PERSONAL INJURY LITIGATION · CASE INTAKE & INVESTMENT SCREENING

DICKMAN
CHIROPRACTIC CORPORATION
MEDICAL LEGAL

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Know Before You Invest:
Objective Screening for Case Value

Not the Spine Expert You'd Expect.

Before committing costs to a soft-tissue file, two objective studies tell you whether there is a documentable, defensible injury underneath the complaint — **flexion-extension X-ray for ligamentous instability** and **MRI injury age-dating** for causation. Both can be screened early, before you've sunk significant costs into a case that may not hold up.

HOW A SCREEN WORKS

1 — SEND THE FILE
Send existing imaging and/or a referral for flexion-extension X-ray — no prior workup required

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2 — OBJECTIVE READ
Biomechanical/instability analysis and MRI age-dating performed and documented

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3 — INVESTMENT DECISION
A written screening opinion — proceed, hold, or decline — before deeper costs are committed

Two Screens, *One Question* — Is There Objective Injury Here?

Both are read against the mechanism of injury and the medical timeline, not in isolation — the same causation-first approach used in full IME work, scaled down to a fast intake-stage read.

FLEXION-EXTENSION X-RAY — LIGAMENTOUS INSTABILITY

Biomechanical analysis of end-range flexion and extension films to identify abnormal intersegmental motion consistent with ligamentous injury — the objective finding a static MRI or plain film cannot show.

- Screens for the instability that turns "strain/sprain" into a defensible, permanency-supporting diagnosis
- Directly answers whether the case has an objective finding to build on, or is subjective-complaint-only
- Low cost, fast turnaround — suited to an early go/no-go decision

MRI INJURY AGE-DATING — CAUSATION

Analysis of disc and soft-tissue signal characteristics to distinguish an acute, trauma-consistent finding from chronic degenerative change — closing the door on the carrier's "pre-existing condition" defense before it's raised.

- Screens for whether the imaging will actually support the claimed mechanism and date of injury
- Flags files where the pathology is more degenerative than traumatic — before you've built a case around it
- Forms the causation backbone for any later demand, mediation, or trial presentation

Built for the Gatekeeper — *§720/Sargon (CA) · NRS 50.275/Hallmark (NV)*

MEASURED FINDINGS, NOT IMPRESSIONS

§720 / NRS 50.275 QUALIFICATION
Credentials matched opinion by opinion — F.P.S.C., spinal biomechanics and crash-dynamics training, AMA Guides impairment rating.

SARGON / HALLMARK RELIABILITY
Measured imaging findings, established methods, and literature matched to the mechanism — no analytical gap between data and conclusion.

402 HEARING (CA), PREVIEWED
If the imaging won't support an opinion that survives a reliability challenge, the screen tells you now — not after the motion in limine.

Who This Screen Is For

Files where you don't yet know if the medical picture supports the investment — before costs, before a full workup, before you're committed.

I
New Intake, Unclear Value
Soft-tissue or "strain/sprain" files where you need an objective read before deciding how much to invest in building the case.

II
Pre-Existing Condition Risk
Clients with degenerative history where causation is the real question — MRI age-dating tells you now whether that defense will hold.

III
Referral / Co-Counsel Review
Files referred in or considered for co-counsel where an independent, credentialed screening opinion informs the fee-split decision.

> *"A screening opinion isn't a full report — it's a fast, objective answer to one question: does this file have the imaging to support the investment? That's worth knowing before the costs are sunk, not after."*
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> ROBERT DICKMAN, D.C., F.P.S.C., Q.M.E. — MEDICAL-LEGAL EXPERT WITNESS

Screening opinions are based on the imaging and records provided and are not a substitute for a full IME evaluation. Past results are not a guarantee of future outcomes; the outcome of any matter depends on its specific facts and circumstances, the applicable law, and other case-specific factors. Admissibility of expert testimony is determined by the court.

Retain Dr. Dickman — objective imaging screening for plaintiff case-intake decisions

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