shriners' Boston.
73. On or about September 24, 2018, when Mrs. Hanamura returned from a morning lecture at the law school, she was told by a social worker she needed to immediately attend an interview related to A.W. She was not told who she would be meeting with or why. Mrs. Hanamura requested an attorney, or the time to find an attorney if necessary, but was told she was not under investigation and did not need one present. The social worker implied if she returned for her afternoon classes at law school rather than participate in the meeting, there would be negative consequences. The social worker also trivialized her attendance at law school, and stated she should get an "off work" note and skip school.

Mrs. Hanamura stated absences or the right to have classes recorded were not permitted from law school for any reason, except for giving birth or bereavement, however this was discounted by the social worker as an exaggeration. It is in fact the truth confirmed to Mrs. Hanamura in a written email from the law school. Mrs. Hanamura was not eligible to have lectures recorded, and began to fall behind with classes beginning on or about September 24, 2018.

74. On or about the early afternoon of September 24, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura briefly spoke to Dr. Alice Newton (Dr. Newton's MGH record falsely alleges this interview took place on September 26, 2018). No one else was present during the meeting. Dr. Newton failed to introduce herself as a child abuse specialist, and instead was vague about her role on the treatment team. The meeting was perfunctory and lasted approximately 10 to 15 minutes. Mrs. Hanamura voluntarily spoke to Dr. Newton without reservation, believing she was helping A.W.

75. During the interview, Mrs. Hanamura stated, among other things:

- a) A.W.'s skin had begun showing peeling and redness in Hawai'i, and was treated by multiple medical professionals, and the problem continued when she was in New Hampshire, but was never worsening past the condition in Hawai'i or failing to resolve at home until the present time;
- b) A.W. was bathed with siblings on the recommendation of a child life services staff member in Hawai'i, and her behavior and safety in the tub had improved significantly as a result, although she still cried and screamed at times;

- c) That Angela's crying in the bathtub upset her, especially since most children enjoy water and bath time. However, she reported regularly bathing A.W. herself;
- d) A.W. only had one tiny, tiny blister-like skin bump that emerged only once while her skin was nearly healed (at least two or three days after the initial onset) during one of the previous skin episodes in Hawai'i or possibly New Hampshire;
- e) A.W. could not adequately communicate her own history or symptoms compared to a typical child her age, so obviously there was a higher risk of her being involved in social services compared to a developmentally normal child, because if there was any problem, A.W. could not provide a history or explain symptoms; and
- f) That A.W. was globally delayed and that her verbal communication skills were significantly less developed than a typical child her age.

76. Mrs. Hanamura did NOT state during the September 24, 2018 interview with Dr. Newton:

- a) That A.W.'s skin problems began in New Hampshire (this is completely not supported by A.W.'s existing prior medical records);
- b) That Angela was burned in a bathtub after bathing with a sibling, but she was confused as to how only A.W. could be burned (this so-called event, and discussion of this event, never happened);
- c) That she withheld medical care for A.W. because of concerns about social services (this is further completely not supported by the existing prior medical records, A.W. was taken to a copious number of specialists and saw medical providers more frequently than was absolutely necessary, i.e. more than one time per year for a well

- child exam. Also, even after social services called were made in Hawai'i, A.W. continued to see her specialists and Dr. Lim);
- d) That she refused to bathe A.W. and instead relegated the job solely to A.W.'s siblings because she was neglectful (again, this is not supported by the existing prior records);
 - e) That A.W. could only ever speak in one word utterances. Very little time was spent discussing A.W.'s speech abilities, and, had Dr. Newton cared to learn more from Mrs. Hanamura, Mrs. Hanamura could have told her A.W. had been singing portions of songs since she was less than 2 years old, and was beginning to form sentences and speak in multi-word phrases (i.e. "thank you" and "more milk please") beginning at least several months prior the September 24, 2018 interview;
 - f) That Mrs. Hanamura's older children often were left alone to care for A.W; and
 - g) That A.W.'s prior skin lesions occurring in New Hampshire all involved blistering skin.

77. Due to Dr. Newton's inaccurate charting of Mrs. Hanamura's statements regarding A.W.'s medical history, all of A.W.'s subsequent medical records contain inaccurate information regarding "burns" and "blistering skin lesions" and other critical inaccuracies, which already have and will carry on into her future records and impact her medical care.

78. Further, due to Defendants' overall disregard for A.W.'s medical history as actually reported by Mrs. Hanamura, A.W. suffered unnecessary distress and medical interventional. For instance, the hospital staff and the Holdsworths were unable to safely bathe A.W., however, they would not listen to any advice offered from Mrs. Hanamura

on how to safely bathe A.W., such as not running the water in her presence (they eventually figured this out themselves, after subjecting A.W. to many screaming baths), nor was Mrs. Hanamura ever allowed to participate in a bath time ever again, despite her having many visitations with A.W. after A.W. was placed in care. Additionally, it is very hard for a phlebotomist to obtain A.W.'s blood through a venous draw, a fact well known to Mrs. Hanamura,, and also her Hawai'i pediatrician. However, similarly hospital staff and the Holdsworths repeatedly ignored Mrs. Hanamura's suggestion that A.W.'s blood be drawn with ultrasonic guidance assistance to locate her veins, a technique used with great success for A.W.'s blood draws in Hawai'i. Because neither A.W.'s providers or foster parents would listen to Mrs. Hanamura's recommendation, nor did anyone bother to consult with her Hawai'i providers, A.W. was subject to what basically amounts to actual torture because no one could successfully draw blood on A.W. without A.W. suffering great distress, pain, and anxiety. In some cases, the blood draws were simply not done, meaning A.W. did not get her recommended care. Alternatively, A.W. had to be medicated with Ativan (a sedative) in order for her blood to be drawn. To subject a child to a strong medication usually prescribed to adults when there was a less invasive, painless alternative available is in of itself child abuse.

79. Mrs. Hanamura has never spoken to nor exchanged any written communication with Dr. Newton again since their September 24, 2018 verbal exchange. Similarly, she has had no contact with Dr. Sheridan since A.W.'s 2018 hospitalization.
80. Mrs. Hanamura was subjected to a police and social services interview which was framed as being for documentation/report purposes only on September 24, 2018. On or about

September 26, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura's three older children were abruptly taken into social services' custody. Mr. Hanamura was also subjected to police interrogation on or about September 26, 2018. Mrs. Hanamura also underwent a second police interrogation on or about September 26, 2018.

81. On or about September 26, 2018, Mrs. Arzola, A.W.'s babysitter in New Hampshire since March 2018, was interviewed by the Manchester Police Department. Mrs. Arzola personally witnessed the prior skin lesions that occurred between March 2018 and August 2018. Mrs. Arzola she stated the (skin lesions) weren't burns in her opinion because they healed too quickly. Also, in her entire interview she never mentioned that the earlier skin lesions blistered (prior to the September 2018 skin lesions). In a prior police report allegedly taken on September 24, 2018, Detective Scott Riley reported an entirely different account from Mrs. Arzola, in which she stated all the prior skin injuries WERE burns. However, at no time on either the 24th or the 26th of September 2018 did Mrs. Arzola describe Angela's skin lesions as blistering.

82. On or about September 26, 2018, September 25, 2018, and September 24, 2018, respectively, Angela underwent an ophthalmology exam to rule out intracranial hemorrhage, a skeletal survey and a sexual assault exam (all diagnostic tests to find child abuse). The ophthalmology exam was normal. The sexual assault exam was normal without concern, and the skeletal survey revealed no findings related to abuse or neglect, with the only finding being hip dysplasia.

83. On or about September 26, 2018, at least one individual from MGH or Shriners' reported to Manchester Police Department that A.W. DID NOT HAVE KABUKI SYNDROME.

84. At some point during A.W.'s Shriners' hospitalization, Kabuki syndrome was marked on A.W.'s EMR as cancelled as a diagnosis/problem.
85. On October 4, 2018, only 13 days since the initial redness was detected, and only 12 days post admission to Shriners', A.W.'s "serious burns" that A.W.'s treating providers had initially stated would likely take months to heal and possibly require skin grafts were noted by the nurse practitioner to be totally healed and flat.
86. On October 5, 2018, dermatology resident Tyler Menge from MGH charted that it was too late to do a skin biopsy (the lesions had first occurred two weeks earlier and were now healed) and it was also now probably too late to do indirect immunofluorescence and receive conclusive findings. The skin biopsy or other testing was never performed on A.W.
87. After being discharged from Shriners' Boston, which was delayed longer than may have been medically necessary until October 6, 2018 due to A.W.'s foster parents being unable to care for her unless she could be in daycare, A.W. resided with foster parents Jay and Dawn Holdsworth of Pelham, New Hampshire.
88. On or about October 31, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura withdrew and took a personal leave of absence from Harvard Law School due to having missed too many classes related A.W.'s hospitalization, the subsequent child services involvement, and the extreme emotional distress she suffered as a result.
89. A.W.'s foster parents, believing A.W.'s developmental delays and other medical problems were caused solely by abuse and neglect, due to myths and falsehoods perpetuated by Defendants, have not consistently taken A.W. to specialist follow-ups she

should be taken to, including at least endocrinology, genetics, counseling through the Kabuki clinic at Boston Children's, dermatology, urology/nephrology, neurology, and orthopedics. To Mrs. Hanamura's knowledge, A.W. has not been physically seen by an orthopedist or nephrologist since Mrs. Hanamura personally scheduled appointments in 2018 and 2019, despite recommendations to follow-up at least yearly. The foster parents delayed taking her for dermatology follow-ups as recommend until she developed cysts. She has never seen a neurologist or endocrinologist (aside 2 visits with Dr. Frydman) since her time in Hawai'i (to Ms. Hanamura's knowledge). The abuse/neglect allegations collectively perpetuated by Defendants have resulted in A.W. being actually medically neglected, because the Holdsworths and others responsible for A.W.'s care, such as her present primary care provider, do not believe A.W. has actual medical issues.

90. A.W.'s foster parents chose to discontinue her pediatric care with Dr. Frydman, A.W.'s endocrinologist and pediatrician after only one follow up visit, and instead take her to a nurse practitioner only once per year for follow-up. The foster parents selected course of medical care included follow-ups at Shriners' Boston and the nurse practitioner only. Additionally, A.W. needed multiple dental surgeries, which had never been an issue prior to her time in the foster home, despite A.W. receiving dental work-ups. On one occasion, A.W. saw the nurse practitioner for a severe diaper rash.
91. A.W. continued to drool copiously while living with the Holdsworths, however, she was never taken in for a neurology follow-up, nor did she receive any medical intervention for the drooling. Dental work failed to positively impact the drooling issue. The

Holdsworths self-reported to child services the drooling resolved with lip gloss application.

92. A.W.'s foster parents have reported they believe A.W. has been sexually abused, yet to Mrs. Hanamura's knowledge have never taken her to any medical provider to be formally evaluated for sexual abuse. Upon repeated urging from Mrs. Hanamura that A.W. should be evaluated again for sexual abuse, based on her own observations and the reports of the foster parents, social services in New Hampshire reported the matter to medical staff at the Elliot Hospital in Manchester, New Hampshire. A repeat sexual assault exam was recommended by the staff at the Elliot and scheduled for March 3, 2021, also at the Elliot Hospital, with Mrs. Hanamura signing the consent forms for the exam. At some point prior to March 3, 2021, Dr. Newton reportedly advised A.W.'s repeat sexual assault exam DID NOT need to occur. The exam was ultimately never done.

93. It is known or should be known to Dr. Newton that the water temperature in Mrs. Hanamura's rental home, in which the property owner's maintenance team was responsible for maintaining and servicing the water heater at the time of the September incident, was set too high and/or water was entering the home in September 2018 at an unsafe temperature. However, Dr. Newton refuses to acknowledge the possibility the alleged burn injuries were anything other than intentionally inflicted injuries, despite her own admission there were multiple water sources that could have caused A.W. to suffer unintentionally inflicted burns, if the September lesions were in fact burns.

94. It has become known to Mrs. Hanamura that Dr. Newton alleges to have treated A.W. multiple times while she was hospitalized at Shriners' Boston, including a follow-up visit

as an outpatient, however the medical records indicate only one encounter with A.W. on September 26, 2018 (Mrs. Hanamura believes this encounter actually occurred on September 24, 2018). She also indicates there were off the record conversations regarding A.W. that were not charted anywhere in A.W.'s records by Dr. Newton. This includes a conversation with Dr. Elena Hawryluk, a dermatologist at Massachusetts General, that stated that Dr. Hawryluk believes a skin biopsy being done at Shriners' would have been helpful in accurately diagnosing A.W.'s skin condition for which she was hospitalized for on September 22, 2018.

95. Sometime in 2019, Mr. Wang underwent genetic testing that revealed he was also not a carrier for the KDM6A gene mutation, meaning A.W. has not inherited this particular gene mutation from either of her biological parents, and it is therefore a de novo (new and unique to A.W.) mutation.

96. In December 2019, A.W. was placed by the New Hampshire family Court with her biological father Mr. Wang residing in Titusville, FL. While under Mr. Wang's physical custody and New Hampshire social services' legal custody, Mr. Wang sublet rooms in his rental homes to at least two adult females, one of whom had a young child. On or about February 21, 2020, allegedly due to a dispute between the women regarding the care of A.W., one of the tenants allegedly murdered the other while A.W. was present in the rental home. A.W. was allegedly found during the course of the police missing persons investigation to be physically abused, eating dirt, and is believed to have possibly witnessed the murder. She was also allegedly abandoned after the murder, and found wandering alone outside without shoes or adequate clothing by Mr. Wang. Allegedly, the

murdering tenant stuffed the body of the other tenant in the trunk of a car, and fled the state with her young child in tow, leaving A.W. alone to fend for herself.

97. While residing in Florida, on January, 27, 2020 Angela had at least one episode of eczema on her left face and left back that was documented by a dermatologist at Brevard Medical Dermatology.
98. On February 7, 2020, A.W. was diagnosed with impetigo due to lesions on her right arm noted by a pediatrician at North Brevard Children's Medical Center.
99. Upon her removal from Mr. Wang's custody, A.W. was returned to the Holdsworths in New Hampshire. A.W. was not taken to the recommended dermatology follow-up recommended by the Florida dermatologist. The visit should have occurred on or about April 27, 2020.
100. A.W. was seen at Shriners' Boston on March 3, 2020. The lesions on her arms diagnosed as impetigo in Florida were still present and were now diagnosed as cigarette burns, per a history given by Dawn Holdsworth.
101. On July 13, 2020, Dr. Olaf Bodamer at Boston Children's Hospital diagnosed A.W. with Kabuki Syndrome Type 2 (non-inherited, de novo). Kabuki syndrome, or Niikawa-Kuroki syndrome, is a rare genetic disorder affecting approximately 1 in 32,000 Japanese newborns.² In the rest of the world, its frequency is uncertain, but it is classified as a rare disease by the National Organization for Rare Disorders.³

² www.sciencedirect.com/topics/neuroscience/kabuki-makeup-syndrome, "Genetics of Congenital Heart Disease," Gelb, Bruce D., Chin, Stephanie E., in *Muscle*, 2012, published online 8/15/2021.

³ www.rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/kabuki-syndrome/, published with assistance from Margaret Adams, M.D., F.A.A.P., F.A.C.M.G., Professor of Pediatrics, Division of Genetic Medicine, University of Washington School of Medicine and Seattle Children's Hospital, published online 8/15/2021.

102. On September 14, 2020, Dr. Newton, by and through the prosecutor in the New Hampshire criminal cases against Shogo and Sara Hanamura, did falsely publicly allege, among other statements, the following statements that she knows or should reasonably know to be untrue, yet she has published anyway:

- a) At the time of presentation to the Elliot Hospital, Angela did not have any other discolored areas on her body other than hypopigmented areas (*The Elliot staff noted Moribilliform (in lay terms, red) blanching rash to the left chest, right lateral flank*);
- b) Mrs. Hanamura reported to her, Dr. Newton, that A.W. had been developing “blistering skin rashes on her face, back and chest which were painful and took weeks to heal. Her mother reported she did not seek care for these blisters” (*statements that are utterly and entirely false and were never made by Mrs. Hanamura, and are contradicted in the existing medical records, and further contradict other witness statements such as Mrs. Arzola’s*);
- c) Dermatology was consulted and determined a skin biopsy would not be helpful (*Not true based on statements made by Dr. Elena Hawryluk. Further even without considering Dr. Hawryluk’s opinion, this statement is mischaracterizes mistakes made relative to A.W.’s care by dermatology, i.e. dermatology was not brought in to see A.W. until the third day of her hospitalization at Shriners’ Boston. A.W. was bandaged at the time dermatology was initially un-timely consulted, and then dermatology followed*

up only once more, just prior to A.W. 's discharge, at which point she was already well-healed.);

- d) A.W. did not have ongoing symptoms while in foster care (*she sought treatment at least 4-5 times for various skin concerns after her removal from Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura 's care, as noted in Dr. Kurtz 's report, and was finally referred to dermatology for "cysts";*
- e) That no disease entity could explain A.W. 's presentation (*not true, as detailed in Dr. Kurtz 's report);*
- f) That the lesions only started when A.W. moved to New Hampshire (*clearly false as demonstrated by A.W. 's medical records and Mrs. Hanamura 's actual prior statements to Dr. Newton);*
- g) That A.W. 's lesions (as allegedly reported by Mrs. Hanamura) took "weeks" to heal and were "blistering" (*contradicts the witness statement of Mrs. Arzola and Mrs. Hanamura 's prior statements to Dr. Newton and her testimony);*
- h) Photos referenced in the expert disclosure show a painful blistering process (*these photos were not taken by Mrs. Hanamura, and do not fact demonstrate A.W. to be in acute distress nor do the photographs show any skin blistering);*
- i) A.W. was neglected by being left alone with her siblings on various occasions;
- j) Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura failed to provide services for A.W. 's developmental issues;

- k) Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura medically neglected A.W. for failure to seek treatment for other burn injuries;
- l) A.W. was not receiving preventative pediatric care;
- m) A.W. had a history of similar painful, blistering lesions for which she NEVER received medical care;
- n) A.W. was speaking in sentences despite a history of only knowing a few words;
- o) Dr. Newton observed A.W. several months after her injuries during a follow-up visit to Shriners' (*no record exists of this encounter, and furthermore, A.W.'s lesions were largely healed by October 5, 2018*); and
- p) That A.W. slept in a closet.

103. In November or December 2020, A.W.'s caseworker from social services witnessed at least one incident of domestic violence in the Holdsworth home in which another foster child allegedly "in crisis" became agitated and physically assaulted Dawn Holdsworth in the presence of A.W. The police were called to the home, traumatizing A.W. Around the same time, A.W. was noted to have various physical injuries that the Holdsworths claimed were from accidents.

104. In or around February 2021, A.W. suffered alleged cysts on her head, with at least one cyst opening and bleeding copiously, necessitating a visit to urgent care and A.W. FINALLY being scheduled for a dermatology appointment by the foster parents.

105. In the spring and summer of 2021, A.W.'s full biological sibling A.S.W. suffered a dental infection caused by inadequate dental hygiene and lack of adequate routine

dental care while he was in foster care. His symptoms and complaints were ignored for weeks or months by all adults having day to day responsibility for A.S.W., until Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura, as well as their third party caseworker, noted he had a toothache and decreased appetite during a visit. A.S.W. was not taken for dental care until Mrs. Hanamura and the caseworker Annette repeatedly complained about the situation to New York social services. Upon finally seeing a dentist, he required antibiotics and a painful root canal.

106. In July 2021, A.W.'s full biological sibling S.S.W. was diagnosed with eczema and prurigo nodularis. She spent several weeks or months itching and being self-diagnosed by her case worker/foster parents with "bug bites." It was not until Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura noticed non-resolving "bug bites" during visitations, photographed them, and complained multiple times to social services that S.S.W. was finally taken to her pediatrician for the lesions. The pediatrician immediately referred her to dermatology, leading to the diagnoses. S.S.W. is now under a dermatologist's care for her skin conditions.

107. At various times since September 21, 2018, Mrs. Hanamura has suffered multiple stress-induced medical conditions, and had to undergo therapy and other medical interventions, and incurred medical expenses as a result.

Further social history & civil/criminal litigation related to A.W.

108. From September 2018 to the present, Mrs. Hanamura has been embroiled in extensive civil litigation in both New Hampshire and New York related to allegations of

abuse and neglect of A.W., S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W., K.H., and T.H. Mr. Hanamura was a named respondent in the New York civil litigation also.

109. Dr. Newton has twice testified in family Court proceedings against Mrs. Hanamura, with inconsistent testimony.

110. In early October 2018, S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W. were returned to Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura after the presiding family court Judge dismissed with prejudice all counts of New Hampshire social services' petitions alleging abuse and neglect directed towards the three minor children.

111. On February 21, 2019, Mrs. Hanamura gave birth to full term fraternal male and female twins, K.H. and T.H. Immediately thereafter, social services in New York opened an investigation into the Hanamura family due solely to the false allegations made against them in New Hampshire.

112. By May 2019, New York social services closed their file on the Hanamura family as an unfounded report.

113. However, on May 29, 2019, Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura's female twin K.H. died in flight due to natural causes on board an international flight to Japan.

114. Due to the prior allegations in New Hampshire, S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W. were removed from Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura's care in absentia (while they were in Japan) and New York social service re-opened the same case they had just closed as unfounded. Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura spent the full next two years battling these false allegations while S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W. remained out of their care in New York State.

115. Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura's minor twin son T.H. has remained with his grandparents in Japan for more than 2 years, where he is well settled and cared for.
116. During S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W.'s time in foster care, which lasted a full two years, they only had 3 in person meetings with A.W. (one facilitated by Mr. Wang and two by Dawn Holdsworth, with the visits paid for by social services grants and not the Holdsworths).
117. In late August 2019, Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura were notified they had both been indicted in New Hampshire criminal court relative to the facts and allegations detailed in this complaint.
118. Many of the criminal indictments are based on Dr. Newton's acts and omission, her records, reports, prior testimony, and her general opinions of Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura. The indictments are also based on the acts and omissions, records, and reports of Shriners' Boston staff, Dr. Sheridan, and MGH/Mass General Bingham staff, and allegations made against the Hanamura family by staff at MGH/Mass General Bingham, Dr. Sheridan, and Shriners' Boston.
119. The criminal cases in New Hampshire remain active to this day, and Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura continue to be and have at all times relevant heavily invested in fighting these false allegations, for which they have always proclaimed their innocence.
120. In October 2019, Dr. Newton and Mrs. Hanamura both testified at a trial de novo in New Hampshire Superior Court, due to appeals brought by the State relative to an earlier dismissal of the abuse/neglect charges related to S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W. and an appeal brought by Mrs. Hanamura's counsel related to a prior conviction of child

neglect and abuse by an unknown perpetrator related to A.W. The ultimate outcome of this trial de novo was the abuse/neglect charges were fully found in Mrs. Hanamura's favor relative to S.S.W., S.A.W. and A.S.W., however, the conviction was sustained relative to A.W., largely due to Dr. Newton's testimony (Mrs. Hanamura at that time did not have an expert to testify).

121. In August 2020, Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura's minor child R.H. was born in Houston, Texas. He has continuously resided with Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura and never been the subject of a social services Court proceeding or been in foster care.

122. Mrs. Hanamura's parental rights over A.W. were terminated in approximately May 2021, based on the findings of prior Court proceedings in which social services' position was supported with testimony from Dr. Newton, with an appeal to the Supreme Court of New Hampshire currently underway at the time of the filing of this petition.

123. Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura have also faced multiple allegations made to social services in Texas based on the indictments in New Hampshire and the general allegations perpetuated by Dr. Newton. These allegations have been investigated by Texas social services, with one report previously closed as unfounded. Mrs. Hanamura believes the most recent Texas social services file has also been closed as unfounded.

124. On July 23, 2021, the neglect petitions filed on Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura relative to a variety of allegations made against them by New York social services, many of which stemmed from the New Hampshire allegations, were dismissed with prejudice, and S.S.W., S.A.W., and A.S.W. were immediately returned to Mr. and Mrs. Hanamura's

sole custody. The charges related to T.H. and K.H. were also dismissed, with T.H. remaining with his grandparents in Japan.

125. This complaint is brought pursuant to Massachusetts G.L. Part III, Title II, Chapter 231 Section 60L(j). No demand or complaint to the Medical Negligence board is necessary under this provision.

126. Plaintiffs' expert report and CV of Dr. Bryan Kurtz are attached in support of this complaint as Exhibits A and B, respectively.

V. Claims

Count 1 - Negligence/Malpractice & Derivative Negligence/Malpractice (on behalf of A.W., formerly ppa Sara Hanamara) (Against All Named Defendants)

127. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

128. The Defendants treated Plaintiff A.W. at various times from September 22, 2018 to the present, and they owed the Plaintiff A.W. the duty to exercise the standard of medical care in accordance with accepted standards of medical care and treatment, and to endeavor to do no harm to Plaintiff A.W.

129. The Defendants breached their duty to treat A.W. on or about September 22, 2018, and thereafter negligently and carelessly treated A.W. in a matter that resulted in A.W. receiving severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries.

130. Specifically, Defendants: 1) failed to properly and accurately diagnose and treat A.W.; 2) in truth and without bias chart medical history for A.W., a developmentally disabled child with Kabuki syndrome hospitalized with a blistering skin condition, 3)

failed to consider, consult, and/or give adequate weight and consideration to A.W.'s past medical history, despite it being readily available to them electronically; and 4) failed to timely consult with dermatology; 5) failed to consult with dermatology at a time when dermatology could physically examine A.W., 6) failed to have dermatology to follow up in a timely fashion, 6) failed to consult with a genetics medical doctor, 7) failed to rule out an organic cause of A.W.'s skin lesions before conclusively determining A.W.'s skin lesions were from an external, intentionally inflicted source, 8) failed to perform any kind of objective diagnostic dermatological testing on A.W. and instead relied on subjective opinions, even when these opinions involved accusing others of criminal acts, 9) misdiagnosed many of A.W.'s unusual behaviors, features, or physical manifestations of Kabuki syndrome as the result of child abuse and neglect; 10) failed to chart many interactions with A.W. and failed to memorialize many professional conversations between providers that typically should be charted and made part of the EMR; 11) made material misrepresentations they knew or should have known to be false to Mrs. Hanamura regarding the actual involvement of social services, law enforcement, and the child protective team with A.W., 12) failed to limit and/or supervise Mrs. Hanamura's contact with A.W. while she was hospitalized, if they did indeed believe A.W. had been intentionally injured, abused, and or neglected (Mrs. Hanamura was allowed unlimited unsupervised access, which on the whole is contradictory to the entire claim that A.W. was abused and Mrs. Hanamura posed a threat to her daughter); and 13) fraudulently billed Mrs. Hanamura for services allegedly provided for which no EMR exists. All of the above-described acts and omissions fall below the applicable standard of care.

131. As direct and proximate result of Defendants' carelessness, unskillfulness, misdiagnosis, unwillingness to rule out organic causes of her blistering skin condition, negligence, and improper care, A.W. suffered severe and past and future permanent injuries, past and future medical neglect, and possible sexual assault. BUT FOR the negligence of the Defendants, A.W. would be up to date on her medical care, would have received earlier intervention from dermatology and neurology, etc., as well as diagnosis and treatment from all her referred specialists, would not be living with soon to be adoptive parents that wrongfully deny A.W. has any kind of genetic disease and refuse to take her to specialist appointments, would have not suffered a potential sexual assault, or would have gotten diagnosis and treatment thereof, would have not suffered trauma from blood draws and been forced to take Ativan, would have suffered less trauma bathing, would have not suffered from the loss of her family and the trauma of being repeatedly taken back from her mother after visitations, would have not suffered from definitely witnessing and possibly being a victim of domestic violence in her foster home, would have not witnessed a murder and/or its aftermath and been abandoned and physically assaulted, and would be happy and safe at home with her siblings.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 2 – Gross Negligence (on behalf of A.W., formerly ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

132. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

133. The above-described acts and omission described in paragraphs 120-123 constitute gross negligence.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 3 – Racial & Disability Discrimination (on behalf of A.W., formerly ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

134. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

135. Due to A.W.'s biracial half Asian and half Caucasian features, Defendants could not appreciate A.W.'s unusual appearance as a child with Kabuki syndrome, and instead likely presumed they were because she was biracial (Kabuki syndrome is similar to Down's Syndrome in that affected individuals can have features similar to ethnic Asians).

136. Defendants' failure to consider A.W.'s Kabuki syndrome seriously due to her physical appearance/racial background was a proximate cause of their unwillingness to treat a dermatology consult(s) as a matter of importance, order prompt dermatological testing on A.W., and /or their failure to consult with genetics.

137. Further, because many of the physical and behavioral features of Kabuki syndrome can manifest as signs and symptoms of child neglect or abuse (i.e. short stature, failure to thrive, unusual fears, speech delays, vitiligo, etc.) Defendants then falsely attributed many of the features of a typical child with Kabuki Syndrome to child abuse and neglect. As a result of Defendants' discrimination, Plaintiff A.W. suffered or will

suffer severe past and future permanent injuries, past and future medical neglect, and possible sexual assault.

138. As previously stated, Shriners' Boston and its contractors have a written non-discrimination policy.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 4 – LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (on behalf of A.W., formerly ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

139. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

140. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff A.W. has permanently lost the company, consortium and close relationship she enjoyed with her biological mother, as well as the loss of society, companionship, and consortium with her 5 living biological siblings. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff's A.W.'s losses as just described would not have occurred.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 5 – NEGLIGENT INFLECTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of A.W., formerly ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

141. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

142. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff A.W. past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

143. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 6 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of A.W., formerly ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

144. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

145. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff A.W. emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

146. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions caused A.W. to suffer severe past and future emotional distress.

147. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 7 – Derivative Physical Injury on behalf of A.W., formerly ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Defendants)

148. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

149. Since September 22, 2021, Plaintiff A.W. has suffered past physical harm and bodily injuries, and will suffer future physical harm and bodily injuries, medical conditions, mental conditions, and pain and suffering that would not have occurred **but for** the acts and omissions of the Defendants.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 8 – LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (on behalf of A.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

150. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

151. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff A.S.W. has suffered two years' separation from his mother and biological sibling T.H., one years' separation from his brother R.H., as well as the permanent loss of society, companionship, and consortium with his full biological sibling A.W. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff A.S.W. would have not suffered the separations/losses as previously described.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 9 – NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of
A.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

152. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

153. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff A.S.W. past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

154. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 10 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of A.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

155. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

156. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff A.S.W. emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

157. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions caused A.S.W. to suffer past and future severe emotional distress.

158. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendant Dr. Newton for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 11 – Derivative Physical Injury on behalf of A.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Defendants)

159. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

160. In or about the summer of 2021 Plaintiff A.S.W. did suffer past physical harm, bodily injuries, and pain and suffering that would not have occurred **but for** the acts and omissions of the Defendants.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 12 – LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (on behalf of S.A.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

161. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

162. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff S.A.W. has suffered two years' separation from her mother and biological sibling T.H., one years' separation from her brother R.H, as well as the permanent loss of society, companionship, and consortium with her full biological sibling A.W. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff S.A.W. would have not suffered the separations/losses as previously described. WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 13 – NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of S.A.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

163. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

164. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff S.A.W. past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

165. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 14 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of S.A.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

166. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

167. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff S.A.W. emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

168. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions caused S.A.W. to suffer severe past and future emotional distress.

169. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 15 – LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (on behalf of S.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

170. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

171. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff S.S.W. has suffered two years' separation from her mother and biological sibling T.H., one years' separation from her

brother R.H, as well as the permanent loss of society, companionship, and consortium with her full biological sibling A.W. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff S.S.W. would have not suffered the separations/losses as previously described. WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 16 – NEGLIGENCE INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of S.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

172. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

173. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff S.S.W. past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

174. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 17 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of S.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara)
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

175. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

176. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff S.S.W. emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

177. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions would cause S.S.W. to suffer past and future severe emotional distress.

178. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 18 – Derivative Physical Injury on behalf of S.S.W., ppa Sara Hanamara
(Against All Defendants)

179. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

180. In or about the summer of 2021 Plaintiff A.S.W. did suffer past physical harm, bodily injuries, and pain and suffering that would not have occurred **but for** the acts and omissions of the Defendants.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendant for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 19 – LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (on behalf of T.H., ppa Shogo Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

181. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

182. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff T.H.. has suffered two years' separation from his mother and father and biological siblings A.S.W., S.A.W., and S.S.W., and one year's separation from his biological brother R.H., as well as the permanent loss of society, companionship, and consortium with his biological sibling

A.W. through his mother. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff T.H. would have not suffered the separations/losses as previously described.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

**Count 20 – NEGLIGENCE INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of T.H.,
ppa Shogo Hanamara)**
(Against All Named Defendants)

183. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

184. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff T.H. past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

185. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

**Count 21 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of
T.H. ppa Shogo Hanamara)**
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

186. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

187. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff T.H. emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

188. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions would cause T.H. to suffer past and future severe emotional distress.

189. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 22 – LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (on behalf of R.H., ppa Shogo Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

190. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

191. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff R.H. has suffered nearly one years' separation from his biological siblings A.S.W., S.A.W., and S.S.W., and T.H., as well as the permanent loss of society, companionship, and consortium with his biological sibling A.W. through his mother. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff R.H. would have not suffered the separations/losses as previously described. WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 23 – NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of R.H., ppa Shogo Hanamara)
(Against All Named Defendants)

192. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

193. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff R.H. past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

194. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 24 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (on behalf of R.H., ppa Shogo Hanamara)
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

195. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

196. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff R.H. emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

197. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions caused R.H. to suffer severe past and future emotional distress.

198. A minor in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 25– LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (for Shogo Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Named Defendants)

199. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

200. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura has suffered a two year separation from his biological son T.H., as well as the loss of affection, companionship, and consortium with his biological son. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura would have not suffered the separations/losses as previously described.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 26 – NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (for Shogo Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Named Defendants)

201. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

202. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

203. A reasonable person in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 27 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (for Shogo Hanamura, Individually)
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

204. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

205. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

206. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions caused Shogo Hanamura to suffer severe past and future emotional distress.

207. A reasonable person in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 28 – LOST WAGES & OTHER FINANCIAL LOSSES (for Shogo Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Defendants)

208. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

209. As a result of the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura suffered lost wages, and other financial losses such as travel expenses related to litigation and child visitations, bail costs and attorneys' fees.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 29 – RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (for Shogo Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Defendants)

210. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

211. As a result of the racial discrimination he experienced levied at himself and his family by Defendants, Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura has suffered tangible and intangible losses.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages, plus interest and costs.

Count 30 – DEFAMATION (for Shogo Hanamura, Individually)
(Against Alice Whittier Newton, M.D.)

212. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

213. Defendant Alice Whittier Newton, M.D. published oral and written statements about and concerning Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura which may be reasonably understood as discrediting him in the minds of any considerable and respectful class of the community. These statements generally depict Mr. Hanamura as a child abuser and neglector.

214. These statements were known by Dr. Newton to be defamatory at the time they were made and/or published.

215. These statements were known by Dr. Newton to be false or reckless at they were made and/or published.

216. As a results of the statements made by Dr. Newton, Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura suffered will likely continue to suffer great mental anguish and humiliation, public ridicule, impairment to his earning capacity, damage to his reputation and alienation of the respect and confidence of his colleagues and friends.

217. As a further result of the statements made by Dr. Newton, Plaintiff Shogo Hanamura has lost credibility as a parent and has suffered with dealing with child services from the very first day his beloved daughter and son was first born.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 31 – LOSS OF CONSORTIUM (for Sara Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Named Defendants)

218. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

219. Due to Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff Sara Hanamura has suffered a two year separation from her biological son T.H., her biological sons and daughters S.S.W., A.S.W., and S.A.W., as well as the loss of affection, companionship, and consortium with these three children. She has also suffered from a loss of consortium, companionship, and affection from her biological child A.W. Due to the acts and omissions of Defendants, she has suffered and will suffer a permanent loss of companionship, consortium, and affection with A.W. for the rest of their natural lives. BUT FOR the acts and omissions of Defendants, she would not have suffered permanent separation from A.W.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 32 – NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (for Sara Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Named Defendants)

220. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

221. The Defendants' acts and omissions negligently caused Plaintiff Sara Hanamura past and future emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

223. A reasonable person in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 33 – INTENTIONAL INFLECTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (for Sara Hanamura, Individually)
(Against Dr. Alice Whittier Newton)

224. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

225. Dr. Newton's acts and omissions willing and knowingly caused Plaintiff Sara Hanamura emotional distress, with objective evidence of such harm, as described herein above.

226. Dr. Newton did actually know, or should have reasonably known, that her acts and omissions caused Sara Hanamura to suffer severe past and future emotional distress.

227. A reasonable person in similar circumstances would suffer emotional distress.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 34 – LOST WAGES & OTHER FINANCIAL LOSSES (for Sara Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Defendants)

228. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

229. As a result of the acts and omissions of Defendants, Plaintiff Sara Hanamura suffered medical bills, lost wages, loss of potential income, additional law school debt

due to withdrawing in the middle of the term, child support fees, loss of other sources of income, travel expenses related to litigation, and other financial losses such as bail costs and attorneys' fees.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 35 – RACIAL & GENDER DISCRIMINATION (for Sara Hanamura, Individually)
(Against All Defendants)

230. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

231. As a result of the racial discrimination she experienced levied at herself and her biracial, nontraditional family by Defendants, Plaintiff Sara Hanamura has suffered tangible and intangible losses.

232. Further, Plaintiff has suffered gender-based discrimination deriving from the acts and omissions of Defendants.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 36 – DEFAMATION (for Sara Hanamura, Individually)
(Against Alice Whittier Newton, M.D.)

233. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

234. Defendant Alice Whittier Newton, M.D. published oral and written statements about and concerning Plaintiff Sara Hanamura which may be reasonably understood as discrediting her in the minds of any considerable and respectful class of the community.

These statements generally depict Mrs. Hanamura as a child abuser and neglector.

235. These statements were known by Dr. Newton to be defamatory at the time they were made and/or published.

236. These statements were known by Dr. Newton to be false or reckless at they were made and/or published.

237. As a results of the statements made by Dr. Newton, Plaintiff Sara Hanamura suffered and will likely continue to suffer great mental anguish and humiliation, public ridicule, impairment to her earning capacity, damage to her reputation and alienation of the respect and confidence of her colleagues and friends. Further, Mrs. Hanamura has already been fired from at least one well-paying job due to Defendant Alice Newton's defamatory statements.

238. As a further result of the statements made by Dr. Newton, Plaintiff Sara Hanamura has lost credibility as a parent and has suffered with dealing with child services every day straight since September 24, 2018.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendant Newton for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 37 – Physical Injury (for Sara Hanamara)
(Against All Defendants)

239. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

240. Since September 24, 2018 continuously through the present day, Plaintiff Sara Hanamura has suffered various stress-related physical and mental health problems, for which she has sought treatment, and thereby incurred medical costs.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff has been harmed and demands judgment against Defendants for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 38 – Vicarious Liability (for All Plaintiffs)
(Against Defendants Massachusetts General Hospital, Shriners' Hospital for Children – Boston, and Mass General Bingham, Inc.)

241. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

242. Defendant Massachusetts General Hospital is vicariously liable for the all of the above enumerated breaches as the employer of various individuals referenced in the body of this complaint above, who were acting within the scope of their agency at all times relevant thereto.

243. Defendant Mass General Bingham, Inc. formerly known as Partners Healthcare is vicariously liable for the all of the above enumerated breaches as the employer of various individuals referenced in the body of this complaint above, who were acting within the scope of their agency at all times relevant thereto.

244. Defendant Shriners' Hospital for Children Boston is vicariously liable for the all of the above enumerated breaches as the employer of various individuals referenced in

the body of this complaint above, who were acting within the scope of their agency at all times relevant thereto.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs have been harmed and demand judgment against Defendant Massachusetts General Hospital, Mass General Bingham, Inc., and Shriners' Hospital for Children Boston for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

Count 39 – Negligent Hiring and Entrustment (for All Plaintiffs)
(Against Defendants Massachusetts General Hospital, Shriners' Hospital for Children – Boston, and Mass General Bingham, Inc.)

245. The Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if specifically set forth herein.

246. Defendant Massachusetts General Hospital is negligent in its hiring and entrustment of a position of trust and power to Dr. Newton, despite Dr. Newton's reputation as a lightning rod the medical community, whose credibility has been called into question multiple times before in conjunction with her involvement in numerous criminal cases. More than one of the criminal cases in which Dr. Newton has been involved in have been overturned or are the subject of Innocence Project-type investigations. While Dr. Newton continues to violate the Hippocratic Oath to do no harm while practicing fictionalized and in general defamatory medicine, more than one adult criminal defendants have been incarcerated for months or years on the strength of her opinion which was later found to be not credible or where her credibility has been called into question by experts in the relevant field. She has been previously involved in civil litigation in this Court in the infamous Pelletier case. Some notable criminal cases

in which Dr. Newton's credibility is currently being or has been called into question include the highly publicized "Irish Nanny" case, the Nathan Wilson/Geoffrey Wilson case, and the Keith Winfield case, among others.

247. Defendant Mass General Bingham, Inc. formerly known as Partners Healthcare is negligent in its hiring and entrustment of a position of trust and power to Dr. Newton, despite Dr. Newton's reputation as a lightning rod the medical community, whose credibility has been called into question multiple times before in conjunction with her involvement in numerous criminal cases. More than one of the criminal cases in which Dr. Newton has been involved in have been overturned or are the subject of Innocence Project-type investigations. While Dr. Newton continues to violate the Hippocratic Oath to do no harm while practicing fictionalized and in general defamatory medicine, multiple adult criminal defendants have sat in jail for months or years on the strength of her opinion which was later found to be not credible or where her credibility has been called into question by experts in the relevant field. She has been previously involved in civil litigation in this Court in the infamous Pelletier case. Some notable criminal cases in which Dr. Newton's credibility is currently being or has been called into question include the highly publicized "Irish Nanny" case and the Keith Winfield case, among others.

248. Defendant Shriners' Hospital for Children Boston is negligent in its hiring and entrustment of a position of trust and power to Dr. Newton, despite Dr. Newton's reputation as a lightning rod of the medical community, whose credibility has been called into question multiple times before in conjunction with her involvement in numerous criminal cases. More than one of the criminal cases in which Dr. Newton has been

involved in have been overturned or are the subject of Innocence Project-type investigations. While Dr. Newton continues to violate the Hippocratic Oath to do no harm while practicing fictionalized and in general defamatory medicine, multiple adult criminal defendants have sat in jail for months or years on the strength of her opinion which was later found to be not credible or where her credibility has been called into question by experts in the relevant field. She has been previously involved in civil litigation in this Court in the infamous Pelletier case. Some notable criminal cases in which Dr. Newton's credibility is currently being or has been called into question include the highly publicized "Irish Nanny" case and the Keith Winfield case, among others. WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs have been harmed and demand judgment against Defendant Massachusetts General Hospital, Mass General Bingham, Inc., and Shriners' Hospital for Children Boston for the above-described damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest and costs.

VI. Demand for a Jury Trial

249. Plaintiffs respectfully demand a trial by jury.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs prays that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendants for their general and special damages, together with interest and costs, and for such other relief that may be equitable and just.

Respectfully Submitted,
SHOGO HANAMURA