1	Wednesday, 14 June 2017	1	a Russian couple had been interested in the property and
2	(10.10 am)	2	that they were then currently renting in
3	THE CORONER: Yes.	3	St George's Hill. It was only after Mr Perepilichnyy's
4	MR WASTELL: Sir, before we hear further live evidence,	4	death, which I heard about through the media, that I was
5	there are some short statements to be read under	5	told that it was he and his wife who had been
6	Rule 23.	6	interested. I cannot now recall who told me this."
7	The first is a witness statement of Gary Nagioff,	7	MS HILL: Before my learned friend moves to any further read
8	who gives evidence about the potential sale of a house	8	evidence. We didn't object to that statement being read
9	called Pinebrook House, St George's Hill, in 2012.	9	but I hope, sir, that you have been provided with a copy
10	Sir, you can admit this under Rule 23.1(d) on the	10	the representations we made on it, the 12 June email.
11	basis it is unlikely to be disputed, subject to the now	11	Do you have that, sir?
12	familiar gateway under Rule 23.2, that you announce the	12	THE CORONER: I do and I've got it in mind, thank you very
13	nature of written evidence, as I have just explained.	13	much.
14	THE CORONER: Yes, I confirm that.	14	MS HILL: Thank you.
15	MR WASTELL: The full name of the statement maker, as I have	15	MR WASTELL: Sir, the next short statement is in the hearing
16	just explained, that any interested person may object to	16	bundle, tab 28. It is from a Dr Paul Loxton, who was
17	the admission of such written evidence and that any	17	a general practitioner who saw Mr Perepilichnyy as
18	interested person is entitled to see a copy of the	18	a private patient in March 2011. It is page 343 of the
19	written evidence.	19	bundle for those who don't have tabs.
20	THE CORONER: Yes, well I confirm all those things.	20	Again, sir, you may admit this under Rule 23.1(d) on
21	Thank you very much.	21	the basis it is unlikely to be disputed, the nature of
22	MR WASTELL: This then is the witness statement of	22	the written evidence is as I have explained, the name is
23	Gary Nagioff, signed and dated 7 June 2017 and he says	23	Dr Paul Loxton. Any IP may object and they are entitled
24	this.	24	to see it, which they have.
25		25	THE CORONER: Yes, and I confirm all those things, yes.
	Page 1		Page 3
1	Statement of MR GARY NAGIOFF (read)	1	MR WASTELL: In a statement to the coroner officer, or
2	MR WASTELL: "I Gary Nagioff of Pinebrook House,	2	a letter rather, dated 19 November 2012, this is from
3	St George's Hill, Weybridge state as follows.	3	Dr Paul Loxton of the Virginia Water Medical Practice,
4	"I make this statement on the basis of matters	4	about Alexander Perepilichnyy of The Coach House
5	within my own personal knowledge, information and	5	St George's Hill.
6	belief. I am the owner of a property rental business	6	Statement of DR PAUL LOXTON (read)
7	called 'Aaron Properties'. My wife and I are also	7	MR WASTELL: "I saw Mr Perepilichnyy on 22 March 2011 as
8	freehold owners of Pinebrook House, which is the	8	a private patient. He had registered with our practice
9	property in which we now reside. Pinebrook House was	9	on 22 March 2011. The address we were given is as
10	a property which I was responsible for building. It had	10	above. He consulted me about a long standing pustular
11	previously been known as Split Pines B and was one of	11	rash on his feet, I did not subsequently see him but
12	three properties I built in St George's Hill.	12	I did refer him to a dermatologist.
13	"Pinebrook House was rented out through CHK	13	"He told me at that time he was taking Xenical to
14	Mountford between the following dates: (a) to [names	14	control his weight and that he was an ex-smoker, having
15	redacted], tenancy from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011;	15	smoked 60 cigarettes per day. The consultation was
16	(b) to [a different name redacted] tendency from	16	somewhat hampered by his poor command of English and
17	8 August 2011 to 7 August 2012.	17	mine of Russian."
18	"I can also confirm that in 2012 Pinebrook House had	18	Sir, I don't propose to read the rest of that
19	been on the market. The guide price was anywhere	19	letter.
20	between £7 million and £8 million. I placed it with	20	The next short written evidence is from pages 344 to
21	Curshods and Knight Frank but this sale was not	21	346 in the same bundle behind tab 29. This is from
22	advertised, it was more a word of mouth/whisper sale as	22	Dr Brian O'Connor, who is a consultant physician in
23	I had previously been messed around by fraudulent	23	respiratory medicine and allergy. He gives his address
24	buyers, including a young couple, 19/21-years old from	24	as both the Cromwell Hospital and the Lister Hospital,
25	Ukraine. I can recall that in 2012 I was told that	25	they are both in Chelsea. There are three letters. The
	D 2		D 4
	Page 2		Page 4

1	first relates to a clinic on 25 September 2012 and the	1	expectancy. The isolated trivial abnormality in liver
2	second two to clinic on 4 October 2012. They relate to	2	function and raised bilirubin is very common and is
3	consultations with Mr Perepilichnyy regarding his health	3	associated with a totally benign condition known as
4	and some medical tests.	4	Gilbert's syndrome. Your other liver function tests
5	Sir, as before, you can admit this under 23.1(d) and	5	included hepatitis A, B and C profiles were all
6	again it is Dr Brian O'Connor, I have explained what the	6	negative. Equally there is no need for you to have any
7	statements are about, all the IPs have it and no	7	concerns about gallstones. They often will be described
8	objections.	8	as incidental findings and in your case are unlikely to
9	THE CORONER: I confirm all those things. Yes.	9	cause any problems.
10	MR WASTELL: The first letter then is from Dr Brian O'Connor	10	"Please forward this letter and indeed a copy of my
11	relating to the clinic dated 25 September 2012 and it is	11	letter to Dr Kenrie Li for any life insurance claims.
12	written to Dr Kenrie Li of The Group Practice in Earl's	12	I can assure you there is nothing to suggest any
13	Court Road. It is about Mr Alexander Perepilichnyy,	13	reduction in life expectancy."
14	date of birth 15 July 68, The Coach House Granville	14	THE CORONER: Can you just help me with one thing. We were
15	Close, Weybridge.	15	looking yesterday at the question of when the house move
16	Evidence of DR BRIAN O'CONNOR (read)	16	was, do you remember?
17	MR WASTELL: "Dear Kenrie, this charming young 44-year old	17	MR WASTELL: Yes.
18	gentleman apparently had a life insurance assessment	18	THE CORONER: In the context of another event and anxiety
19	declined because of elevated bilirubin, he tells me he	19	being expressed that, as it were, an address was now on
20	may have had some gallstones in the past. As the	20	the computer. I am just going back to Dr Loxton.
21	remainder of his liver function tests are normal the	21	MR WASTELL: Yes.
22	benign condition of Gilbert's syndrome would seem to be	22	THE CORONER: That Mr Perepilichnyy had registered with the
23	the obvious diagnosis, however I have arranged	23	practice on 22 March 2011 and The Coach House address
24	an ultrasound of abdomen and I will see him for a follow	24	was given then.
25	up."	25	MR WASTELL: Yes.
	1		
	Page 5		Page 7
1	In relation to the clinic data 4 October 2012, again	1	THE CORONER: I just can't remember the other date.
2	In relation to the clinic date 4 October 2012, again writing to Dr Kenrie Li about Mr Perepilichnyy, he	2	Do you remember we looked at it with you yesterday,
3	writes as follows:	3	Ms Hill, you were drawing attention to
4	"As expected, this gentleman's abdominal ultrasound	4	MS HILL: Yes, sir I was. I think the D48 document.
5	shows normal liver texture but also shows some small	5	THE CORONER: That was the one. Can you remember the date
6	gallstones, I think the gallstones are an incidental	6	on that?
7	finding and I am quite certain that his isolated raised	7	Thank you so much.
8	bilirubin is a manifestation of Gilbert's syndrome.	8	MS HILL: I think 31 May 2011 on D48 has the previous
_	"His spleen is slightly enlarged, which is not	9	address, but then I think it is 26 June has The Coach
9 10	indicative of any pathology. I have reassured him that	10	House, so it was that interval that I was putting as
11	there is absolutely no reason why he should have any	11	a proposed window for moving.
12	application for life insurance declined. On the basis	12	THE CORONER: In fact according to this then The Coach House
	of my assessment he ought to have a normal life	13	address has actually been given before. You were saying
13	expectancy, he is asymptomatic, he has had recent weight	14	there is the anxiety and then there is the move, that
14		15	was the effect of the point.
15	loss because he has been more active and changed his	16	MS HILL: That is the effect of what I was saying.
16	diet. He has no GI symptoms and no symptoms compatible	17	THE CORONER: This suggests, does it, that the move was
17	with known gallstones, I have explained to him the gallstones very frequently lie dormant within the	18	actually before the anxiety.
18 19	gallbladder and in the majority of cases do not cause	19	MS HILL: I will check the Loxton evidence but that is the
20	any problems."	20	proposition I put.
20	any producins.	20	* * *
21		21	THE CORONER. I have that but do you understand the point
21	Then a letter of the same date, a letter of	21	THE CORONER: I have that, but do you understand the point I wanted to see does it actually look as if this
22	Then a letter of the same date, a letter of 4 October to Mr Perepilichnyy from Dr O'Connor:	22	I wanted to see does it actually look as if this
22 23	Then a letter of the same date, a letter of 4 October to Mr Perepilichnyy from Dr O'Connor: "Dear Mr Perepilichnyy, I hope you are reassured by	22 23	I wanted to see does it actually look as if this predates the anxiety?
22 23 24	Then a letter of the same date, a letter of 4 October to Mr Perepilichnyy from Dr O'Connor: "Dear Mr Perepilichnyy, I hope you are reassured by our findings. I am very satisfied that you do not have	22 23 24	I wanted to see does it actually look as if this predates the anxiety? MR WASTELL: Sir, certainly June 2011, was my recollection
22 23	Then a letter of the same date, a letter of 4 October to Mr Perepilichnyy from Dr O'Connor: "Dear Mr Perepilichnyy, I hope you are reassured by	22 23	I wanted to see does it actually look as if this predates the anxiety?
22 23 24	Then a letter of the same date, a letter of 4 October to Mr Perepilichnyy from Dr O'Connor: "Dear Mr Perepilichnyy, I hope you are reassured by our findings. I am very satisfied that you do not have	22 23 24	I wanted to see does it actually look as if this predates the anxiety? MR WASTELL: Sir, certainly June 2011, was my recollection

1	THE CORONER: For the anxiety?	1	Q. As of November 2012, you were a consultant
2	MR WASTELL: No, for the change between the addresses in the	2	histopathologist, is that right?
3	financial document that we were looking at.	3	A. Yes.
4	THE CORONER: Yes. What I am interested in is the date of	4	Q. You are now required I retired, I think?
5	the incident that gives rise to the anxiety.	5	A. Yes.
6	MR MOXON BROWNE: Sir, the date of the incident that gave	6	Q. When did you retire?
7	rise to the anxiety is the end of May, not June, and	7	A. Almost three years ago.
8	I will give you the reference.	8	Q. You performed an autopsy on Mr Perepilichnyy's body on
9	THE CORONER: If that were the case, then he is giving as it	9	14 November 2012
10	were the next address before the anxiety.	10	A. I did.
11	MS HILL: That doesn't though fit to be fair, sir, does it,	11	Q correct?
12	without addressing you on the facts, there is plenty of	12	A. Yes.
13	other evidence of further June entries on the Western	13	Q. There are a number of documents in front of you, there
14	Union where the old address is being given, so I don't	14	should be a bundle marked "Core bundle of documents for
15	think even Mrs Perepilichnaya suggests that they moved	15	experts, file 1". I hope it is open?
16	by March, she suggests they moved in the summer.	16	A. Yes, I think that is file 1, yes.
17	Without addressing you on it, I wonder if this is	17	Q. Can I take you first of all to tab 26. There should be
18	something that needs to be checked a little further	18	page numbers in the top right-hand corner and it is
19	my learned friend Mr Beggs agrees because I think she	19	page 131.
20	suggested they moved in the summer because her father	20	A. Yes.
21	died in July August, I am sorry.	21	Q. That is a post mortem report produced by you and signed
22	This is March 2011 address does not fit with all	22	on 16 November 2012
23	those Western Union transactions either.	23	A. Yes.
24	THE CORONER: It could be, couldn't it, as it were he	24	Q relating to the autopsy?
25	registers in one address and when it is changed it just	25	A. Yes.
	Page 9		Page 11
	1 1 104 4 4 11 1 14 43	1	O. T
1	looks as if that was the original one without it	1	Q. Turning back in the bundle to tab 23.
2	necessarily being it, all right.	2	A. Yes.
3	necessarily being it, all right. MS HILL: I think that is right and I think the	2 3	A. Yes.Q. Page 119 to 121 in the top right, is that a further or
2 3 4	necessarily being it, all right. MS HILL: I think that is right and I think the understanding is that well, in fact I am not sure	2 3 4	A. Yes. Q. Page 119 to 121 in the top right, is that a further or expanded report produced by you and dated 4 May 2013?
2 3 4 5	necessarily being it, all right. MS HILL: I think that is right and I think the understanding is that well, in fact I am not sure about that but this would seem slightly anomalous, if	2 3 4 5	A. Yes.Q. Page 119 to 121 in the top right, is that a further or expanded report produced by you and dated 4 May 2013?A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6	necessarily being it, all right. MS HILL: I think that is right and I think the understanding is that well, in fact I am not sure about that but this would seem slightly anomalous, if I may say.	2 3 4 5 6	 A. Yes. Q. Page 119 to 121 in the top right, is that a further or expanded report produced by you and dated 4 May 2013? A. Yes. Q. As well as your reports, you have answered some
2 3 4 5 6 7	necessarily being it, all right. MS HILL: I think that is right and I think the understanding is that — well, in fact I am not sure about that but this would seem slightly anomalous, if I may say. THE CORONER: Thank you very much.	2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. Yes. Q. Page 119 to 121 in the top right, is that a further or expanded report produced by you and dated 4 May 2013? A. Yes. Q. As well as your reports, you have answered some questions put to you, haven't you, firstly at the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	necessarily being it, all right. MS HILL: I think that is right and I think the understanding is that well, in fact I am not sure about that but this would seem slightly anomalous, if I may say. THE CORONER: Thank you very much. MS HILL: Of course I'm sorry to rise again one does also have the later insurance documentation that gives The Coach House address much later and I can't recollect whether there are any 2011 documents on that. One would	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 A. Yes. Q. Page 119 to 121 in the top right, is that a further or expanded report produced by you and dated 4 May 2013? A. Yes. Q. As well as your reports, you have answered some questions put to you, haven't you, firstly at the direction of the coroner? A. Yes. Q. Just to identify those, behind tab 24, top right, page 122 to 124, do you see there questions from the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	necessarily being it, all right. MS HILL: I think that is right and I think the understanding is that well, in fact I am not sure about that but this would seem slightly anomalous, if I may say. THE CORONER: Thank you very much. MS HILL: Of course I'm sorry to rise again one does also have the later insurance documentation that gives The Coach House address much later and I can't recollect whether there are any 2011 documents on that. One would need to do a slightly wider search I think before drawing any conclusions from the Loxton letter. THE CORONER: All right, thank you very much. MR WASTELL: Sir, in which case we move to the live witnesses and starting with Dr Norman Ratcliffe. DR NORMAN RATCLIFFE (sworn) THE CORONER: Can you give me a divider number? MR WASTELL: Sir, we are in now the core expert bundles. THE CORONER: Yes, all right. MR WASTELL: File 1, divider 22 onwards. THE CORONER: Thank you. Questions from MR WASTELL MR WASTELL: Can you state your name for the court, please.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 A. Yes. Q. Page 119 to 121 in the top right, is that a further or expanded report produced by you and dated 4 May 2013? A. Yes. Q. As well as your reports, you have answered some questions put to you, haven't you, firstly at the direction of the coroner? A. Yes. Q. Just to identify those, behind tab 24, top right, page 122 to 124, do you see there questions from the coroner dated 15 December 2014 and your answers? A. Yes. Q. Are there any corrections to those answers? A. Yes, the answer to question 2 is clearly an error and there was an earlier report. Q. Just to be clear, question 2 is: "Your autopsy report is dated 4 May 2013, ie six months after Mr Perepilichnyy's death, did you produce an earlier report?" There you have said, "There is no earlier report". A. Yes, that is a mistake. Q. Yes, clearly, we have just seen an earlier report? A. Yes.

3 (Pages 9 to 12)

1	turn to tab 26, page 129, top right-hand corner are some	1	opinions on the matters to which they refer?
2	questions posed on 4 March, do you see those?	2	A. Yes.
3	A. Yes.	3	Q. Do you stand by those opinions?
4	Q. Your answers at page 130?	4	
	• •	1	A. Yes, I do.
5	A. Yes.	5	Q. Before we come to the findings of your autopsy on
6	Q. Just before we put that bundle to one side, you also	6	14 November 2012, can we just look at the information
7	I think have provided some notes, back to page 25, top	7	that was provided to you in advance?
8	right-hand corner, pages 125 and 126 behind tab 25.	8	A. Yes.
9	A. I have that as my yes, these are my handwritten	9	Q. If we go back to the bundle 1, behind tab 25, top
10	notes, written immediately at the end of the post	10	right-hand corner, page 128.
11	mortem.	11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Written at the end of the post mortem on	12	Q. What is that document?
13	14 November 2012?	13	A. That is a brief history provided before I undertake the
14	A. Yes.	14	autopsy to me by the coroner's officer responsible for
15	Q. Finally you took part in a meeting with Dr Fegan-Earl,	15	the case, in this instance Mr Mansbridge.
16	the consultant forensic pathologist, didn't you?	16	Q. It is dated 12 November 2012
17	A. Yes.	17	A. Yes.
18	Q. If we turn to	18	Q and just in summary, it tells you, does it not, that
19	A. Sorry, which meeting do you have in mind? The meeting	19	the police are satisfied this was the body of
20	immediately before he performed his autopsy?	20	Mr Perepilichnyy?
21	Q. Sorry, no we will come to that in due course but in	21	A. Yes.
22	terms of reports that you have produced for this	22	Q. That they had been told by his wife he had been out
23	court	23	running on 10 November and had not returned?
24	A. Yes.	24	A. Yes.
25	Q you took part in a meeting with Dr Fegan-Earl	25	Q. That he had been found in the road unresponsive but in
	Page 13		Page 15
1	A. I did.	1	jogging clothes?
2	Q in May of this year, correct?	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	A. Yes.
3	A. Yes. Yes.	1 1	
4			Q. CPR was given by a chef who was first aid trained and
~	Q. Can we just identify the report. It is behind tab 97 in	4	then paramedics arrived and took over?
5	core bundle 3, so it is a different bundle, it should be	4 5	then paramedics arrived and took over? A. Yes.
6	core bundle 3, so it is a different bundle, it should be there.	4 5 6	then paramedics arrived and took over? A. Yes. Q. He had been in asystole, CPR continued and he was
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6 7 8	core bundle 3, so it is a different bundle, it should be there.A. What tab?Q. It is tab 97. Again top right-hand corner you should	4 5 6 7 8	then paramedics arrived and took over? A. Yes. Q. He had been in asystole, CPR continued and he was pronounced dead, looking at the timings, 46 minutes after the first ambulance arrived?
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4 (Pages 13 to 16)

1			
1	difference is between a coronial and a forensic post	1	A. I was appointed consultant pathologist in 1977. I had
2	mortem?	2	been doing, as a trainee pathologist, post mortems since
3	A. I suppose really it amounts to the fact that if there is	3	1972, I think I have never actually counted them but
4	any historical evidence or evidence found at the scene	4	it is in excess of 10,000 coronial post mortems, so
5	of death that there is a possibility of some kind of	5	I have seen quite a lot of material.
6	foul play, then the coroner or the police would direct	6	THE CORONER: Yes.
7	that a forensic post mortem was performed rather than	7	MR WASTELL: As we will hear, practices have clearly changed
8	an ordinary coronial.	8	during that period
9	Q. Just in terms of what difference that makes, is it right	9	A. Considerably.
10	that a forensic post mortem would be more I hesitate	10	Q in respect of how you conduct the post mortem, what
11	to say that your post mortem isn't thorough but more	11	sampling you take and so forth. Is that right?
12	detailed?	12	A. Yes, some things are changed.
13	A. Much more detailed, much more protracted and also	13	Q. Yes, okay.
14	associated with different standards of identification of	14	Let's move then to the autopsy and the post mortem
15	evidence, be they blood samples, weapons, we don't do	15	report you produced. Looking at the first report, which
16	that with ordinary coronial post mortems.	16	is page 131 behind tab 26. Now, the autopsy is taking
17	Q. There would be an evidential chain to police standards?	17	place four days after you are told that he has died?
18	A. Yes.	18	A. Yes.
19	THE CORONER: Would it happen any quicker than yours did or	19	Q. You start with the external examination, height
20	not necessarily?	20	186 centimetres, 1.86 metres, weight 93 kg, and you
21	A. I think it depends really on the availability of the	20 21	deduce from that a BMI of 26.9.
22	forensic pathologist. They are extremely pressured.	21 22	
		23	A. Which is marginally high, the upper limit is normally
23	THE CORONER: Yes.	23	25.
24	MR WASTELL: Presumably the fact that it is a coronial post		Q. The upper rate of being overweight or obese?
25	mortem doesn't preclude you from identifying features	25	A. The normal rate is between 20 and 25.
	Page 17		Page 19
1	that you consider to be suspicious and asking the	1	Q. You found signs of paramedic treatment, did you?
2	coroner to order a forensic post mortem?	2	A. Yes, certainly in the musculoskeletal system there was
	•	3	•
3 4	A. No, indeed. And that has happened several times in my	4	some rib fractures. These were unassociated really with any significant haemorrhage into the soft tissue and
5	career. Q. It is right, isn't it, in this case, that after	5	, ,
	completing the coronial autopsy and post mortem, at	6	were typical of the injuries sustained during
6	least the initial report	7	cardiopulmonary resuscitation. I also found that there was an endotracheal tube in
8	•	8	
-	A. Yes.		Q. Sorry, just keep your voice up.
9	Q you became aware that the police were now treating	9	A. That was correctly located and there was vascular access
10	this death as suspicious?	10	by a cannula in the region of the left elbow.
11	A. Yes, approximately two weeks after I had completed my	11	Q. The antecubital fossa? THE CORONER: Did you say there was no associated
10	INNE MATION		
12	post mortem. O. The corresponded est in touch with you and told you		• •
13	Q. The coroner indeed got in touch with you and told you	13	haemorrhage with the rib fractures?
13 14	Q. The coroner indeed got in touch with you and told you that?	13 14	haemorrhage with the rib fractures? A. There was very little. There is usually some, but
13 14 15	Q. The coroner indeed got in touch with you and told you that?A. Yes, the next day I think.	13 14 15	haemorrhage with the rib fractures? A. There was very little. There is usually some, but fractures in life because there is an active circulation
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1	injury.	1	Q. Turning then to your internal examination, aside from
2	THE CORONER: From where are you reading that list?	2	the rib from a are that you have already referred us to,
3	A. This is really the first paragraph of my report, sir.	3	did you find anything unusual or of interest in the
4	THE CORONER: Yes, sorry, so small abrasions, left forehead,	4	musculoskeletal system?
5	left cheek.	5	A. No.
6	A. Bridge of his nose, left wrist and both knees. I felt	6	Q. What about the central nervous system?
7	these were consistent with an agonal fall.	7	A. No, the scalp, the skull and the lining of the brain all
8	THE CORONER: A collapse, as it were?	8	appeared normal. On sectioning of the brain, that also
9	A. Yes.	9	appeared normal.
10	MR WASTELL: Indeed Dr Fegan-Earl, as the forensic	10	Q. And am I right that if you had seen, for example,
11	pathologist, would have looked at those in greater	11	a brain haemorrhage or some sort of brain pathology
12	detail.	12	leading to death, you would expect on internal
13	A. He would, I am sure.	13	examination of the brain to see the pathology there?
14	Q. Yes. Did you find any signs of third party assault?	14	A. Yes, you would.
15	A. No.	15	Q. You then looked at the cardiovascular system. Just tell
16	Q. Any evidence of offensive, defensive or restraint	16	the coroner what you found there?
17	injuries?	17	A. The sack within which the heart lies appeared normal.
18	A. None.	18	The actual substance of the heart muscle and the
19	Q. In doing that, are you looking at the hands for example	19	size of the chambers and the four main valves again
20	to see if someone has put their hands up?	20	appeared normal.
21	A. Yes. Bruising by someone being restrained, needle	21	There was mild disease of the right coronary artery,
22	puncture wounds, other than the one described already.	22	but not I don't think of any clinical significance
23	Q. The cannula in the elbow pit?	23	whatsoever.
24	A. Yes.	24	The other two coronary arteries appeared normal.
25	Q. Moving to the organs. You weighed the heart, the brain,	25	What was extremely unusual were the actual origins
			·
	Page 21		Page 23
1	the spleen, the liver and the kidneys, as well as the	1	of the coronary arteries from the aorta. If you open up
2	lungs.	2	the aorta, you open up the aortic valve, it has three
3		1	
	A. Yes.	3	cusps. A left one, a right one and a non-coronary one.
4	Q. Leaving the lungs aside, was anything abnormal about the	4	cusps. A left one, a right one and a non-coronary one. Immediately behind the cusp there is a small sinus and
4 5	Q. Leaving the lungs aside, was anything abnormal about the weights of the other organs?	5	cusps. A left one, a right one and a non-coronary one. Immediately behind the cusp there is a small sinus and normally the left coronary artery arises from the middle
4 5 6	Q. Leaving the lungs aside, was anything abnormal about the weights of the other organs?A. No, I think they were all within normal limits.	4 5 6	cusps. A left one, a right one and a non-coronary one. Immediately behind the cusp there is a small sinus and normally the left coronary artery arises from the middle of that sinus and the right coronary artery arises from
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4 5 6 7 8	 Q. Leaving the lungs aside, was anything abnormal about the weights of the other organs? A. No, I think they were all within normal limits. Q. How about the lungs? A. They are considerably over their normal weight. There 	4 5 6 7 8	cusps. A left one, a right one and a non-coronary one. Immediately behind the cusp there is a small sinus and normally the left coronary artery arises from the middle of that sinus and the right coronary artery arises from the middle of the right coronary sinus. In Mr Perepilichnyy's case, the origin of the left coronary
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6 (Pages 21 to 24)

1	a cardiac arrhythmia.	1	A. It is the mouth down to the anus, really.
2	In cases like this we have a set protocol, discussed	2	Q. There was nothing unusual in the mouth, tongue or
3	and agreed with a coroner, about how to progress the	3	oesophagus?
4	case further.	4	A. No.
5	Q. When you say "cases like this", is this cases of	5	Q. The stomach was normal?
6	suspected sudden cardiac death?	6	A. Yes.
7	A. Yes.	7	Q. You dissected the stomach?
8	Q. The steps you took in respect of the heart, was to fix	8	A. Yes.
9	the heart and send it to a cardiac pathologist, Dr, now	9	Q. And looked inside?
10	Professor, Sheppard?	10	A. Yes.
11	A. Yes.	11	Q. And you found stomach contents?
12	Q. Just explain to the coroner, it may be relevant later on	12	A. Yes.
13	in the Inquest, what does fixing the heart mean?	13	Q. What did you see?
14	A. Basically what you try to do is the heart can get	14	A. Well, I have described as partially digested food and
15	distorted during the course of what is a fairly minimal	15	bile, both of which are normal findings in a stomach.
16	dissection on my part in cases like this. We try to	16	Q. Was there any tablet residue?
17	reconstruct it, using cotton wool, to maintain the shape	17	A. No.
18	and size of the chambers and then we immerse the whole	18	Q. Did you open beyond the stomach, so did you open
19	heart in a form of saline which stops the material that	19	a little bit into the small intestine?
20	the heart is made of decaying or degenerating.	20	A. Yes, you go through to the duodenum, because there are
21	Q. Is the idea of that then to maintain the form of the	21	a couple of structures there that you need to look at.
22	heart and to stop any post mortem changes continuing?	22	They were normal.
23	A. Yes.	23	Q. Can you recall anything unusual about the stomach
24	Q. So that when the cardiac pathologist looks at it, they	24	contents?
25	are looking at it as close to it would have been to	25	A. No.
	Page 25		Page 27
1	death?	1	Q. Any particular odour?
2	A. Yes.	2	A. No.
3	The only other comment that is perhaps relevant to	3	Q. Colour?
4	make is that if you think that you are going to send	4	A. No.
5	a heart on to Dr Sheppard, as she was then, your	5	Q. Texture?
6	dissection is minimal, it is much easier for	6	A. No.
7	a pathologist to examine a heart that has not been very	7	Q. If you had found anything unusual, would you have
8	radically dissected. So it is always a compromise, you	8	recorded it?
9	minimise your own dissection of the heart to enable the	9	A. Yes. I would.
10	task of Dr Sheppard to be easier and more thorough.	10	Q. We will come to what happened to the stomach contents
11	Q. Aside from the apparently or potentially anomalous	11	a little bit later, I just want to complete your
12	origin of the coronary arteries, am I right there was	12	findings, if I may.
13	nothing else in the heart that would account for the	13	In respect of the respiratory system on internal
14	cause of death?	14	examination, what did you find there?
15	A. Nothing.	15	A. The lungs were heavy, as we have discussed, and they
16	Q. You mentioned that you did not find anything else of	16	were congested, they were rather darker in colour than
17	significance, so there was nothing, just going through	17	usual, which usually implies that they are stuffed with
18	the rest of your report of significance in the	18	blood, the vessels are abnormally large, and that on
19	genitourinary system?	19	light pressure to the surface, the cut surface of the
20	A. No.	20	lung, a frothy fluid exuded, we call oedema. It is just
21	Q. Nothing in the reticular endothelial system or endocrine	21	accumulation of fluid within the tissues.
22	system?	22	Q. Generalised congestion and oedema; is that right?
23	A. No.	23	A. Yes.
24	Q. In respect of the alimentary system, that is the	24	Q. How severe was it?
25	oesophagus down to the stomach and the intestines?	25	A. I think the remarks we have made about the weight of the
1			
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7 (Pages 25 to 28)

1	lungs meant that this was quite is a significant	1	A. Yes.
2	finding, they were heavy.	2	Q. You then took some histology
3	Q. Was there anything unusual about the pulmonary arteries	3	A. Yes.
4	or pleural cavities?	4	Q some samples for histology?
5	A. No.	5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Any sign of thrombosis?	6	Q. Is this part of the protocol that you are following in
7	A. No.	7	cases of sudden cardiac death?
8	Q. You would exclude pulmonary embolism, would you?	8	A. Yes, it is. It is.
9	A. I can.	9	Not every case of sudden cardiac death, cases where
10	Q. In terms of the finding of oedema and congestion of this	10	it is a suspected cardiac death with no really obvious
11	severity, you have already told the coroner that the	11	cause.
12	weight of the lungs was consistent with prolonged	12	Q. So unexplained, I am sorry, at post mortem?
13	resuscitation. Is it right that the oedema and	13	A. Yes.
14	congestion are therefore consistent with prolonged	14	Q. If you open up and find a reason for the sudden cardiac
15	resuscitation?	15	death then there is no need to perform these extra
16	A. Yes.	16	A. Then histology would not be undertaken routinely.
17	Q. And also a range of conditions, they are non-specific?	17	Q. Here you have opened up, you have found no identifiable
18	A. They are non-specific findings.	18	cause, you have found a potential in the origin of the
19	Q. Including sudden cardiac death?	19	coronary arteries.
20	A. Yes.	20	A. Yes.
21	Q. As well as being non-specific, can the oedema be caused	21	Q. As a result you are following through your protocols,
22	by acute heart failure?	22	that means taking samples for histology from the kidney,
23	A. Yes.	23	liver?
24	Q. The congestion, is that caused, again, although	24	A. Yes.
25	non-specific, potentially by acute heart failure?	25	Q. The cerebrum, cerebellum and meninges, that's parts of
	Page 29		Page 31
1	A. Yes.	1	the brain?
2	Q. Just in broad terms, I think a point drawn out from the	2	A. Yes.
3	joint statement, in cases where you don't have brain	3	Q. The myocardium, that's the heart muscle?
4	death but the body continuing, for example a vegetative	4	A. The heart muscle.
5	state, the terminal event is always the heart failing?	5	Q. And the lungs?
6	A. Well, the heart always stops, yes.	6	A. Yes.
7	Q. This is an extremely common finding at post mortem?	7	Q. You are also taking samples for toxicology?
8	A. It is, yes.	8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Hence it not being specific to any particular pathology?	9	Q. Why do you do that?
10	A. No.	10	A. Because it is impossible reliably to exclude poisoning
11	Q. Again, it doesn't tell you, does it, what the cause of	11	as a cause of death, most poisons produce entirely
12	the heart failure was?	12	non-specific findings at death, so we routinely take
13	A. No.	13	samples that allow basic toxicological screening.
14	Q. Was there any evidence of a major haemorrhage in the	14	Q. Those samples are what?
15	lungs?	15	A. The routine is to take blood, femoral venous blood, in
16	A. A major haemorrhage?	16	an unpreserved and a preserved state and similar remarks
17	Q. Haemorrhage in the lungs.	17	for urine, unpreserved and preserved.
18	A. No, it was just a generalised congestion. The finding	18	Q. Is that what you did in this case?
19	of blood in the lungs was a later finding on microscopic	19	A. Yes.
20	examination, but there was no major haemorrhage.	20	Q. Two samples of blood, two samples of urine?
21	Q. Your conclusion as to cause of death at that time is	21	A. Yes.
22	simply that it is under investigation?	22	Q. The preservation, how do you achieve that?
23	A. Yes.	23	A. I am not sure what the preservative is that is used now,
24	Q. You send the heart to Professor Sheppard, or Dr Sheppard	24	but it is one that the toxicologists have asked us to
25	as she was?	25	use. And we provide them with the samples that they
			-
	Page 30		Page 32

1	want.	1	usually directed to limit CPR to about 30 minutes, and
2	Q. If we then move to your supplementary report, your	2	if nothing has been achieved after 30 minutes, it is so
3	expanded report, page 120, behind tab 3. 120 is the	3	unlikely that anything can be achieved that they should
4	second page, it may be helpful simply to take it out and	4	stop.
5	turn it round.	5	Q. Yes.
6	A. Sorry, do I have the right bundle here?	6	A. In fact, in this instance, they went on longer than 30
7	Q. It is core bundle 1, so it is the larger bundle.	7	minutes.
8	A. I am looking at tab 3?	8	Q. Yes, and we have heard from them last week about that.
9	Q. No, tab 23.	9	You found oedema and intra-alveolar haemorrhage?
10	A. 23, I beg your pardon.	10	A. Yes.
11	Q. I am sorry. Behind tab 23 you should see your second	11	Q. You are not detecting a primary pathology for the
12	report.	12	haemorrhage are you, as you say it is consistent with
13	A. Yes.	13	resuscitation as you would expect?
14	Q. It is page 120 that I am interested in, second page.	14	A. Yes.
15	A. Yes.	15	Q. You also found in the occasional bronchioles some
16	Q. Is it right that you simply have added the supplementary	16	material?
17	findings from your histology?	17	A. Yes.
18	A. Yes.	18	Q. First of all, what are the occasional bronchioles?
19	Q. On 22 November?	19	A. Well, bronchioles are very small airways. There were
20	A. Yes.	20	one or two fragments of vegetable material and partially
21	Q. So some eight days later?	21	digested voluntary muscle meat in other words, they
22	A. Yes.	22	were gastric contents.
23	Q. Is that before or after you had found out the further	23	Q. Nothing in the major airways?
24	information that the police were treating the death as	24	A. No, I didn't see anything. This was only something
25	suspicious?	25	I could see down a microscope.
	Page 33		Page 35
1	A. Before.	1	Q. What is that in your opinion consistent with?
1		2	A. In the process of cardiac arrest, vomiting is very
2	Q. Nothing found on histology aside from the lungs. Are	3	common. And in patients who are in a collapsed
3	you looking through a microscope at the slides?	4	
4	A. Yes. Q. Nothing in the brain?	5	situation, where consciousness is impaired, the normal
5	A. No.	6	defence mechanisms to aspiration of foreign materials of any kind is lost or impaired and it is quite common to
6 7		7	
8	Q. Nothing in the kidney or liver?	8	see gastric contents in the airways.
	A. No.	9	I think that they are so irritant that they produce
9	Q. Nothing in the heart muscle?	10	inflammatory changes in the airways very quickly, within
10 11	A. No. Q. In respect of the lungs, what did you find?	11	a matter of minutes. No such reaction was present in
12		12	this case, so my assumption is that this aspiration occurred at or around the time of death/collapse.
13	A. I found that both lungs showed similar changes, and	13	Q. We have the results of the histology, the other aspects
	there was congestion with microscopic evidence of	14	of your protocol following was the samples of blood and
14	intra-alveolar haemorrhage, that is bleeding into the	1	• •
15	air spaces. O. Was that significant, the bleeding into the air spaces?	15 16	urine. What happened to those?
16	Q. Was that significant, the bleeding into the air spaces?	17	A. Well, in the normal course of events, the samples would
17	A. Given the circumstances of his death and the	18	be labelled with a forename, a surname, a date of birth
18	resuscitation, it is what I would expect to find.	19	of the deceased, the date the specimens were taken and the nature of the specimen.
19	Q. It is consistent with resuscitation and particularly	1	•
. /()		20	Q. Can I pause you there, do you permanently write those
20	A. Acute cardiac failure and resuscitation.	21	lobola')
21	Q. Can I just ask you, the 46 minutes between the	21	labels?
21 22	Q. Can I just ask you, the 46 minutes between the paramedics attending and death being certified, is that	22	A. No, I asked our technicians, St Peter's are very capable
21 22 23	Q. Can I just ask you, the 46 minutes between the paramedics attending and death being certified, is that a particularly prolonged resuscitation in your	22 23	A. No, I asked our technicians, St Peter's are very capable and very experienced, "Can we get some blood and urine?"
21 22 23 24	Q. Can I just ask you, the 46 minutes between the paramedics attending and death being certified, is that a particularly prolonged resuscitation in your experience?	22 23 24	A. No, I asked our technicians, St Peter's are very capable and very experienced, "Can we get some blood and urine?" They would take the samples, they wouldn't normally
21 22 23	Q. Can I just ask you, the 46 minutes between the paramedics attending and death being certified, is that a particularly prolonged resuscitation in your	22 23	A. No, I asked our technicians, St Peter's are very capable and very experienced, "Can we get some blood and urine?"
21 22 23 24	Q. Can I just ask you, the 46 minutes between the paramedics attending and death being certified, is that a particularly prolonged resuscitation in your experience?	22 23 24	A. No, I asked our technicians, St Peter's are very capable and very experienced, "Can we get some blood and urine?" They would take the samples, they wouldn't normally

9 (Pages 33 to 36)

1		,	O. Van did attand the start is that sinks
1	which case I would go and assist and offer advice and	1	Q. You did attend the start; is that right?
2	try alternative methods if required, but that was not	2	A. Yes, and I was able to produce for Dr Fegan-Earl a copy
3	the case here. They would then	3	of my report
4	Q. Just one moment. They are supposed to put those bits of	4	Q. Yes.
5	data on the samples, they may not always follow that,	5	A and the information from Dr Sheppard.
6	presumably, the date of birth, surname et cetera?	6	I had a lot of commitments myself, so I went back to
7	A. I don't check each sample personally but knowing their	7	them, knowing full well that Dr Fegan-Earl's
8	quality and experience, I would be very surprised if	8	investigation would take a protracted length of time.
9	they didn't fulfil those criteria.	9	Q. In terms of the samples, were you involved in
10	Q. I interrupted you, I am so sorry, but we were talking	10	transmitting the samples of urine, blood and any tissue
11	about what you do with those samples or what you did in	11	samples to Dr Fegan-Earl?
12	this case with those samples. What happened to them?	12	A. No.
13	A. They would be stored in a 4-degree fridge and the	13	Q. Were you aware of whether or not they arrived with the
14	coroner's officer responsible for the case would then	14	body? Are you aware of that?
15	arrange for their onward transport to the toxicology	15	A. I am not aware of that.
16	laboratory that we normally use, which at that time was	16	Q. I dealt with the urine and the blood, but in terms of
17	an organisation called ROAR.	17	the tissue samples, is it right that you take tissue
18	Q. Did that in fact happen in this case?	18	samples and create blocks in paraffin with them?
19	A. I am not sure, but I suspect not.	19	A. Paraffin wax, yes. Then they can be used to take very
20	Q. You signed off your supplementary report recording that	20	thin sections which can be stained and then we can look
21	the heart had been examined in detail by Dr Sheppard?	21	at down a microscope.
22	A. Yes.	22	Q. At the end of looking at your histology, you would have
23	Q. The broad conclusion of her report macroscopically and	23	both the slides, which are the slivers of tissue taken
24	microscopically normal?	24	from the blocks and the blocks?
25	A. Yes.	25	A. Yes, the blocks would be retained within the histology
	Page 37		Page 39
1	O You recorded the further historical information provided	1	department that processes them. They would give to me
1	Q. You recorded the further historical information provided	1	department that processes them. They would give to me
2	and that a second forensic post mortem, by which you	2	just the slides to examine down the microscope.
3	mean the first forensic post mortem, the second post	3	Q. Yes, you are not again involved in what happens to the
4	mortem?	4 5	histology blocks A. No.
5	A. The second post mortem, the first forensic one.		
6	Q. Had been performed.	6	Q thereafter or how they get transmitted to the
7	Then you signed off your report on 4 May 2013?	7	forensic pathologist?
8	A. Yes.	8	A. They would routinely be stored within the pathology
9	Q. Why so far after the second post mortem?	9	department at St Peter's Hospital.
10	A. My normal practice is in cases where there is ongoing	10	Q. Let me then turn to the stomach contents?
11	investigation is to issue a temporary report, saying the	11	A. Yes.
12	matter is under investigation. I then normally put the	12	Q. You have described nothing unusual about it, what did
13	temporary report in a pending file and as and when in	13	you do with the stomach contents?
14	this case the toxicology reports get back to me I would	14	A. I don't remember specifically how much material was
15	take my incomplete report out, complete it and draw	15	there. What we need to do is to look at the lining of
16	whatever conclusions were possible from the completed	16	the stomach in some detail.
17	investigation.	17	Q. The lining?
18	In fact in this case the toxicology reports never	18	A. The lining of the stomach.
19	came back to me, so my second report stayed in my file	19	Q. How do you do that?
20	until I was asked to produce it	20	A. You have to clean off the gastric content. If it is
21	Q. Yes.	21	small quantities you can wipe it with a sponge. If
22	A that is an oversight on my part.	22	there is anything adherent you would rinse it with
23	Q. You weren't involved in the second forensic post mortem,	23	a hose.
24	in the sense of performing as a pathologist, were you?	24	Q. What liquid are you using, either in the case of
25	A. No.	25	a sponge or hosing it?
	Page 38		Page 40

10 (Pages 37 to 40)

1 A. Top water. 2 Q. Just is passer? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. Can you belp as as to whether it was adherent in this case and whether you used the hose or not? 5 A. I can't remember but it presented no unusual features. 7 Q. How do you physically. 8 HILE CORONER. The stomach lining, when you say it presented, you would result the stomach contents in this case? 9 HILE CORONER The stomach lining when you say it presented. 10 A. No, the stomach contents. 11 THE CORONER. The contents. Hold on the body. 12 MR WASTELL: How do you physically remove it, is that using the hose or the sponger? 13 A. Yes. 14 A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. 15 Q. There is no instrument by which you are semping it out? 16 A. No. no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in contents thereafter? 19 commons quantities, I mean they would be disposed of off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 20 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be whigh of first ten years of my involvement with coronals post mortens, a routine twiscology tests don't you retain the stomach contents! 2 stomach contents! 2 important toxicology tests don't you retain the first ten years of my involvement with coronals post mortens, a routine twiscology serves model involve retained by examination of the gastric content made in the pathologists whereby the corner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology of the body or anything of a pocialization of the gastric content and get them analysed. 2 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents was half because of toxicology of the body or application or applied for toxicology of the body or applied to gastric content and get them analysed. 3 A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronal post mortens, are voted in the gastric content and				1
3 A. Yes. 4 Q. Can you help as as to whether it was adherent in this 5 case and whether you used the hose or not? 5 Q. How you physically - 7 Q. How do you physically - 8 THE CORONER. The stomach lining, when you say it presented, do you ment he stomach lining? 9 A. No, the stomach contents. 11 THE CORONER. The contents. Hold on. 12 MR WASTELL How do you physically emove it, is that using the hose or the sponge? 13 the hose or the sponge? 14 A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. 15 Q. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? 16 A. No, the ether, it depends on how adherent they are. 17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafte? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in emorphisms quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. 19 Q. What would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 20 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, the body. 21 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, the body. 22 stomach contents? 3 A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felf that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content where it is present. 24 It was demend that we needn't take gastric contents and gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by cammination of the coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felf that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by cammination of the coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felf that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and should be above that that could be determined by cammina	1	A. Tap water.	1	A. No, that was normal practice.
4 Q. Can you help us as to whether it was adherent in this case and whether you used the hose or no? 5 Case and whether you used the hose or no? 6 A. I can't remember but it presented no unusual features. 7 Q. How do you physically 8 THE CORONEE: The contents. Hold on. 10 A. No, the stomach liming? 11 THE CORONEE: The contents. Hold on. 12 MR WASTELL: How do you physically remove it, is that using the boso or the sponge? 13 the boso or the sponge? 14 A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. 15 Q. Hore is no institurent by which you are surprisp to ot? 16 A. No, no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafte? 18 A. Again, Lean't remember. If they are present in conormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the stilies. 19 Q. Yes. 20 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 21 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, 22 Page 41 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach contents? A. I near he background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post more first to years of my involvement with coronial post more first to years of my involvement with coronial post more first to years of my involvement with coronial post more particle of the blood and of urine. 11 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we foll there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then analysed. 22 developed between publiologists and the coroner in that and get the manalysed. 23 developed between publiologists and the coroner in that and get the manalysed. 24 developed between publiologists and the coroner in that and get the something of the blood and of urine. 18 The coroners was a discussion between the than coroner and the perthologists whereby the coroner feet that he hade good and unusual ab	2	Q. Just tap water?	2	
5 Case and whether you used the hose or mot? 6 A. I can't remember but it presented no unusual features. 7 Q. How do you physically - 8 THE COKONER. The stormach himing. 8 PHE COKONER. The stormach himing. 9 A. No, the stomach contents. 9 THE COKONER. The contents. Hold on. 12 MR WASTELL: How do you physically remove it, is that using the hose or the sponge? 13 the hose or the sponge? 14 A. Rean be either, it depends on how adherent they are. 15 Q. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? 16 A. No, no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stormach contents thereafter? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in the body. 19 enormous quantifies, I mean they would be disposed of down the slute. 20 Q. Why, if you are industrially and the body. 21 Q. You. 22 A. If they are only in small quantifies that can be wiped of the body. 22 and, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 23 off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 24 in potential toxicology stests don'ty you retain the some contents, a routine toxicology steren would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. 25 There was a discussion between the then cornour and the pathologists whereby the cornour felt that he had been looking at so many cases of many language where examination of the cornour and the pathologists whereby the cornour felt that he had been looking at so many cases of fusionly where examination of the external of urine. 15 In a condition of gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that condoing at so many cause of fusions as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were the inner such contents wasn't kept or sompled for toxicology? 10 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the cornor in that and pessential toxicology as a matter of standard practice, and the pat	3	A. Yes.	3	would?
6 A. I can't remember but it presented no unusual features. 7 Q. How do you physically— 8 (HILL CORONER: The stormach linting, when you say it presented, do you mean the stormach linting. 9 do you mean the stormach linting. 10 A. No, the stormach contents. Hold on. 11 THE CORONER: The contents. Hold on. 11 THE CORONER: The contents. Hold on. 11 A. No, no. 12 Q. Was the stormach contents. Hold on. 13 the bose or the sponge? 14 A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. 15 Q. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? 16 A. No, no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stormach contents thereafter? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the studee. 19 Q. Yes. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stormach back into the body. 22 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol. 23 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol. 24 page 41 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stormach contents? 25 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol. 26 protocol of first is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post or retention of gastric content where it is present. 26 protocol of gastric content where it is present. 27 There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner left that he had been looking at so many cases of fusiology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of deval, over and above the analysed. 28 A. Yes. 29 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 29 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 29 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 20 Q. Pursuant to which, as a mat	4	Q. Can you help us as to whether it was adherent in this	4	A. Yes.
THE CORNER: The stomach lining? A. No, the stomach lining? A. No, the stomach contents. THE CORNER: Contents. Hold on. MR WASTELL: How do you physically remove it, is that using the bose or the sponge? A. No, the either, it depends on how adherent they are. D. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? A. No, no. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in encountry and the stomach contents thereafter? A. A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in encountry and the stomach contents thereafter? A. A. The wood be returned with the stomach back into the body. D. What did you do with the stomach back into the body. D. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, Page 41 There was a discussion between the then coroner and the penaltoologists whereby the coroner felt that had the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that had the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that had the penaltoologists whereby the coroner felt that had the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that had the penaltoologists whereby t	5	case and whether you used the hose or not?	5	Q. Can we therefore deduce, again you didn't see anything
HIE CORONER. The stomach liming, when you say it presented, do you mean the stomach liming? A. No. the stomach contents. ITHE CORONER. The contents. Isold on. MR WASTELL. How do you physically remove it, is that using the hose or the spenge? A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. A. No. no. O. What idd you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of douth it is under investigation, correct? A. Yes. O. Prom your perspective, all you can say, is this right, that you found no clear observable pathological process to caccount for his death? A. A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of douth the sluice. O. Yes. O. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, Page 41 In potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach contents? A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine toxicology series would involve retainment of the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over an allow the countine of the blood and of urine. In the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. In the final cause of death, over and above the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of each, over an above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. In the final cause of each, over an above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. In the final cause of each, over a	6	A. I can't remember but it presented no unusual features.	6	unusual in the stomach contents in this case?
do you mean the stomach lining? 10 A. No, the stomach contents. 11 THE CORONER: The contents. Hold on. 12 MR WASTELL: How do you physically remove it, is that using the hose or the sponger. 13 the bose or the sponger. 14 A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. 15 Q. There is no instrument by which you are straping it out? 16 A. No, no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. 20 Q. Vyes. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 22 Og. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, 24 the body. 25 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, 26 first en years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine tusicology stream would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. 27 There was a discussion between the then coroner and the perhodogists whereby the coroner fett that he had been looking at so many cases of tonicology where examination of the gastric content made an contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the first than all about them. If you saw amy tablets or table! 11 In potential toxicologists where we need in the pathologists whereby the coroner fett that he had been looking at so many cases of tonicology where examination of the gastric content made an contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the first than the prescription of the same and the content was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw amy tablets or table! 14 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric content and get them analysed. 25 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was a arou'line of the blond and of arriae. 26 A. Yes. 27 Chere is no	7	Q. How do you physically	7	A. Yes.
A. No, the stormach contents. 11	8	THE CORONER: The stomach lining, when you say it presented,	8	Q. Having handed over the body, literally, to the forensic
ITHE CORONER. The contents I Islad on THE CORONER. The contents I Islad on the bose or the sponge? A. It can be either, if depends on how adherent they are, O. What fid you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. No, no. O. What fid you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. O. Yes. A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped of the body. O. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, They would be returned with the stomach back into the body. O. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, They are only in you retain the stomach contents? A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortens, a routine toxicology stest don't you retain the the pathologists whereby the coroner fett that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the bod and of urine. It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tables or table for residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then perfectly at liberty to thack samples of gastric content perfectly at liberty to thack samples of gastric content and get them analysed. O. Just to check lam clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? A. Yes. O. If we can pist deal with the lungs first. You have Sometimes are quite subject to the beas of the protocol was of the bod and of urine. Or where the protocol was a many tables or table? It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tables or table: It was deemed that we	9	do you mean the stomach lining?	9	pathologist, at that stage you can simply say as to
MR WASTELL: How do you physically remove it, is that using the hose or the sponge? A. It am the bether, it depends on how adherent they are. O. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? A. No. no. O. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? A. No. no. O. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in encourage of down the sluice. O. Yes. O. Yes. O. Yes. O. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in encourage of down the sluice. O. Yes. O. Yes. O. Yes. O. What did you do with the stomach bord into the form of the douby. Page 41 Page 43 A. Yes. O. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, Page 41 Page 43 Outstions from MR MOXON BROWNE. A. Marginally. The rules are quite simple, 20 to 25 is normal, above 25 is overweight. If hink you explained, it is just over the limit? A. I remain the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post or retention of gastric content where it is present. There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that can be wiped of the page	10	A. No, the stomach contents.	10	cause of death it is under investigation, correct?
the hose or the sponge? A. It can be dither, it depends on how adherent they are. Q. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? A. No. no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. A. Sain, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantifies, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantifies that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 23 off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the stomach contents? A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine toxicology screen would involve retained of service of reteation of gastric content where it is present. There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that the had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. 10 Q. Just to check I am elear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 20 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 30 A. Yes. 41 A. Yes. 42 A. Yes. 43 A. Yes. 44 A. Yes. 45 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents where it is protocol was cared with the hund been contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. 45 A. Yes. 46 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 47 A. Yes. 48 A. Yes. 49 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 40 A. Yes. 41 A. Yes. 41 A. Yes. 42 A. Yes. 41 A. Yes.	11	THE CORONER: The contents. Hold on.	11	A. Yes.
A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are. Q. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? A. A, no. Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? A. A, Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. Q. Yes. 22. A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 23. Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, Page 41 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach contents? A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first en years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine toxicology screen would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the postric content and the performance of the bload and of urine. 11 twa deemed that we needly 't take gastric contents as a cruitine, unless we felt there was nomething odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then perfectly at libery to take samples of gastric content and age of the blood and of urine. 12 developed between pathologists and the coroner in that and get them analysed. Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 22 developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 23 a. Yes. 24 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 25 D. The date was what you thought was an anomalous position of the arteries. 26 D. The contents was what you thought was an anomalous position of the arteri	12	MR WASTELL: How do you physically remove it, is that using	12	Q. You would then defer to him as to opinion as to the
15 Q. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out? 16 A. No. no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the shire. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 23 off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortens, a routine toxicology screen would involve first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortens, a routine toxicology screen would involve examination of the gastric content where it is present. 24 the pathologists whereby the coroner fall toxicology where examination of the gastric content made as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet recisiues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then and get them analysed. 35 perfectly all you can say, is this right, that you found no clear observable pathological process to account for his death? 4 A. Yes. 4 D. But equally, no evidence of third-party involvement? 4 A. No. 4 No. 4 MR WASTELL: Thank you. 1 Dave no further questions, if you wait there there may be some questions. 2 Dayse 43 Page 43 Page 43 Page 43 Page 43 Page 43 A. Mrean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortens, a routine toxicology screen would involve referred that we predictly a perhaps in you repositions. 4 A. Marginally. The rules are quite simple, 20 to 25 is normal, above 25 is overweight or obese, he was mildly overweight. 5 A. There was a discussion between the than that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. 11 to the final cause of death, over and above that that and you have explained, it is just over the limit? 2 as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about	13	the hose or the sponge?	13	cause of death?
16 A. No, no. 17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. 20 Q. Yes. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 23 off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 24 the body. 25 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol. 26 The would be returned with the stomach back into the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post more first ten years of my involvement with coronial post more retention of gastric content twere it is present. 26 There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. 28 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tables to rablet prefetcyl at liberty to take samples of gastric content and perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content and eveloped between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 29 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 20 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 21 Stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 22 Stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 23 Stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 24 A. Yes. 25 Substance the disposed of the bring down the stantile properties of the hoof. 26 Death and the coroner may in due course need to make some record, so somewhere between well nourished and unusual about them. If you sa	14	A. It can be either, it depends on how adherent they are.	14	A. Yes.
17 Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter? 18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in 29 enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 24 Linear the background of this is protecol, 25 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protecol, 26 Page 41 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the 27 stomach contents? 28 A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the 29 first ten years of my involvement with coronial post 29 mortens, a routine toxicology screen would involve 20 retention of gastric content where it is present. 21 There was a discussion between the then coroner and 22 the been looking at so many cases of toxicology where 23 examination of the gastric content made no contribution 10 to the final cause of each, over and above that that 11 could be determined by examination of the toxicology of 12 the blood and of urine. 13 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents 14 as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and 16 unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet 17 residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then 18 perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content 19 and get them analysed. 20 Q. Just to check! am clear about that, a protocol was 21 developed between pathologists and the coroner in that 22 area? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, 25 stomach contents wasn't kepl or sampled for toxicology? 26 to the content is wasn't kepl or sampled for toxicology? 27 Survey. 28 A. Yes. 29 C. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, 29 Stomach contents wasn't kepl or sampled for toxicology? 29 Stomach contents wasn't kepl or sampled for toxicology? 20 Just to check! am clear about that, a protocol was 21 Stomach contents wasn't kepl or sampled for toxicology? 29 Stomach contents wasn't kepl or sampled for t	15	Q. There is no instrument by which you are scraping it out?	15	Q. From your perspective, all you can say, is this right,
18 A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the stuice. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped the body. 23 off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. 24 the body. 25 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, estomach contents? 26 In potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach back into the first en years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine toxicology screen would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. 26 There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. 28 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content and get them analysed. 29 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 20 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 21 Content the body. 22 Destination of the coroner in that area? 22 Destination of the coroner in that area? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology?	16	A. No, no.	16	that you found no clear observable pathological process
corrmus quantities, I mean they would be disposed of down the sluice. Q Yes. 1 If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. Page 41 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach contents? A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortens, a routine toxicology screen would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where to examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. 14 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and tunual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content and each of the toxicology of add the perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content area? Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? A. Yes. 2 But equally, no evidence of third-party involvement? A. No. MR WASTELL: Thank you. I have no further questions, if you wait there there may be some questions. All was not gastesions. Page 43 Page 43 Page 43 I Questions from MR MOXON BROWNE MR MOXON BROWNE A. Marginally. The rules are quite simple, 20 to 25 is normal, above 25 is overweight of the properly time, you explained. A. Marginally. The rules are quite simple, 20 to 25 is normal, above 25 is overweight or obese, he was mildly overweight. A. Yes. 1 Questions from MR MOXON BROWNE A	17	Q. What did you do with the stomach contents thereafter?	17	to account for his death?
down the sluice. 21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped 23 off, they would be returned with the stomach back into 24 the body. 25 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, 26 Page 41 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the 2 stomach contents? 3 A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the 3 first ten years of my involvement with coronial post 4 first ten years of my involvement with coronial post 5 morfems, a routine toxicology screen would involve 6 retention of gastric content where it is present. 7 There was a discussion between the then coroner and 8 the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had 9 been looking at so many cases of toxicology where 10 examination of the gastric content made no contribution 11 to the final cause of death, over and above that that 12 could be determined by examination of the toxicology of 13 the blood and of urine. 14 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents 15 as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and 16 unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet 17 residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then 18 perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content 19 and get them analysed. 20 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was 21 developed between pathologists and the coroner in that 22 area? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, 25 stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 26 A. Yes, 27 Live an just deal with the lungs first. You have	18	A. Again, I can't remember. If they are present in	18	A. Yes.
21 Q. Yes. 22 A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped 32 off, they would be returned with the stomach back into 42 the body. 42	19	enormous quantities, I mean they would be disposed of	19	Q. But equally, no evidence of third-party involvement?
A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. Page 41 Page 43 Questions from MR MOXON BROWNE MR MOXON BROWNE: Dr Ratcliffe, you record somewhat baldly perhaps in your report that Mr Perepilichnyy was overweight, I thinky ou explained. A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine toxicology screen would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content made and get them analysed. Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? A. Yes. Yes. I have no further questions, if you wait there there may be some questions. A least the may be some questions. A page 43 Page 43 Page 43 Page 43 A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the stomach back that MR MOXON BROWNE: A. Marginally. The rules are quite simple, 20 to 25 is normal, above 25 is overweight, it himk you explained. A. Yes. Q. I understand that and you have explained, it is just over the limit? A. Yes. A. Yes. A. Yes. A. Technically he is overweight, if you go on the basis of BMI classification. Q. Yes. One was very marked oedema in the lungs. The other was what you thought was an anomalous position of the arteri	20	down the sluice.	20	A. No.
off, they would be returned with the stomach back into the body. Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, Page 41 Page 43 Page 43 Page 43 I in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach contents? A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine toxicology screen would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content and get them analysed. Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? A. Yes. 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 25 Bage 43 Page 43 Page 43 RM MOXON BROWNE: Dr Ratcliffe, you record somewhat baidly perhaps in your report that Mr Perepilichnyy was overweight, If his, you explained. A. Marginally. The rules are quite simple, 20 to 25 is normal, above 25 is overweight, if you explained. A. Marginally. The rules are quite simple, 20 to 25 is normal, above 25 is overweight, if you bex, he was mildly overweight. A. Yes. Q. I understand that and you have explained, it is just over the limit? A. Yes. 10 Lime final cause of death, over and above that that and you have explained, it is just over the limit? A. Yes. 11 Developed between well nourished and? 12 nourished" and the coroner may in due cou	21	Q. Yes.	21	MR WASTELL: Thank you.
the body. 24 25 Q. Why, if you are interested, pursuant to this protocol, Page 41 Page 43 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach contents? A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post mortems, a routine toxicology screen would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many case of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content and get them analysed. Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? A. Yes. Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? A. Yes, developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 24 25 Q. Bif we can just deal with the lungs first. You have	22	A. If they are only in small quantities that can be wiped	22	I have no further questions, if you wait there there
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Page 41 1 in potential toxicology tests don't you retain the stomach contents? 2 stomach contents? 3 A. I mean the background of this is that probably about the first ten years of my involvement with coronial post overweight, think you explained. 4 first ten years of my involvement with coronial post overweight, think you explained. 5 mortems, a routine toxicology screen would involve retention of gastric content where it is present. 6 retention of gastric content where it is present. 7 There was a discussion between the then coroner and the pathologists whereby the coroner felt that he had been looking at so many cases of toxicology where examination of the gastric content made no contribution to the final cause of death, over and above that that could be determined by examination of the toxicology of the blood and of urine. 11 It was deemed that we needn't take gastric contents as a routine, unless we felt there was something odd and unusual about them. If you saw many tablets or tablet residues or anything of a peculiar nature, we were then perfectly at liberty to take samples of gastric content and get them analysed. 20 Q. Just to check I am clear about that, a protocol was developed between pathologists and the coroner in that area? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice, stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 25 If we can just deal with the lungs first. You have	24	the body.	24	
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25 stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology? 25 Q. If we can just deal with the lungs first. You have	23	A. Yes.	23	They were really the two things?
		Q. Pursuant to which, as a matter of standard practice,	24	A. Yes, they were.
Page 42 Page 44	25	stomach contents wasn't kept or sampled for toxicology?	25	Q. If we can just deal with the lungs first. You have
1 agc 72		Page 42		Page 44
		1 age 72		1 age TT

1	mentioned that that is a non-specific finding?	1	or something like that, and also vegetable material, in
2	A. Yes.	2	tiny quantities?
3	Q. It could occur before death, it could occur after death,	3	A. Yes.
4	as a result of resuscitation?	4	Q. You said there is no vital reaction, that is what you
5	A. Yes.	5	said in your report, but I think you qualified that by
6	Q. If we look at the period before death, it could be due,	6	saying something about a period of minutes? Can you
7	for example, to the development of atrial fibrillation	7	just explain what is the evidence of no vital reaction?
8	leading then to ventricular fibrillation, so the heart	8	A. If you look down the microscope, aspiration of gastric
9	is working inefficiently for a short time?	9	content occurring in life will provoke an inflammatory
10	A. That is possible.	10	response characterised by, amongst other things, the
11	Q. It could be due to what is conventionally called "heart	11	accumulation of acute inflammatory cells in response to
12	failure", just the inability of the heart to function	12	the material.
13	properly?	13	Q. That I understand
14	A. Yes.	14	A. That was not present.
15	Q. What it does indicate, if it is not a post mortem	15	Q but I think you talked of a period of time, it is
16	artefact, is that some trouble started a little while	16	difficult to hear you always but
17	before death. It is not a case of a guillotine coming	17	A. Sorry.
18		18	Q you mentioned three or four minutes before you get
	down, otherwise you wouldn't see that oedema, if it is	19	the inflammatory response?
19	not a post mortem artefact?	20	A. I think it is often a little longer than that, perhaps
20	A. It is possible if the death was arrhythmic in nature that this would lead to heart failure and the	21	
21		22	10 or 15 before you get congestion and the invasion by
22	accumulation of fluid in the lungs.	23	acute inflammatory cells.
23	Q. I think we are agreed about this, but I just want to be		Q. He could have had, to put it rather bluntly, a very
24	quite clear. If it is not a post mortem artefact, and	24	violent coughing or vomiting incident as long as 10
25	I appreciate it could be, but if it is not, it is	25	minutes before death?
	Page 45		Page 47
	1 agc +3		1 age +/
1	an indication that the heart wasn't functioning properly	1	A. It is possible.
2	for a time?	2	Q. Yes.
3	A. I mean I would question the use of the word "artefact".	3	You have described why the stomach contents were
4	I mean it is a condition that occurs at and around the	4	removed and you have answered a question that I was
5	time of death. I think what may be artefactual is the	5	wondering about, which is whether you purged the stomach
6	presence of the microscopic haemorrhage, which is	6	with some chemical liquid, but the answer to that is no?
7	possibly due in part to the trauma involved in	7	A. No.
8	resuscitation. I mean the process is sufficiently	8	Q. But you did wash it out?
9	traumatic to fracture ribs, so I think that might be	9	A. I can't remember. I would have either wiped it with
10	true.	10	a sponge or rinsed it with a hose.
	Q. What we have here is a very marked oedema I think,	11	Q. Hmm, but either way there wasn't very much left, I am
12	really remarkable	12	assuming?
	THE CORONER: Sorry, is it really remarkable?	13	A. I can't remember.
	A. It is what I would expect to see in someone who had died	14	Q. If we could just look at a couple of points that you
15	in the circumstances that Mr Perepilichnyy did.	15	were able to agree with Dr Fegan-Earl in your joint
	MR MOXON BROWNE: As a result of something that happened	16	statement, do you remember that you both signed?
17	after his death, are you talking about?	17	A. Yes.
	A. I am not sure if it is after or at the time of. I don't	18	Q. I don't have a paginated reference for this but
19	think I can separate the two.	19	I believe that it is in bundle 3, page 97 that it
	Q. Do you agree or not that it postulates a period, not	20	starts.
21	instantaneously but a period during which the heart was	21	MR WASTELL: Tab 97.
22	not operating efficiently?	22	MR MOXON BROWNE: Tab 97. Yes, I never put tabs in my
	A. I think that is quite likely.	23	bundles so I was remiss.
	Q. Thank you.	24	A. Yes, starting on page 864.
25	Before we leave the lungs, you found meat, chicken,	25	Q. Yes, I am going to take to you paragraph numbers if that
23	Before we feare the lange, you found meat, emeken,	23	2. 165, 1 am going to take to you paragraph numbers it that
	Page 46		Page 48

12 (Pages 45 to 48)

1	is all right. Can we look at paragraph 11.	1	Q. Yes, and if we go all the way down to the ileum, which
2	A. Okay.	2	I think is the last section, that is I think a very long
3	Q. 868 I am told. Do you have that?	3	organ, 10 or more metres long?
4	A. I have paragraph 11 here, yes.	4	A. Yes.
5	Q. I just want to look at the statement that you agreed	5	Q. If we think about the end of that, that is to say the
6	with Dr Fegan-Earl:	6	very last section of the ileum, what does that represent
7	"It is impossible to state definitively whether or	7	in terms of the history of the ingestion of food?
8	not traces of any substances present in the stomach	8	A. Oh, it is impossible to say. Transit times really are
9	contents could have been lost, given that the stomach	9	so variable and influenced by so many different factors,
10	had already been opened. That said, the food was found	10	nature of the food, whether it is take with there are
11	in a partially-digested state."	11	so many different factors. Transit times are extremely
12	That is based on your observation rather than	12	difficult to
13	Dr Fegan-Earl's?	13	Q. I do understand that. Can you say whether it is likely
14	A. No, I think Dr Fegan-Earl must have found some kind of	14	that that last meal would have found its way to the end
15	gastric content because the gastric content was	15	of the ileum?
16	submitted for analysis.	16	A. No.
17	Q. I appreciate that. That was a sort of joint	17	Q. No.
18	observation, was it?	18	THE CORONER: You cannot say or it is not likely.
19	A. Yes.	19	A. I can't say.
20	Q. "Which would imply that there had been a mixing of the	20	MR MOXON BROWNE: Thank you.
21	contents of the stomach, which likely represented	21	I think you make that point in answer to a question
22	a relatively uniform medium for analysis."	22	at paragraph 12, where you say:
23	A. Yes.	23	"It is difficult to comment as to whether there was
24	Q. If we can just sort of translate that, if I can put it	24	a toxin in the stomach at the time of death which was
25	like that. You are saying that because the stomach	25	not present in the sample taken by Dr Fegan-Earl, the
	, ,		
	Page 49		Page 51
,			
1	content was all mixed around, a sample from it would	1	passage of food through the gastrointestinal tract is a
2	have a reasonable chance of finding anything that had	2	variable phenomenon, dependent on the volume of food,
3	been ingested, that is the point you are making?	3	nature of food"
4	A. Yes.	4	You go on:
5	Q. If, for example, three or four hours before his death,	5	"It was for this reason that additional samples of
6	Mr Perepilichnyy had consumed a fairly substantial	6	the gastrointestinal tract further down from the stomach
7	amount of sorrel, a vegetable, that is the sort of thing	7	were taken to allow for optimum analysis."
8	that you would have a good chance of finding?	8	What you are saying is if you don't find anything
9	A. Yes, I would think so.	9	relevant in the stomach, you might find it further down?
10	Q. In your very long experience as a pathologist, are you	10	A. Yes.
11	sometimes asked to give opinions or do you investigate	11	Q. Yes.
12	questions of how quickly food moves through the	12	When you say, as you have done, that the finding of
13	digestive tract?	13	oedema is non-specific, you have identified that it
14	A. It is quite unusual in my experience.	14	could be something that happens after death, it could be
15	Q. What is, sorry?	15	something that happens before death, it can of course be
16	A. To be questioned about that.	16	something which is caused by a toxin?
17	Q. To be questioned on that, yes. What I want to find out	17	A. Yes.
18	from you, whether it is sensible to ask you any	18	Q. I think you say, paragraph 22, of your agreed statement:
19	questions about the stomach contents moving into the	19	"In the absence of an obvious pathology to explain
20	upper part of the digestive tract. Do you think that is	20	the development of heart failure and the absence of
21	likely after a fewer hours?	21	a toxin, the findings are non-specific."
22	A. Yes, I think it is very likely.	22	You simply cannot say?
23	Q. If there was nothing to be found in the stomach in	23	A. Yes.
24	relation to the last meal, you would probably find it	24	Q. Then dealing with the sudden arrhythmic death at
25	A. I think there would be a reasonable chance of that, yes.	25	paragraph 30, you are explaining what is meant by
	Page 50		Page 52

1	a diagnosis of complete exclusion	1	a channel pathy are there any other causes of death that
2	A. Yes.	2	leave no trace. I think the only solid one you come up
3	Q as you understand it.	3	with is epilepsy; is that right?
4	The point is that because by definition a sudden	4	A. Epilepsy is one we know, for instance, that some
5	arrhythmic death leaves no trace, it is not a finding	5	diabetics just appear to die without any obvious cause.
6	you can make unless and until all other possible	6	Q. Yes.
7	explanations have been excluded?	7	A. Yes, it is not entirely excluded.
8	A. Yes.	8	Q. No, I am sure not. I think epilepsy is the only
9	Q. You mention a full diagnostic triage excluding trauma,	9	condition that you have identified?
10	toxicological causes, causes outwith the heart and	10	A. It is perhaps the commonest one that we see in
11	definite structural and observable changes in the heart	11	day-to-day practice.
12	then the cause is deemed to be SADS?	12	Q. Yes.
13	A. Yes.	13	On the question of the anomalous artery, you came to
14	Q. Of course one of the factors that may negative the SADS	14	a conclusion about that, you thought there might be
15	finding is evidence of an unnatural death, if you find	15	something unusual there so you followed it exactly, if
16	a body in a bin bag in a skip then you are not going to	16	I may say so, what you should do which is to send the
17	say it is that, are you?	17	heart off to Dr Sheppard?
18	A. No.	18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Similarly if the deceased's body is in perfect	19	Q. Who is she won't mind me saying, a preeminent expert
20	condition, there is absolutely no sign of injury, the	20	in the field of cardiac pathology?
21	toxicology is clear, but they leave a note for the	21	A. Absolutely.
22	coroner saying I have decided to end my life, you	22	Q. She came back and said there is nothing wrong with the
23	wouldn't be saying SADS, would you?	23	heart?
		24	A. Yes.
24	A. No, if they were toxicological corroboration of the	25	
25	poisoning	23	Q. I just want to be quite clear, although you did have
	Page 53		Page 55
1	Q. No, that is specifically not what I am putting. I am	1	an opinion about it, you now entirely accept her view
2	putting that if you found a body in a bin bag, or indeed	2	about that?
3	a person in their bed in the morning, in the latter case	3	A. Entirely. I did in my report say it was probable.
4	with a note to the coroner saying they had decided to	4	Q. Yes. You did, if I may say so, you appear to have done
5	end their life, that you would hesitate to conclude it	5	exactly the right thing but I just want there is no
6	was a SADS death, even if there was no findings at	6	reservation in your mind, you are not harbouring some
7	autopsy and clear toxicology?	7	private view, you are quite satisfied that whatever the
8	A. If the contents of the note were accurate, I would be	8	cause of the death here was, it was nothing to do with
9	very disappointed not to find a provable cause of death.	9	that?
10	Q. Well, yes, I understand that, but you see the point I am	10	A. Yes.
11	putting, that if there is a pretty clear indication that	11	MR MOXON BROWNE: Thank you.
12	the cause	12	Questions from MR STRAW
13	A. I think in any case, before reaching a conclusion about	13	MR STRAW: Just on that point about the heart being sent to
14	cause of death you have to consider the totality of	14	Dr Sheppard, presumably another reason for you to do
	or death you have to consider the country of	1	
	evidence	15	that was she would be expected to have access to a range
15	evidence O. Yes	15 16	that was she would be expected to have access to a range of equipment and testing which you yourself wouldn't be
15 16	Q. Yes.	16	of equipment and testing which you yourself wouldn't be
15 16 17	Q. Yes.A that is before you, not just the isolated findings of	16 17	of equipment and testing which you yourself wouldn't be able to apply to that heart?
15 16 17 18	Q. Yes.A that is before you, not just the isolated findings of a post mortem. You are reliant on history and various	16 17 18	of equipment and testing which you yourself wouldn't be able to apply to that heart? A. I think most of her examination involved simple
15 16 17 18 19	Q. Yes.A that is before you, not just the isolated findings of a post mortem. You are reliant on history and various other factors.	16 17 18 19	of equipment and testing which you yourself wouldn't be able to apply to that heart? A. I think most of her examination involved simple techniques of dissection and examination down the
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. Yes. A that is before you, not just the isolated findings of a post mortem. You are reliant on history and various other factors. Q. That is a point that both you and Dr Fegan-Earl make? A. Yes, and I think it is a very important one to make. 	16 17 18 19 20 21	of equipment and testing which you yourself wouldn't be able to apply to that heart? A. I think most of her examination involved simple techniques of dissection and examination down the microscope, but I have to respect her opinions of both the naked eye and the microscopic changes associated
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14 (Pages 53 to 56)

1	A. Yes.	1	time as disposing of the stomach contents?
2	Q. Presumably that included the area that you had some	2	A. I can't remember. I would certainly have cleared it far
3	concern about, the anomalous artery area?	3	enough to examine the structure that we are always
4	A. Yes.	4	interested in, that is the ampulla of Vater,
5	Q. She would have examined that area?	5	particularly in someone who had gallstones. So I would
6	A. She would indeed.	6	have probably wiped some of it clear anyway.
7	Q. The stomach contents, you have described partially	7	Q. Finally, coming to your conclusion. I am looking at the
8	digested food in the stomach contents, can you give us	8	conclusion of the joint report that you produced with
9	any more detail about that?	9	Dr Fegan-Earl, and if you need to see it, it is in
10	A. No.	10	bundle 2 and tab 97.
11	Q. Did you perform any microscopic analysis of it?	11	A. Yes.
12	A. No.	12	Q. Page 875. Is it bundle 3? Sorry, I am told it is
13	Q. Or indeed any testing of the stomach contents?	13	bundle 3.
14	A. No. No tests were done by me.	14	A. Yes, 875, I have it, "Overall conclusions".
15	Q. Just to be clear, I was not quite clear about your	15	Q. Yes. Moving on to paragraphs 48 and 49, were you by
16	answer, did you sample the stomach contents before they	16	this stage aware that concerns had been raised that
17	were disposed of?	17	Mr Perepilichnyy may have been poisoned by
18	A. No.	18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Could you turn, please, to bundle 1, so expert bundle 1.	19	Q the Russian state or others with access to rare or
20	Tab 24 and page 122, top right.	20	sophisticated poisons?
21	A. Yes.	21	A. Yes.
22	Q. At the very bottom of that page you say the stomach	22	Q. Was that relevant to your conclusion?
23	contents were not sampled and no stomach contents were	23	A. Yes, it has to be.
24	left in situ.	24	Q. The easiest way may be simply to read out the
25	A. Not knowingly by me, no.	25	conclusion. Is it right:
	- · · ·		, and the second
	Page 57		Page 59
		1	
1	THE CODONED. Not what cours?	1	"The only complyaion that can be made if there is
1	THE CORONER: Not what, sorry?	1	"The only conclusion that can be made if there is
2	A. Not knowingly by me.	2	an undetected poison is that the cause of death is
2 3	A. Not knowingly by me. MR STRAW: Given that, is it possible that a substance that	2 3	an undetected poison is that the cause of death is unascertained, and that could only be refined if the
2 3 4	A. Not knowingly by me.MR STRAW: Given that, is it possible that a substance that was in his stomach at the time of death was disposed of	2 3 4	an undetected poison is that the cause of death is unascertained, and that could only be refined if the poison was detected and specified or if poison could be
2 3 4 5	A. Not knowingly by me. MR STRAW: Given that, is it possible that a substance that was in his stomach at the time of death was disposed of before it came to the time of Dr Fegan-Earl's post	2 3 4 5	an undetected poison is that the cause of death is unascertained, and that could only be refined if the poison was detected and specified or if poison could be completely excluded, whereupon sudden adult death
2 3 4 5 6	A. Not knowingly by me. MR STRAW: Given that, is it possible that a substance that was in his stomach at the time of death was disposed of before it came to the time of Dr Fegan-Earl's post mortem?	2 3 4 5 6	an undetected poison is that the cause of death is unascertained, and that could only be refined if the poison was detected and specified or if poison could be completely excluded, whereupon sudden adult death syndrome could be posited, with the circumstances as
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15 (Pages 57 to 60)

1	Q. Two matters you have referred to in the course of your	1	mortem examination are that there was no pathologically
2	evidence.	2	observable evidence of third party assault or
3	One is them is that had you identified any features	3	restraint."
4	which you believed to be suspicious, you could have	4	Just pausing there, earlier in your report, as the
5	referred the death to a forensic post mortem through the	5	learned coroner sees, you have explained how you came to
6	coroner?	6	that conclusion?
7	A. Yes.	7	A. Yes.
8	Q. That is of your own volition?	8	Q. No pathological evidence of injection marks, correct?
9	A. Yes.	9	A. True.
10	Q. Yes, and you didn't see the need to do that in this	10	Q. Then no definitive evidence of natural disease of
11	case?	11	a severity that could explain the death?
12	A. No.	12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Secondly, had you seen anything unusual about the	13	Q. The other conclusion in this section I wanted to confirm
14	stomach contents, you could and would have taken	14	with you was that at paragraph 45, please. This
15	a sample of those contents?	15	conclusion is based on an assumption that the deceased
	-		was not poisoned, so I make clear that
16	A. Yes.	16 17	•
17	Q. The only reason you didn't is because there was		THE CORONER: Where are you reading from?
18	a protocol in place between you and the coroner, or	18	MR BEGGS: 48, sorry, my fault, I misspoke. Paragraph 48
19	pathologist and the coroner, which dictated that you	19	I am sorry.
20	would not take such a sample if there was nothing	20	A. 48?
21	unusual about the contents. Is that correct?	21	Q. Yes, I will repeat that so there is no unfairness.
22	A. Yes, that's correct.	22	This based on the assumption that the deceased was
23	Q. What it comes down to is this, that at the conclusion of	23	not poisoned, so if that assumption is in place, you are
24	your first autopsy, you saw nothing suspicious at all	24	asked: what is your conclusion as to the likely cause?
25	about the death of this individual?	25	Then you say the death would be attributed to sudden
	Page 61		Page 63
1	A. That is true.	1	adult death syndrome?
1 2	A. That is true. O. Can I just ask you this. In terms of the involvement of	1 2	adult death syndrome?
2	Q. Can I just ask you this. In terms of the involvement of	2	A. Yes.
	Q. Can I just ask you this. In terms of the involvement of the police in the post mortem, it is a matter for the	2 3	A. Yes. MR BEGGS: Thank you very much.
2 3 4	Q. Can I just ask you this. In terms of the involvement of the police in the post mortem, it is a matter for the pathologist, isn't it, to decide what samples to take	2 3 4	A. Yes. MR BEGGS: Thank you very much. Questions from THE CORONER
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16 (Pages 61 to 64)

		1	
1	an undetected poison is that the cause of death is	1	death was not a natural one. I think as pathologists we
2	unascertained."	2	are obliged to look at the whole picture, so not just
3	A. Yes.	3	the pathological findings in isolation.
4	THE CORONER: If there is an undetected poison, do you	4	THE CORONER: This opinion is because of your view of such
5	follow, I am just struggling a bit with this, you answer	5	of the other material as you have been presented with?
6	it whole, then it goes on:	6	A. It is not my view. It has been presented to me quite
7	" that could only be refined if a poison was	7	clearly that there is a possibility that
8	detected and specified or if poisoning could be	8	Mr Perepilichnyy did not meet a natural death. That has
9	completely excluded, whereupon sudden adult death	9	been presented to me in several ways, mainly through the
10	syndrome could be posited."	10	bundles which I have been presented with.
11	Then you say:	11	I mean the extent of the toxicological investigation
12	"With the circumstances as they are, it is our	12	in this case has been enormous and that has all in
13	opinion that it should remain ascertained"	13	summary form been presented to me.
14	What circumstances are you taking into account? Are	14	THE CORONER: I mean if matters are disputed, or there is
15	you just looking at the post mortem findings?	15	an issue as to what inference if any should be drawn
16	A. No, no, we are looking at the whole picture, sir.	16	from an agreed matter, do you come to a view I mean
17	THE CORONER: Right, so what else do you know	17	have you reached your own view about that? Because
18	A. Well, the comments, the sort of circumstantial evidence	18	without knowing, as it were, exactly what you have seen
19	raised by I think Hermitage that	19	and what your views on I might have a different,
20	THE CORONER: Have you gone into all of that?	20	I might come to a different view in the end and it might
21	A. It has been presented to me, yes, sir.	21	be that if I came to a different view, as it were, my
22	THE CORONER: How much of that have you seen then?	22	conclusion would be different from yours but it is a bit
23	A. Oh, what I have read in the papers	23	difficult to know without having gone through everything
24	THE CORONER: Oh dear.	24	you have been shown and knowing do you see the
25	A. Not a lot, sir.	25	problem?
	Page 65		Page 67
1	THE CORONER: Not the lot or not a lot.	1	A. I see your problem, sir.
2	A. Not a lot, but you cannot ignore it.	2	THE CORONER: I don't know everything you have seen and
3	THE CORONER: That is just really what I want to explore	3	every conclusion you have come to.
4	with you.	4	A. It is all in the bundles that I have been
5	The material that Hermitage or some of the material	5	THE CORONER: There is lots of materials in bundles, that is
6	that Hermitage have presented, you have taken account	6	a slightly different question. (Pause)
7	of?	7	There we are, that is your opinion anyway in the
8	A. I mean I have heard in the background that one possible	8	last paragraph?
9	scenario is that Mr Perepilichnyy was poisoned.	9	A. Yes.
10	THE CORONER: No, that is right. That is what you were	10	MR WASTELL: Sir, it may be I can assist on this.
11	dealing with, with here, but that is rather different to	11	THE CORONER: Yes.
12	saying one possible scenario is he is poisoned, so when	12	Further questions from MR WASTELL
13	you say with the circumstances as they are, so we	13	MR WASTELL: Dr Ratcliffe, is it right that if there is
14	understand what you mean, do you mean you have come to	14	a live possibility of another cause of death, other than
15	a view of your own about such things as you have heard	15	sudden adult death syndrome or sudden arrhythmic death
16	of the background material?	16	syndrome, as I think it is called, is that right?
17	A. I have been presented with quite a lot of evidence in	17	A. Yes, they are synonymous.
18	the expert reports that I have had to read, I have read	18	Q. If there is another live possibility, then you cannot
19	the evidence of the toxicologists that have been	19	reach the conclusion as a pathologist of sudden adult
20	involved in the case, all presented to me in a bundle.	20	death syndrome?
21	I have read material in the paper, I read the paper on	21	A. By definition SADS is a diagnosis of exclusion.
22	a daily basis.	22	THE CORONER: Yes.
23	THE CORONER: Right.	23	MR WASTELL: Yes.
24	A. There is clearly considerable doubt that has been	24	As to whether there is a possibility of poisoning or
25	raised, raising the possibility that Mr Perepilichnyy's	25	the magnitude or the chance that there was poisoning,
	The state of the s		and the policy of the policy o
	Page 66		Page 68

17 (Pages 65 to 68)

1	you would defer to the coroner who listens to all the	1	I then took the witness as well to a group of
2	live evidence and hears evidence in court and indeed	2	Western Union payments
3	written evidence?	3	THE CORONER: Yes.
4	A. Absolutely.	4	MS HILL: on volume 5, page 250.
5	MR WASTELL: Thank you, I have no further questions.	5	They showed payments on these dates in 2011 from The
6	MR STRAW: Sorry to rise, there is one question if I may	6	Coach House address, 20 May, 23 May and 8 June.
7	which arises out of the issue which you raised.	7	All of which of course are after the March address,
8	THE CORONER: One?	8	but perhaps most significantly I have identified within
9		9	the insurance bundle a document at volume 7,
10	MR STRAW: One question, yes. Further questions from MR STRAW	10	
	•	11	page 354/73. THE CORONER: Yes.
11 12	MR STRAW: On that point, Dr Ratcliffe, in expressing your	12	
	opinion about whether the cause of death is	13	MS HILL: Which is a callout for Thamesdoc, which is
13	unascertained, and in particular whether the possibility		an emergency medical service, on 30 April 2011, and
14	of poisoning can be completely excluded, is the evidence	14	that sorry, I am talking about The Coach House, I am
15	of the toxicologists that you have seen, such as	15	meaning to say at this point the Virginia Water address,
16	Professor Ferner, relevant?	16	I'm sorry, I got them the wrong way round.
17	A. It is absolutely relevant. I mean yes.	17	30 April 2011 is at the Virginia Water address, so all
18	MR STRAW: Thank you.	18	of those dates that I have just given you, 30 May for
19	THE CORONER: You can ask one is very unusual.	19	the contact with the police, May and June Western Union
20	MR STRAW: There is just one more then.	20	payments, and then that emergency call out on 30 April
21	Is that toxicological evidence, Professor Ferner and	21	are all at the Virginia Water address.
22	so on, part of what you were referring to earlier when	22	So when Dr Loxton has The Coach House in March,
23	you said that the other circumstances, as they are, are	23	there is quite a bit of documentary evidence to suggest
24	relevant to your conclusion of unascertained?	24	that that is anomalous.
25	A. Yes, I think we have to look at the whole picture. It	25	THE CORONER: Yes.
	Page 69		Page 71
			Ŭ
1	is not just the pathological findings at autopsy.	1	MS HILL: Just for completeness, if I may, at the other side
2	MR STRAW: Thank you.	2	of the move, if you like, the document that I took you
2 3	MR STRAW: Thank you. MR WASTELL: Sir, I hope that assists.	2 3	of the move, if you like, the document that I took you to that suggests that they were in The Coach House by
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1	proximate to the contact Mrs Perepilichnaya had with the	1	Q. It is right to say you are not dual qualified as
2	police.	2	a cardiologist?
3	THE CORONER: Thank you very much.	3	A. No, I am not qualified as a cardiologist.
4	MR BEGGS: My Lord, might I just raise in case you thought	4	Q. Insofar as I am starting to trespass during my questions
5	my silence connoted lack of cooperation, that naturally	5	onto cardiological territories, for example signs and
6	we have asked our client to see if she can delve her	6	symptoms of heart disease or failure, I should direct my
7	memory and documents to help you on this point.	7	questions elsewhere, to Dr Wilmshurst?
8	MS HILL: In fact, sir, my junior reminds me that the page	8	A. Yes.
9	numbers have changed in volume 7 because I have my	9	Q. Thank you.
10	sticker on it. The 30 April 2011 entry where the	10	You produced an initial letter or report in the form
11	Thamesdoc callout is a callout to the Virginia Water	11	of a letter in response to Dr Ratcliffe. You will find
12	address is page 78 of volume 7, it is not 354.	12	that in the bundle I hope you have in front of you at
13	THE CORONER: Say that again, page 78?	13	tab 53?
14	MS HILL: 78, I have given you the original numbering but to	14	A. 53.
15	be fair, without addressing you on the facts you can see	15	Q. 53, it should be in file 2?
16	that document, that is not only correspondence but that	16	A. Yes, here we are, yes.
17	is a callout to the address of an emergency doctor, it	17	Q. You can probably get rid of the other file because
18	seems that Mr Perepilichnyy had had a gastric problem	18	I doubt I will refer you to it.
19	that had lead to an emergency callout, so the doctor	19	A. Right, you can take that away, thank you.
20	goes to that house so Dr Loxton's letter seems to be	20	Q. Page 413.
21	anomalous.	21	A. Number? Sorry? Sorry it is number which?
22	THE CORONER: Thank you very much.	22	Q. Tab 53, page 413?
23	MR SKELTON: Sir, going back to the tenancies, there is	23	A. 91 is what I have. I am not on 53.
24	clearly a period of time when Mr Perepilichnyy and his	24	Q. There is some pagination at the top right-hand corner,
25	family do move, it may be worth us trying to find out if	25	is that what you are looking at, Professor, in bundle 2?
	Page 73		Page 75
1	we can get coming of the tenency agreements for these	1	A T4 to £1 a 1 to 149
1	we can get copies of the tenancy agreements for these	1	A. It is file 1, is it?
2	properties, insofar as they are still available.	2	Q. File 2.
2 3	properties, insofar as they are still available. THE CORONER: It is on my list of things we might look at,	2 3	Q. File 2.A. No, file 2 is not here.
2 3 4	properties, insofar as they are still available. THE CORONER: It is on my list of things we might look at, yes.	2 3 4	Q. File 2.A. No, file 2 is not here.Yes, that is it, thank you very much.
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19 (Pages 73 to 76)

1	artery disease.	1	any form of examination that does not involve
2	You have to look carefully at the coronary arteries	2	a microscope?
3	to eliminate it as a possibility and then you look at	3	A. Yes.
4	the rest of the heart, the muscle and the valves and the	4	Q. Thank you.
5	whole structure of the heart itself to make sure it is	5	Then, in terms of microscopic examination, do you
6	normal or abnormal.	6	take slivers or little samples by
7	Q. And are you dissecting into the heart to look at the	7	A. Small tiny samples we will take. Once we look, as
8	ventricles and the atria are you?	8	I say, I examine all the chambers, his heart weight was
9	A. Yes, correct.	9	normal at 393 grams, that is very important. I look at
10	Q. Likewise the valves?	10	the vessels, I look at the right side of the heart, the
11	A. Yes.	11	left side, I make measurements, and these measurements,
12	Q. And the arteries on the outside of the heart?	12	over many years I find to be normal. All his
13	A. Yes.	13	measurements were absolutely normal for the muscle, the
14	Q. You are looking for any form of abnormality, but	14	valves of the heart and the structures of the heart.
15	presumably there is some variability in the vascular	15	Q. That includes, for clarification, the mitral valve
16	structure sometimes?	16	have I pronounced it correctly, the mitral valve?
17	A. Yes, there is variability in the location, obviously of	17	A. The mitral valve, absolutely, I looked at the mitral
18	the openings, when you look into the vessel coming out	18	valve circumference, which was 80 mms, and this is
19	of the heart, the main artery that supplies the blood,	19	normal for the average adult person.
20	that is where the two coronary arteries are and you have	20	Q. Would you expect to spot a prolapsed valve on post
21	got to look carefully into that, as already described by	21	mortem?
22	Dr Ratcliffe, the sinuses these are the right and the	22	A. The annulus may be dilated, it would be increased above
23	left.	23	100 mm, is what I accept, but also the valve itself
24	But, as I published, there can be variation in the	24	looks abnormal in prolapses. What prolapse is, is where
25	location. What you have got to look for carefully is:	25	the valve leaks, not normally when we close the
	Page 77		Page 79
1	is the opening patent? That it is normal, and that the	1	chambers, the heart is a one-way chamber, it has to be
1 2	is the opening patent? That it is normal, and that the vessel is not going an abnormal course once it leaves	1 2	chambers, the heart is a one-way chamber, it has to be to allow blood to if you get up a back up behind, it
			·
2	vessel is not going an abnormal course once it leaves	2	to allow blood to if you get up a back up behind, it
2 3	vessel is not going an abnormal course once it leaves the aorta or the vessel, that it is not an abnormal	2 3	to allow blood to — if you get up a back up behind, it will not pump efficiently. Those valves work like
2 3 4	vessel is not going an abnormal course once it leaves the aorta or the vessel, that it is not an abnormal course. Whereas in this situation, there was no	2 3 4	to allow blood to if you get up a back up behind, it will not pump efficiently. Those valves work like traffic lights letting in and out. If they don't work
2 3 4 5	vessel is not going an abnormal course once it leaves the aorta or the vessel, that it is not an abnormal course. Whereas in this situation, there was no abnormal course and there was nothing in the heart that	2 3 4 5	to allow blood to if you get up a back up behind, it will not pump efficiently. Those valves work like traffic lights letting in and out. If they don't work properly, they are incompetent, they prolapse. That
2 3 4 5 6	vessel is not going an abnormal course once it leaves the aorta or the vessel, that it is not an abnormal course. Whereas in this situation, there was no abnormal course and there was nothing in the heart that gave damage to the heart that could be due to	2 3 4 5 6	to allow blood to — if you get up a back up behind, it will not pump efficiently. Those valves work like traffic lights letting in and out. If they don't work properly, they are incompetent, they prolapse. That means they leak, they pull apart, they stretch and they
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1	A. That's correct.	1	Q. Are there any structural problems that you would need to
2	Q. Are there any other tissues beyond that that you are	2	conduct more histopathological testing for?
3	checking, do you take samples of the valves for example?	3	A. No, the conduction tissue is normal. The electrical
4	A. Yes, I take samples of the valve and I take samples of	4	pathways look normal to the naked eye, and
5	the muscle and of all the layers from the outer to the	5	microscopically they are normal. It is an abnormality
6	inner layers of the heart, including the coronary	6	in the channels conducting electricity between the
7	arteries as well. I look at the arteries, just to make	7	cells. It is at a cellular level and I cannot look at
8	sure they are normal, it is simply confirming if I find	8	the individual cells and I cannot see what they call the
9	the heart to be normal, it is confirming it because you	9	channel abnormalities, because they are genetic
10	can have a normal looking heart, naked eye,	10	mutations and it is only by doing electrical activity
11	macroscopically, but microscopically you may find	11	and analysing living patients that you will find, detect
12	abnormalities that you don't see by naked eye. That is	12	the abnormality in a living relative of the person who
13	why every cardiac examination should include microscopic	13	died or in an ECG they had before they died.
14	examination.	14	It has to have electrical activity so with that, all
15	Q. Do you have a standard way that you go through this	15	electrical activity ceases so the pathologist sees
16	process, that you invariably follow?	16	nothing.
17	A. Yes, an established standard way I examine.	17	Q. In answer to some questions that arose after your
18	I look at all the chambers, take samples from each	18	report, in the context of this Inquest, you were asked
19	of the chambers, the upper chambers, the lower chambers	19	about Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and the possibility
20	and the valves and the arteries.	20	of histopathological testing for that. I think you gave
21	Q. It is a comprehensive assessment, macroscopically and	21	the answer, for reference it is on page 416 in the
22	microscopically?	22	bundle in front of you, at paragraph 2.
23	A. Very extensive.	23	A. 416, yes.
24	Q. Roughly how many samples are you taking in all this?	24	Q. 416, you can see paragraph 2, you accept it can cause
25	A. I am taking 10 to 12 blocks of tissue from various	25	sudden death and although I am skipping ahead I will
	Page 81		Page 83
1	areas.	1	come on to some definitions later, but just on the
2	Q. Thank you.	2	examination point:
3	Did you find anything in the macroscopic or	3	"While I looked at conduction tissue, I was not able
4	microscopic examination that was cause for concern?	4	to sample all of the atrioventricular junction to look
5	A. No, nothing. It was within what I consider normal	5	for an accessory pathway as this would have taken
6	findings that I look to see microscopically in the	6	thousands of histological sections and is totally
7	heart.	7	impractical."
8	Q. If one assumes it is still a cardiac cause of death,	8	Are you effectively saying you can do it but it is
9	what are you then considering as possibilities of?	9	very, very difficult or you simply never do this?
10	A. When the heart is normal, and when no other cause is	10	A. Pathologists never do this. We can't serially sample
11	found at autopsy you consider sudden adult or arrhythmic	11	what is between the upper chambers and the lower
12	death, but you also obviously have to include toxicology	12	chambers, they are totally isolated from each other
13	and all your other inquiries before you come to this	13	apart from the conduction tissue, to allow one impulse
14	diagnosis.	14	to get through from the upper chambers to the lower
15	Q. Yes. Toxicology is obviously outside your expertise?	15	chamber. The rest of the heart is isolated by a band of
16	A. Absolutely.	16	what we call collagen or fibrous tissue. We serially
17	Q. Can you eliminate channelopathies by the kind of	17	section that, but in the normal heart you do get bundles
18	examinations you conducted?	18	of muscle coming down from the upper to the lower
19	A. No, what my examination tells the cardiologist, because	19	chamber. In the normal heart.
20	many of these conditions are genetic, it tells the	20	Indicating that this is a Wolff-Parkinson-White on
21	cardiologist, "Well, when I examine the family I will	21	a little bundle of muscle is impossible for me as
22	look for channelopathies", because that is the most	22	a pathologist, it is a normal variation again.
23	common cause of sudden arrhythmic death when you have	23	Number 2, Wolff-Parkinson is generally a clinical
24	a normal heart, it's an electrical abnormality, so it is	24	diagnosis based upon electrical activity and ECG
25	invisible to my eye.	25	findings, it is not based on pathology.
	Page 82		Page 84

1	Q. Thank you.	1	mechanical means for example.
2	A. It never is or rarely is and I wouldn't take a small	2	Are there any ways of effectively dying or being
3	single muscle bundle and say that person had	3	declared dead without your heart having stopped?
4	Wolff-Parkinson-White based on one tiny little strand of	4	A. My goodness yes, I presume when you have been
5	muscle. I simply wouldn't be able to, and neither would	5	resuscitated and your circulation is restored, but you
6	any other pathologist in the world.	6	have got irreversible hypoxic brain damage. That is
7	Q. In order to diagnosis it effectively you need diagnosis	7	quite common and the ventilator is turned off and the
8	in life?	8	heart and circulation ceases, but that is after
9	A. Absolutely, in my experience.	9	a cardiac arrest, generally.
10	Q. Sudden arrhythmic death syndrome has it now coalesced to	10	Q. When you talk about epilepsy, or any other sort of brain
11	the point where it is accepted as a definition, because	11	problem, a problem with the brain or the spinal cord, is
12	there had previously been sudden adult death syndrome,	12	the end result cardiac arrest, arrhythmia leading to
13	although that was exclusive to adults?	13	arrest that causes death?
14	A. Correct, it is in children as well. That term is not	14	A. We all die of cardiac arrest eventually, it is the
15	liked by a lot of people because children suffer this as	15	terminal event, that your circulation ceases.
16	well, outside of the sudden infant death, which is under	16	Q. That is where I was getting to, I think. Are there any
17	the age of a year.	17	other forms of non-cardiac event in the brain for
18	We prefer to use sudden arrhythmic, although there	18	example, that lead to arrhythmia and death?
19	is no definitive evidence you died of a cardiac	19	A. Oh yes, sub-arachnoid haemorrhage, if you have
20	arrhythmia, particularly in the circumstances where you	20	a haemorrhage in the brain, particularly from what we
21	are found dead, but it is about the best sudden	21	call the sub-arachnoid layer of the brain, haemorrhage
22	unexpected death is used, SUDS, SADS, they are	22	from an aneurysm, that can lead to cardiac arrhythmias.
23	interchangeable.	23	Q. I should have clarified, any occult events that you
24	Q. I was going to ask you that, because arrhythmic death	24	don't find pathologically?
25	implies cardiac, that is the rhythm that has gone wrong	25	A. Obviously in epilepsy they are claiming there may be
		-	and the contract of the contra
	Page 85		Page 87
1	or stopped.	1	abnormalities, but it is only on a research basis, there
2	A. Yes, it does.	2	is no localised yes, there can be brain tumours or
3	Q. Is there a danger that the use of that term in fact	3	1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1
4	could be a misnomer, in circumstances where for example)	brain lesions but generally in epilepsy there may be
5		4	neurological subtle abnormalities which
	it is an epileptic death?	1	
6	it is an epileptic death? A. No, it is a spectrum. Sudden death in epilepsy is	4	neurological subtle abnormalities which
6 7	• •	4 5	neurological subtle abnormalities which a neuropathologist can comment more than I can, but
	A. No, it is a spectrum. Sudden death in epilepsy is	4 5 6	neurological subtle abnormalities which a neuropathologist can comment more than I can, but there is no specific abnormality in the brain in sudden
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22 (Pages 85 to 88)

in which case you may have some situations where the

Page 86

heart is controlled with circulation provided by

24

25

24

25

disease of the heart?

Page 88

A. Correct.

1	Q. No other disease process or poisoning process or other	1	are not reported as SADS, just they are reported as
2	manifest cause of death on pathological examination?	2	cardiac arrest and what caused the cardiac arrest? So
3	A. Yes.	3	the Office of National Statistics are not quite precise
4	Q. When the SADS is clearly a cardiac cause, or likely to	4	enough to give us, but we think there are 800 per year,
5	be a cardiac cause because you have ruled out epilepsy	5	at least 800 per year, according to my database, that is
6	for example, are the most likely causes ion	6	how many I get.
7	channelopathies?	7	Q. 800 from a cohort of?
8	A. Yes, we would follow up on the families, we would	8	A. From the population of England. At least, and I do not
9	clinically follow up on the families.	9	get every case. But that is 12 per week.
10	Q. You would normally check with the family after the	10	Q. Sorry, out of those 800, are you saying those are your
11	person has been diagnosed or died?	11	800?
12	A. The person has died so you cannot find electrical	12	A. They are also from other studies, from the Office of
13	activity in the dead, unless they have previous ECGs	13	National Statistics' studies that have been done by
14	which you can review. In addition, you can take genetic	14	cardiologists, I would see about 500 of those 800.
15	material at what we call now the molecular autopsy, we	15	Q. Is that comparable to data in other jurisdictions that
16	take genetic material in any sudden death in order that	16	you are aware of?
17	genetic testing can be carried out for the possibility	17	A. Yes, it is. There is very few statistics from any other
18	of these channelopathies, but that has only come in the	18	country in Europe, or the USA, very little specific
19	last three years in practice among pathologist.	19	statistics. We are very lucky in this country we carry
20	Q. Could you just explain for the layman, if that is	20	out autopsies on all sudden deaths, in other countries
21	possible, what an ion channelopathy is?	21	they don't. When they deem it natural they do not have
22	A. An ion channelopathy is where ions like calcium,	22	an autopsy, so we are very lucky that we have a good
23	potassium, sodium, these are ions, they are chemicals	23	system here.
24	that go through from one cell to another, through	24	Q. Do you happen to know, I do appreciate I am pushing you
25	channels, that is why they are channelopathies, that	25	perhaps into an area you may not be familiar, but out of
	channels, that is why they are channelopathies, that	20	perimpe into an area you may not or imman, our our or
	Page 89		Page 91
1		,	de 200 in her many access to a contract the mainty have
1	communicate rapidly, that allow electrical activity to	1	the 800 in how many cases do you get to the point where
2	go on. Our hearts beat 70 times a minute for an average	2	you do find the combination of molecular pathology,
2	go on. Our hearts beat 70 times a minute for an average 70 years of our life. That electrical activity has to	2 3	you do find the combination of molecular pathology, clinical history, having been looked through and genetic
2 3 4	go on. Our hearts beat 70 times a minute for an average 70 years of our life. That electrical activity has to be very coordinate and very fast, so these are super	2 3 4	you do find the combination of molecular pathology, clinical history, having been looked through and genetic testing of the families lead you to a diagnosis of
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1	UK and Holland and the data from the UK includes your	1	one cannot yet test for?
2	own hospital	2	A. Oh yes, in Brugada syndrome, if it is clinically
3	A. Yes.	3	diagnosed in the family or in the person, only
4	Q st George's, as well as other hospitals around the	4	30 per cent get an answer that has a mutation, the other
5	country.	5	70 per cent of Brugada is negative. It is well known,
6	If we continue through the paper, we have a section	6	it is a lower yield than the long QT syndrome or CVPT.
7	called "Results" on page 2137. In fact a very handy	7	Q. Do you think it is possible that further channel opathies
8	graphic with pie charts, et cetera, overleaf.	8	will become apparent?
9	A. Yes.	9	A. I think so, with better testing, better interpretation,
10	Q. Could you just talk me through the principal results	10	more genetic testing, a larger panel that we will be
11	and	11	finding new mutations, but it is going to take
12	A. Without going into detail is that there was a molecular	12	considerable expertise and time. Although now it is
13	diagnosis, that means on genetics, but they actually	13	going ahead so rapidly it may not be a major issue, but
14	used a very high level of genetic testing because we all	14	it still takes expertise and interpretation.
15	have mutations in our system and it is actually being	15	Q. Just taking it in stages, in terms of male/female
16	specific getting an expert on genetics to say, "This is	16	breakdown, do you see any difference between the two?
17	responsible", because some mutations are not responsible	17	A. Huge. Male 3 to 1, compared to female, for sudden
18	so it is a whole area of expertise which has developed	18	cardiac death, not cardiac death yes, even sudden
19	over the last 20 years.	19	cardiac death, males die much more than females with all
20	So molecular in 11 cases, just 13 per cent and there	20	cardiac disease.
21	was a higher yield	21	Q. Why is that?
22	Q. Can I just pause there. The 13 per cent?	22	A. We don't know. Women are protected, for cardiac
23	A. Of the 300, of the cases examined, of the families, as	23	coronary artery disease we are protected by our
24	you say validated SADS with suitable DNA.	24	hormones, during pre-menopause, after the menopause
25	Q. Is that 13 per cent, the 13 per cent of the molecular	25	unfortunately we females catch up with males. For
	Page 93		Page 95
1	pathology that was conducted on the deceased?	1	sudden cardiac death for instance, this sudden adult
2	A. Correct, where they had clinical follow up on the family	2	death or arrhythmia death, it is well known that males
3	and they had material from testing in the proband in the	3	die way more than females and we simply can't explain
4	person who died.	4	it.
5	Q. Assuming that that is a statistically valid percentage,	5	Males have more muscle in their heart, but they
6	does that follow that you will expect to find a positive	6	don't have more channels.
7	molecular result or some form of genetic problem in	7	Q. They have bigger hearts?
8	13 per cent of cases?	8	A. They have a bigger heart, so are they more liable to
9	A. Yes, you will. It varies in different studies but it is	9	sudden death because they have a bigger heart? We
10	generally between 13 and 30 per cent.	10	simply don't know.
11	Q. I think you said that the science has evolved over the	11	For instance, sudden death at adolescence is common
12	last three years even, 20 years but over the last three	12	in males when the growth spurt with the heart, in
13	years you have been able to conduct a certain type of	13	cardiomyopathies is very, very common in young males,
14	testing, is it still in	14	but not in young females we think it is the growth and
15	A. It is still developing, an interpretation, because	15	the muscle bulk, but we really cannot be definitive
16	everybody thinks one test is all you need to make	16	about that.
17	a diagnosis when we now know it takes testing and	17	Q. That again raises another point about the age, taking
18	interpretation of what is found by the because they	18	males, for example.
19	can do whole gene testing and we all have mutations, we	19	A. Yes.
20	all have abnormal genes, and it is interpreting the	20	Q. It appears from the data that has been gathered that
21	abnormal genes as to whether they are not causing the	21	most of these deaths occur under 30?
22	disease.	22	A. That is not correct. We find when I examine all cases,
23	This is the skill required. We have actual clinical	23	most are under 35 but that is because that is where the
24	geneticists who are experts in cardiac disease only.	24	majority are, but half of my database is in people over
25	Q. Are there some recognised forms of channelopathy that	25	35, so it is as common in over 35 as under 35. But
	Page 94		Page 96

24 (Pages 93 to 96)

1	I think it is misdiagnosed in older patients because	1	of sudden death is very common with exercise, let's say
2	they attribute the death to coronary artery disease,	2	marathon runners, middle aged men taking up marathon
3	they will see a coronary artery with a bit of atheroma	3	running, they are the most likely people to die during
4	and that is attributed to the death, whereas I have	4	a marathon.
5	a very, very precise way of judging a coronary artery	5	Age related cause would be older, but in the younger
6	and I am quite conservative, but I find half my cases	6	it is channelopathies under 35, or cardiomyopathies.
7	are over 35. In this study, again, median age was 24	7	Q. Overleaf there is a series of graphics?
8	but there was quite a few people over the page of 35 in	8	A. Yes.
9	this.	9	Q. You can see at piechart B, exercise is 10 per cent there
10	Q. Yes, just looking at "Most were of European descent",	10	and it shows the relative comparable activities or
11	and "235 died before or at the page of 35 years", which	11	non-activities?
12	is 78 per cent?	12	A. Yes.
13	A. Yes, so the other 32 per cent were over 35.	13	Q. C has a large three-quarters of the graphic is taken up
14	Q. Your data you are saying is	14	by "no prior symptoms"?
15	A. My database of my own cases that I get from all over the	15	A. Yes that, is the tragedy of this entry, is that the
16	country, half of my referred sudden adults arrhythmia	16	majority of patients are utterly asymptomatic until they
17	deaths are over 35.	17	die suddenly. Which is very tragic for the families, it
18	Q. Thank you.	18	is a dreadful shock to everybody.
19	Just going back to the issue of the misdiagnosis of	19	Q. By asymptomatic, do you mean a period of time beyond
20	coronary artery disease, will you usually expect to see	20	the
21	an infarcted	21	A. Or beyond prior to death, that they are, they have been
22	A. No, you may not see an infarct, you may not see damage.	22	well, but then they get symptoms an hour prior to death.
23 24	Pathologists and corners also accept the fact you have	23 24	Q. That is the suddenness, is one hour?
25	just coronary artery disease which is just blocking the	25	A. That what the definition of it is. O. Thank you. I think if there is no one observing.
23	artery.	23	Q. Thank you. I think, if there is no one observing
	Page 97		Page 99
1	Q. You need a block though as opposed to	1	them
2	A. I am sure the coroner will agree with me that it depends	2	A. Or if it is unwitnessed death, it is last seen alive
3	on what the pathologists describe as a blocked coronary	3	12 hours before, but that can vary sometimes, a body may
4	artery, it is done by naked eye and you judge as	4	not be discovered for two or three days, so it is a bit
5	"blocked" or "pinpoint" or "significantly narrowed" are	5	variable as to the definition.
6	the terminology used by different pathologists. In this	6	Q. Looking at the same chart, chart C, seizure 13 per cent,
7	case, there was no question of coronary artery disease	7	so that is fit of some kind?
8	blocking or being pinpoint or causing any obstruction.	8	A. Yes.
9	This man's coronary artery was non-significant, all	9	Q. Implying a brain malfunction of some sort?
10	three pathologists agree on that.	10	A. Yes, but quite a percentage of people with a cardiac
11	Q. Thank you.	11	arrest have a seizure, deprivation of the blood supply
12	In the results section of the paragraph I am still	12	to the brain. Labelling it as epilepsy is incorrect,
13	looking at on page 2137, bottom left, there is reference	13	because that may be the very first and last seizure that
14	to exercise. It says:	14	person has because of the cardiac arrest.
15	"The most prevalent circumstances of death were	15	Q. It is carefully worded "seizure" rather than "epilepsy"?
16	during sleep, 43 per cent, or rest, 29 per cent. With	16	A. Yes, it is seizure it is not epilepsy. That is
17	death occurring during exercise or extreme emotion in	17	a clinical diagnosis prior to death.
18	10 per cent or 1.5 per cent respectively."	18	Q. What is syncope?
19	So 10 per cent of deaths on exercise?	19	A. Syncope means a collapse, a blackout, where if I am
20	A. Yes, and that reflects in our studies my database 10 to	20	talking to you I suddenly collapse but I recover,
21	15 per cent of my cases of sudden death with exercise.	21	syncope. It is a very dangerous what we call symptom,
22	Q. Does that have an age-related element to it as well?	22	it is a red flag symptom.
23	A. Generally, from the point well, not well it	23	Q. A brief period of unconsciousness?
24	depends on what you are dealing. Age related when it is	24	A. Loss of consciousness, correct.
25	coronary artery disease, coronary artery disease cause	25	Q. Palpitations?
	200		D 400
	Page 98		Page 100

25 (Pages 97 to 100)

A. That means irregular heartbeat, where you are aware 1 clinical and bring them together. 1 2 2 yourself of your heartbeat going rapidly or slowly and Q. That is just shy of 40 per cent or is that --3 you are aware of it in your chest. 3 A. Yes, 39 per cent. 4 Q. Chest pain, straightforward? 4 Q. Yes. Is that when you refer to the paper that is going 5 A. Pretty straightforward. 5 to be published soon, is that the kind of figure that Q. Although can be non-specific in heart cases? 6 you are looking at? 7 7 A. They can be due to any of many multiple cause. A. Absolutely. Our latest papers confirming this, that we O. Lastly shortness of breath? 8 will find a diagnosis in 40 per cent of families. 9 A. Yes. Q. Is that drawing upon new data? 10 Q. In 1.5 per cent of cases? 10 A. Yes, new data. More, bigger, larger numbers again. 11 A. Yes. 11 Q. Is there anything else arising from either this paper or 12 Q. Some of these could be analogous to the type of 12 the pertinent papers on SADS which is relevant in the 13 experiences one gets when you are about to have a normal 13 context of this Inquest? 14 heart attack? 14 A. Not that I am aware of. 15 A. Yes, all these can occur with a heart attack, yes. 15 Q. Thank you. 16 Q. Thank you. 16 As far as the types of channelopathy are concerned, 17 Overleaf if you would, please, another set of 17 it may be that given the preponderance of diagnostic 18 diagrams, just to understand, I don't need to take you 18 investigations are in life or clinical signs or clinical 19 through them in detail because much of the medicine is 19 investigations by ECG, am I better directing my 20 too complicated for these purposes. You can see on the 20 questions to Dr Wilmshurst on that? 21 chart A, "Yield of genetic testing", your pathogenic and 21 A. Absolutely, because to emphasise the pathological 22 22 likely pathogenic, is that what makes up the examination will not be able to tell what type of 23 13 per cent, so 6.5 plus 6.5 and "likely pathogenic"? 23 channelopathy it is, it just says the heart is normal 24 A. Yes, this reflects the grey zones that pathogenic has 24 and then it is up to the cardiologist to look for the 25 been shown that in the past that mutation is definitely 25 different types. We cannot tell. Page 101 Page 103 Q. Just to establish your conclusions, you have been clear 1 causing the disease. 1 2 "Likely" means they are almost 99 per cent certain 2 in your evidence that you have excluded any structural 3 it is but there is a 1 per cent possibility it is not. 3 problem or disease in Mr Perepilichnyy's heart? 4 Then variance, "VUS" is variance of unknown 4 A. That's correct. 5 significance, means there is a variation but we don't 5 Q. I think you will be aware that Dr Homfray commissioned know what it means. Like we all have variations in our 6 6 genetic research which ruled out certain conditions but 7 7 I think what you are based on the percentage expectation 8 Then no rare variant, 44 per cent which is nothing 8 that we have looked at, there is a huge number of q 9 found in 44 per cent. conditions that cannot be ruled out genetically at this 10 Q. Presumably the variance is going to be the focus of 10 stage? 11 considerable thinking and research for years to come? 11 A. That's correct. 12 12 A. Absolutely. Q. A large majority of conditions, in fact? 13 Q. Below there is a Venn diagram where one can see the 13 A. 60 per cent. 14 13 per cent on the left-hand side in blue. Then on the 14 Q. Can I just ask you to look at your joint statement, 15 far right-hand side you have 14 per cent, is that the 15 please, which you may have loose leaf as well. It is in follow up with the family on --16 16 the bundle, it is tab 96, right towards the back, 17 A. Yes, that is clinical, when they follow up immediate 17 page 846. 18 blood relatives, you screen the siblings and parents of 18 A. 96 is it? That will be in folder 3, I think. 19 the deceased to look for the electrical abnormalities 19 O. Yes. 20 that will diagnose the channelopathy. 20 A. So 93? 21 Q. For example the 12 --21 Q. Yes. Tab 93, I am going to use the internal pagination 22 A. Correct. 22 because I do not have one which has the other form, so 23 Q. In between, the bit that is the coincidence part, 23 page 8, please, and it is paragraph L. 24 8.5 per cent? 24 A. Page 8? 25 A. That is the combined, where you do the genetics with the 25 Q. 96 for those that need the other pagination. Page 102 Page 104

26 (Pages 101 to 104)

1	A. I am here on 94, is it 96 you are looking at.	1	again, which I may have handed down.
2	Q. So I am told.	2	A. Yes.
3	A. 96, yes, here it is, yes, joint statement.	3	Q. Thank you.
4	Page number?	4	On internal page 10, please, paragraphs 27 and 28.
5	Q. Internal 8 is probably the easiest.	5	A. Sorry, I think this is the second one. This is in
6	A. 8, yes.	6	10?
7	Q. That is probably the easiest reference, I think.	7	Q. The joint statement.
8	You say there:	8	A. Yes.
9	"In families where someone has died of SADS, about 4	9	Q. Yes.
10	in 10 families show no sign of inherited heart disease."	10	A. Paragraph 28, yes.
11	A. I think it is more, 4 in 10. I can say from our	11	Q. 27 and 28.
12	studies, this is from SADS, this is about to be	12	A. Yes.
13	published so we now have upped it to that, 40 per cent,	13	Q. The first sentence you say is:
14	in our latest study which will be published. You can	14	"The findings on genetic testing have no
15	say 60 per cent do not but 4 in 10 will have, where is	15	significance, even though no gene abnormality linked to
16	it again?	16	channelopathy was detected."
17	Q. I was just clarifying, is it the wrong way round?	17	That is because the expectation is so low that you
18	A. Yes, but I mean 4 out of 10, this is from a study that	18	are going to find something, 13 per cent?
19	was previously done by Elijah Behr on an earlier study	19	A. Correct, yes.
20	but small numbers. Now that we have larger numbers.	20	Q. "Therefore in our opinion if the court decides that
21	Q. Yes, just to clarify is this statement correct as	21	Mr Perepilichnyy did not die from trauma, catastrophic
22	a representation of what Dr Behr has found?	22	acute medical illness, overt heart disease or poisoning,
23	A. Has published on, in about 2006 though, it is nearly	23	the exclusion criteria will have been satisfied in order
24	10 years	24	to make a diagnosis of death from SADS."
25	Q. I thought you were saying earlier that the basic	25	A. That is correct.
	Page 105		Page 107
1	proposition is that 4 in 10 do show signs of a problem?	1	Q. You in fact can rule out overt heart disease, you have
1 2	proposition is that 4 in 10 do show signs of a problem? A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't.	1 2	Q. You in fact can rule out overt heart disease, you have done?
2	A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't.	2	done?
2 3	A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease?	2 3	done? A. Yes.
2 3 4	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign no, not of inherited heart 	2 3 4	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease
2 3 4 5	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign — no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see 	2 3 4 5	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process.
2 3 4 5 6	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see and they do an examination and the family have nothing 	2 3 4 5 6	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process. The rest is for others, including the coroner?
2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign — no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see and they do an examination and the family have nothing wrong with them. If genetic testing is done it is 	2 3 4 5 6 7	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process. The rest is for others, including the coroner? A. Absolutely. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see and they do an examination and the family have nothing wrong with them. If genetic testing is done it is negative, but you cannot rule out the possibility that 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process. The rest is for others, including the coroner? A. Absolutely. Yes. Q. From your perspective, if those things are ruled out to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see and they do an examination and the family have nothing wrong with them. If genetic testing is done it is negative, but you cannot rule out the possibility that they have something, an underlying unknown 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process. The rest is for others, including the coroner? A. Absolutely. Yes. Q. From your perspective, if those things are ruled out to the satisfaction of the court, then this is a sudden
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign — no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see and they do an examination and the family have nothing wrong with them. If genetic testing is done it is negative, but you cannot rule out the possibility that they have something, an underlying unknown channelopathy, or inherited channelopathy. It is a bit 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process. The rest is for others, including the coroner? A. Absolutely. Yes. Q. From your perspective, if those things are ruled out to the satisfaction of the court, then this is a sudden adult death?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign — no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see and they do an examination and the family have nothing wrong with them. If genetic testing is done it is negative, but you cannot rule out the possibility that they have something, an underlying unknown channelopathy, or inherited channelopathy. It is a bit of a challenging area. Q. It is but just for clarification, based on your latest research, if one is to test a family for genetic channelopathy of some kind, what is the percentage expectation that you will find an abnormality? A. Electrical — it is 40 per cent. Q. It is now 40 per cent? A. It is now 40 per cent, based upon our latest numbers. It is evolving as we are saying and getting better with time. In another year it may be better again, or two years. Q. Thank you. You had a discussion with Dr Wilmshurst and during that discussion you came to a conclusion about the cause of death. Can I just show you the joint statement 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process. The rest is for others, including the coroner? A. Absolutely. Yes. Q. From your perspective, if those things are ruled out to the satisfaction of the court, then this is a sudden adult death? A. Yes, if the others are ruled out. Q. Without going into the detail, which I think we will have to go through with Dr Wilmshurst, you go on in paragraph 28 to say: "Negative findings at post mortem examination and on toxicology are consistent with both SADS and channelopathy." A. Yes. Q. And failure of the molecular autopsy to demonstrate a pathogenic gene mutation does not alter that? A. Correct. Q. Is there anything you would like to add today to that conclusion? A. No. Q. I didn't ask you at the start, but do the conclusions
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 A. Yes. Four in 10 do, but 6 don't. Q. Here it says no sign of inherited heart disease? A. Yes, 4 in 10 show no sign — no, not of inherited heart disease, we find in other words they look and they see and they do an examination and the family have nothing wrong with them. If genetic testing is done it is negative, but you cannot rule out the possibility that they have something, an underlying unknown channelopathy, or inherited channelopathy. It is a bit of a challenging area. Q. It is but just for clarification, based on your latest research, if one is to test a family for genetic channelopathy of some kind, what is the percentage expectation that you will find an abnormality? A. Electrical — it is 40 per cent. Q. It is now 40 per cent? A. It is now 40 per cent, based upon our latest numbers. It is evolving as we are saying and getting better with time. In another year it may be better again, or two years. Q. Thank you. You had a discussion with Dr Wilmshurst and during that discussion you came to a conclusion about the cause 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	done? A. Yes. Q. That includes a structural abnormality and disease process. The rest is for others, including the coroner? A. Absolutely. Yes. Q. From your perspective, if those things are ruled out to the satisfaction of the court, then this is a sudden adult death? A. Yes, if the others are ruled out. Q. Without going into the detail, which I think we will have to go through with Dr Wilmshurst, you go on in paragraph 28 to say: "Negative findings at post mortem examination and on toxicology are consistent with both SADS and channelopathy." A. Yes. Q. And failure of the molecular autopsy to demonstrate a pathogenic gene mutation does not alter that? A. Correct. Q. Is there anything you would like to add today to that conclusion? A. No.

27 (Pages 105 to 108)

1	that you reach both in your answer to Dr Ratcliffe, in	1	but the autopsy doesn't label it as "heart attack", it
2	your short written answers I took you to and in the	2	can be due to any cause.
3	joint written statement stand as the evidence that you	3	Q. Yes, but that is the type of death associated
4	want to give to this court?	4	A. The most common, the most common. Linked to coronary
5	A. Yes.	5	artery disease.
6	MR SKELTON: Thank you.	6	Q. Perhaps I could finish my question, is something that
7	THE CORONER: How long are be going to be, if it is possible	7	you would detect at autopsy either because
8	to carry on so that we can finish and the Professor can	8	A. We would detect, the pathologists, the coronary artery
9	go	9	disease, or the damage in the heart if there was damage
10	A. I am quite happy.	10	there.
11	THE CORONER: I would like to do that, shall we.	11	Q. I hope it is not misleading or an oversimplification to
12	MR MOXON BROWNE: I will do my best to cooperate	12	say that the number of SADS deaths associated with
13	THE CORONER: I am sure you will.	13	exercise is quite small, 13
14	MR MOXON BROWNE: and to enable Professor Sheppard to get	14	A. Compared with other causes, yes, it is small.
15	away.	15	Q. Although the fact that Mr Perepilichnyy was exercising
16	Questions from MR MOXON BROWNE	16	when he met his death may be relevant for other reasons,
17	MR MOXON BROWNE: Professor Sheppard, at the beginning of	17	it doesn't for you have a particular resonance for
18	your evidence you were stressing that the heart that was	18	a SADS death?
19	sent to you showed no abnormality that had been with	19	A. No.
20	Mr Perepilichnyy all his life, no anomalous arteries or	20	Q. I think that you have had a lifelong interest in SADS
21	anything of that sort. What I think you didn't perhaps	21	and in particular the proper recognition of SADS and its
22	mention or emphasise particularly was that as well as	22	statistical prevalence. You have been, if I may say so,
23	that finding, you also found that there was no damage to	23	a bit of an evangelist, but it has been under-reported
24	the heart that might be associated with a fatality?	24	and you are trying to improve that?
25	A. No, there was no damage to the heart.	25	A. Yes.
	D 400		D 444
	Page 109		Page 111
1	O Ves. If somehody has a heart attack for example because	1	O I think you have certainly with colleagues a national
1 2	Q. Yes. If somebody has a heart attack for example because	1 2	Q. I think you have certainly, with colleagues, a national reputation as a leader in that field. Indeed I have
2	they go marathon running, there is massive muscular	2	reputation as a leader in that field. Indeed I have
2 3	they go marathon running, there is massive muscular damage	2 3	reputation as a leader in that field. Indeed I have read papers from America and Japan, all of which seem to
2 3 4	they go marathon running, there is massive muscular damage A. No, because people can die rapidly without damage	2 3 4	reputation as a leader in that field. Indeed I have read papers from America and Japan, all of which seem to come back to your research. You are an international
2 3 4 5	they go marathon running, there is massive muscular damage A. No, because people can die rapidly without damage evolving, when they get a clot, for instance you get	2 3 4 5	reputation as a leader in that field. Indeed I have read papers from America and Japan, all of which seem to come back to your research. You are an international expert in this field?
2 3 4	they go marathon running, there is massive muscular damage A. No, because people can die rapidly without damage evolving, when they get a clot, for instance you get a clot in the coronary artery, you don't need to have	2 3 4 5 6	reputation as a leader in that field. Indeed I have read papers from America and Japan, all of which seem to come back to your research. You are an international expert in this field? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6	they go marathon running, there is massive muscular damage A. No, because people can die rapidly without damage evolving, when they get a clot, for instance you get a clot in the coronary artery, you don't need to have muscle damage in the heart, you can instantaneously die	2 3 4 5	reputation as a leader in that field. Indeed I have read papers from America and Japan, all of which seem to come back to your research. You are an international expert in this field? A. Yes. Q. A lot of those papers go back to work you did in the
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1	paper shows is that principally you were looking for	1	about your approach at any rate in 2006 which was
2	what I would call co-morbidity, that is to say something	2	to exclude people altogether if they had Down syndrome
3	wrong with the person. That is right, isn't it?	3	or if they had a history of excessive drinking, even if
4	A. Yes.	4	there was no evidence that that caused the death?
5	Q. For example if they had a history of epilepsy then they	5	A. At that time I was just learning my pathology with
6	would be out automatically?	6	Professor Mike Davies who trained me and trained me very
7	A. Correct. In that study, we now include epilepsy in our	7	well, but then we have altered our diagnosis now but at
8	studies.	8	the time, when he was the first person to lead on this,
9	Q. Because that is a special thing, I understand.	9	he excluded them yes to actually get down to a core of
10	There were I think at least a couple of conditions	10	people where there would be no argument from anybody, he
11	that would cause you to exclude a SADS death which	11	really got down to a core. Since then we have expanded
12	I don't think could properly be described as	12	it, I suppose.
13	co-morbidity. One of them is Down syndrome, which	13	Q. That is very helpful.
14	I don't think is a morbid condition, but somebody who	14	I just want to establish the approach.
15	has Down syndrome you are not going to count them as	15	We have endlessly heard the definition of SADS, that
16	SADS because there is a lower expectation of life in any	16	it is appropriate if there is no cardiac cause found at
17	event.	17	death, the toxicology is clean and no other cause is
18	A. Down syndrome can have congenital heart disease, but now	18	found.
19	in my larger study, we don't find an excess of Down	19	I think that isn't really the complete picture, is
20	syndrome with sudden death with a normal heart. Not	20	it? If you were presented with a body that was found in
21	now, maybe in our earlier study but it is not	21	a skip in a bin bag, obvious evidence of third-party
22	significant now as an entity causing sudden arrhythmic	22	involvement. I think even if the body was, as it were,
23	death.	23	clean of any evidence of third-party involvement, the
24	Q. It is more the principle of the thing, that we are not	24	mere circumstance in which they were found would be
25	necessarily looking for illness. The other example	25	enough to exclude SADS?
	Page 113		Page 115
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1	which I would like to just put in your mind is people	1	A. Yes. If you are found in a bin bag, obviously there is
2	who drink excessively but there is no damage that can be	2	a third party involved in whatever the circumstances
3	observed. You would exclude someone in that category	3	are.
4	from a SADS death, not because you could find damage at	4	Q. I think the definition that we have is, for
5	autopsy but simply because there was evidence that they	5	understandable reasons, not quite complete.
6	had drunk excessively?	6	Similarly, if someone like Sleeping Beauty was found
7	A. Normally with an alcohol, if it is toxic, obviously the	7	in the morning, perfect body, no sign of any cause of
8	death is alcohol related.	8	death but a note to the coroner saying, "I have decided
9	Q. Yes.	9	to do away with myself", you would hesitate to ascribe
10	A. If it is non-toxic levels there is an entity of sudden	10	that as a SADS death?
11	unexpected death with alcohol abuse, which we now accept	11	A. Yes, but obviously depending on the note and who wrote
12	as an entity. Where the person is either non-toxic	12	it
12		1 2	
13	levels or no alcohol in their system and have died	13	Q. Of course.
14	suddenly and all we find at autopsy is a fatty liver,	14	A and the proof of that naturally.
14 15	suddenly and all we find at autopsy is a fatty liver, generally middle aged males. I don't think there was	14 15	A and the proof of that naturally.Q. It would have to be proved, I am just trying to get the
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1	A. I would just say that there is sudden death with	1	Q. You are asked about the probabilities in relation to
2	morphologically normal heart. It is up then to the	2	those three disorders and a number of factors are set
3	other investigations to eliminate. I won't label it as	3	out as to why Mr Perepilichnyy may not have died as
4	SADS until and I always do that in my reports to the	4	a result of LQTS, your conclusion with Dr Wilmshurst was
5	coroners and pathologists. This is a diagnosis of	5	that, on the balance of probability, he didn't die as
6	elimination once other investigations are completed, and	6	a result of LQTS?
7	then the family is referred	7	A. Yes.
8	Q. I think you were good enough when you were considering	8	Q. As far as Brugada is concerned perhaps that should
9	this with Dr Wilmshurst to agree that amongst the	9	have been put logically first because it is the
10	matters that you need to look at is the possibility of	10	commonest again, on the balance of probability, he
11	third-party involvement?	11	didn't die from Brugada and the same not the same
12	A. Absolutely.	12	A. All the entities.
13	Q. Yes. If I can just press the analogy with the suicide	13	Q. Not the same, CPVT, the question is what is the
14	case, if you had not a note to the coroner but a history	14	likelihood of CPVT causing Mr Perepilichnyy's death as
15	of depression and consulting the GP with suicidal	15	a health 44-year old male without symptoms? You say,
16	thoughts and then the pristine body found, again you	16	"We don't know, it occurs mainly in children". Is that
17	would hesitate I suggest to ascribe SADS?	17	as far as you could go on
18	A. Yes, but interestingly we have a higher than average	18	A. And also in adults. We cannot say it is exclusive to
19	instance of sudden cardiac death with psychiatric	19	children. It is not exclusive to children.
20	patients	20	Q. I understand that and I think Dr Wilmshurst in
21	Q. That is an interesting observation.	21	particular has some evidence that people over the age of
22	A even with or without suicidal tendencies there is a	22	40 are occasionally affected.
23	higher incidence	23	Good.
24	Q. A topic which will be of great interest to my clients	24	Molecular testing, genetic testing, that is complex
25	but not I think to this coroner in this case, but	25	and I think we are going to hear evidence from another
	Page 117		Page 119
			-
1	certainly a very interesting explanation.	1	witness, but I think you can agree with the general
2	Just looking at SADS, I think you have mentioned	2	proposition that the yield from genetic testing varies
3	Brugada and long QT syndrome, I think it used to be	3	according to the channelopathy in question?
4	thought that long QT syndrome was the commonest but I	4	A. Yes.
5	think Brugada has come in on the outside now and	5	Q. I think for example Brugada has a comparatively low
6	A. Has overtaken. In the UK based studies Brugada now	6	yield I say comparatively LQTS has a comparatively
7	dominates.	7	high yield?
8	Q. That is improved diagnostic techniques?	8	A. Yes.
9	A. We think improved diagnosis.	9	Q. I think you were not asked, but I will ask you, you are
10	Q. We can call those two the commonest, I appreciate	10	aware of course that Mr Perepilichnyy's tissue was
11	long-QT encompasses a number	11	tested for a genetic disorder and none was found?
12	A. In most studies they are the two commonest, but CPVT is	12	A. Yes.
13	also coming up I think it is for the cardiologist to	13	Q. That is
14	comment on that.	14 15	A. I was aware of that.
15 16	Q. I understand. Dr Wilmshurst will give evidence but I think it is according to the literature often	16	Q. You were aware of that, yes.
17	described as a disease of children and young people and	17	Can I finally ask you this. You are obviously aware that insurance companies have vast data banks, dealing
18		18	with questions of how long people live and why they die
19	whether and to what extent it is prevalent in an older age band, Dr Wilmshurst will help us?	19	
20	A. Yes.	20	and what sort of questions one ought to be asking them in order to find out what the risks are. If, and I put
21	Q. Those three are really the commonest?	21	to you this as a hypothesis, I am not asserting it as
22	A. Yes, generally.	22	a fact, there is no evidence of that, it is an if
23	Q. If you would look at your joint statement, at	23	question. If you or one of your PhD students were
24	paragraph 43.	24	satisfied that there is a statistical link between
25	A. 43. Yes.	25	overinsurance or high levels of insurance and early
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23	5. 2
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1	mortality, would you put overinsurance on your list	1	Q. You have commented today that the overall rates from
2	along with Down syndrome, excessive alcohol and the	2	your studies by which molecular autopsies identify
3	rest? If you were satisfied of that?	3	mutations in genes thought to be responsible for SADS is
4	A. If you could statistically prove it, I would have to say	4	about 13 per cent.
5	it is there but I am not aware of any of my cases having	5	A. Yes.
6	over this is the first case I have been involved with	6	Q. In the case of the Manchester laboratory, where
7	insurance. It is not a risk factor that we have been	7	Ms Henchcliffe tested Mr Perepilichnyy's genes, can you
8	interesting and all as it is, I am not aware of it and	8	tell us what the rate of detection there is?
9	I am sure the cardiologist will comment the same.	9	A. I believe, Dr Wilmshurst may confirm, 30 per cent.
10	MR MOXON BROWNE: It was an if question.	10	Q. 3-0?
11	Yes, thank you very much.	11	A. 3-0.
12	Questions from MR STRAW	12	Q. That is what your report says, 30 per cent.
13	MR STRAW: Professor Sheppard, just a few questions from	13	A. Yes, but it depends on the group you are studying. If
14	your report which is at tab 96. Do you still have that	14	you are very confident it is long QT clinically you
15	open?	15	would get a higher yield than if you were not so
16	A. Yes, I do.	16	clinically confident, it is the clinical combined with
		17	the and also the panels have increased from a few
17	Q. Bundle 3, tab 96.		
18	Question 17	18	genes to multiple genes now. It is a very complex area.
19	A. File 1, yes?	19	But, as I say, it is still in the majority, we do not
20	Q. It should be bundle 3.	20	find a significant at the moment mutation.
21	A. Yes, file 3 and it is under 96.	21	Q. Internal page 13, please number 46, towards the bottom.
22	Q. Tab 96.	22	A. Yes.
23	A. Yes.	23	Q. Is it right that you and Dr Wilmshurst concluded that no
24	Q. Question 17, please.	24	individual channelopathy can be shown to be more likely
25	A. It is on page 17, is it?	25	than not the cause of death?
	Page 121		Page 123
	<u> </u>	_	0
1	Q. It is internal page 5.	1	A. Yes. We have no evidence that favours one over the
1 2	Q. It is internal page 5.A. Internal page 5? Yes.	1 2	A. Yes. We have no evidence that favours one over the other that we have clinically, pathologically or
		1	
2	A. Internal page 5? Yes.	2	other that we have clinically, pathologically or
2 3	A. Internal page 5? Yes.Q. You say there that the approximate portion	2 3	other that we have clinically, pathologically or genetics wise.
2 3 4	A. Internal page 5? Yes.Q. You say there that the approximate portionA. Which paragraph?	2 3 4	other that we have clinically, pathologically or genetics wise. Q. The last area I would like to ask you about comes from
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 A. Internal page 5? Yes. Q. You say there that the approximate portion A. Which paragraph? Q. I'm sorry, it is number 17. A. 17, yes. Q. You say there that the approximate proportion of all sudden cardiac deaths which can properly be attributed to SADS is about 45 per cent. A. Yes. But it can vary, depending on the age you study, depending on the group you are looking at, young athletes, sedentary people, it can vary from let's say Denmark to the Netherlands to the UK. But in our studies, yes. Q. Question 21(m), so this is internal page 8 and right at the bottom of the page there is (m). A. Yes. Q. Is it right that 7 out of 10 people known to have 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	other that we have clinically, pathologically or genetics wise. Q. The last area I would like to ask you about comes from over the page, item 50, where you are asked: is it agreed by the expert that a sudden unexplained death (SUD) cannot properly be attributed to SADS unless other possible explanations for the death have been totally excluded? A. Yes, you have to exclude the others. Q. In this particular case, the possibility of a poisoning would need to be totally excluded before the death can be attributed to SADS? A. Yes, but you have to find your poison, haven't you? Q. So the coroner, with the assistance of the toxicologists, would need to totally exclude the possibility of a poisoning before coming to the conclusion of SADS?
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MR STRAW: All right, flank you. Questions from MR BFGGS MR BBGGS. Just one matter, you were taken to paragraph 17 in your joint report, which is internal page 5. A. Paragraph 17, see. Yes, here. Q. O. Mr Straw, the gentleman behind me, took you to it where you as earlied the proportion of suddon earlied celants attributable to \$4.05 was 4 to 5 per cent. Doing the matle, that would appear to be something in the order of 1.200 to 1,500 people a year in the United Kingdom? 11. A. I think I grav you 800 originally — 12. Q. You did. 13. A. — that is a conservative estimate. 14. A. — that is a conservative estimate. 15. A. Yes, I believe that is the true incidence. 16. A. Yes, I believe that is the true incidence. 17. MR BBGGS: Thank you very much. 18. THE CORONER: Anything glac? 19. Thank you very much, Professor, thank you. 20. MR SKETTON. Yes, after the lunch break we will hear from 2 graves excidence. 21. THE CORONER: Thank you very much. 22. MR SKETTON Yes. Page 125 11. THE CORONER: Thank you very much. 12. Q. You did. 13. The CORONER: Thank you very much. 14. While I supply the professor share you were pagagrately silenced in what is reported evidence from not just on the proper response to the submissions or laves orned discussions or laves orned			1	
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if possible.

firstly, to consider a fresh Schedule 5 notice, sir, to the British authorities. Of course you will know that in April of last year a Schedule 5 notice was sent by the previous coroner to the British security agencies requiring them or asking them to provide all material within certain categories. The drafting of those categories was deliberately focused, but it did include a request for any evidence about effectively third-party involvement in the death.

A similar request should now in our submission be made, because there is a basis for thinking that there is in existence this report that it was provided from the Americans to the British.

Separately, sir, we would invite you to consider making a request to the American authorities to provide a copy of this report. I think there is room for discussion about the proper way in which these requests would be made. The previous coroner has taken the approach of issuing a request for information first, followed by the Schedule 5. It may be that that is sensible. We appreciate of course that there are difficulties in enforcement of any such Schedule 5 in relation in particular to overseas authorities, but given the potential significance of this report, and that it bears directly on the issues that you need to

over in response to the earlier Schedule 5.

Obviously, sir, you have had sight of the matters that fall within the PII material, you have given a decision that nothing in the PII material is material for this Inquest. It seems to us therefore that this ODNI report cannot be within the material that you have reviewed, because it would be impossible in our submission to conclude that if this report does include intelligence that this was an assassination at the behest of the Putin administration that that was immaterial to the Inquest. We are working on the assumption that this report was not provided in response to the earlier Schedule 5, and, as I say, without knowing the date of the report, assuming it exists, it is impossible to know at this stage whether there is a concern about that or not but I simply put a marker down that if in fact it was in existence and was with the British security agencies prior to the receipt of that Schedule 5, then there is a concern.

Equally, sir, as you know, the PII process ran in this case, with the Government's involvement, from around April last year to -- I will be corrected if I am wrong -- around October/November last year when we got the judgment from Mr Justice Cranston.

One would have hoped that even if the report was

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determine, we do invite you to make those requests.

It seems to us that given the potential significance of this evidence, that it would be appropriate to make those requests as soon as possible and it would be appropriate to have regard to the potential impact of the answers to those requests as far as your conclusions are concerned.

Sir, we don't at this stage apply for any adjournment of the evidence or anything of that nature. It seems to us that we can press on and hear the medical experts but it does mean, in our submission, sir, that it would be inappropriate for to you return any conclusions on the Inquest until you had a sense of the likely response to those requests for information.

We have made other suggestions I think informally to those who assist you but we only press those two options. Essentially it is a request for the British authorities to turn over what they have in this regard and the American authorities too.

I should add that it is not terribly clear from the reporting when it is said this report was written and when it is said this report was provided to the British authorities. If in fact it was in existence and with the British authorities as at April of last year, then there is obviously a concern about why it wasn't turned

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provided between April and October it was turned over as part of that PII process, but as I say that is a separate point perhaps, the immediate issue is to ensure in our submission that you have access to the material and that no conclusions are returned until you know whether you will receive it and if you are going to receive it, that the interested persons have sight of it

Submissions by MR MOXON BROWNE
MR MOXON BROWNE: Sir, if I could just say briefly, we have looked at this article and it seems to us possibly three sources of information that you might think it would be useful to pursue. Subject always to the PII certificate that has already been issued and your sight of that material. We don't know what is in that, it may be that what I am saying is otiose or has been overtaken by that.

First and foremost, because it appears to be what I might call the low hanging fruit which would be easy to identify and comparatively easy to get hold of, is the US Congress report. It is said in the Buzzfeed article that ODNI were approached and their spokesman said no comment beyond confirming that we prepared the report for Congress, so there appears to be --

THE CORONER: Who was the spokesman?

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1	MR MOXON BROWNE: I'm sorry?	1	death to the Kremlin.
2	THE CORONER: Who was the spokesman?	2	If the matter is not covered, as it may well be, by
3	MR MOXON BROWNE: It doesn't say. There is some evidence	3	the existing PII certificate then we would ask you to
4	that the document does exist.	4	either make or renew a request for that material. One
5	THE CORONER: Who was the spokesman who says where is it?	5	of the problems that we have had throughout in relation
6	MR MOXON BROWNE: It is on page 5 of 16 in the version I	6	to PII, it has been very difficult to ascertain from our
7	have. The paragraph starts, "US and UK officials	7	standpoint what the immunity was being asserted in
8	say" and it is near the end:	8	respect of. Not only did we not know what the material
9	" US intelligence officials told Buzzfeed that	9	was, we didn't know what the relevant requests were.
10	the report produced by the Office of the Director of	10	That brings me to the third area, which is on my
11	National Intelligence with assistance from CIA	11	page 6 of 16, just above a paragraph that starts,
12	asserts with high confidence. An ODNI spokesperson said	12	"Medical checks acquired"
13	the agency had no comment."	13	What it says is:
14	It sounds like an official response, on the face of	14	"He fled to Britain and blew the whistle in 2010,
15	it.	15	handing evidence to Swiss prosecutors and sources say
16	We would suggest there are two steps you could take.	16	becoming a prized asset for Western intelligence
17	First of all to ask the Americans, I am well aware	17	agencies investigating the flow of money."
18	that your writ does not run in Washington or whenever	18	Now "sources say" of the three that we have been
19	wherever this is, but since it appears that the	19	looking at is the weakest and most vague and therefore
20	Americans were taking the view or are publicly saying or	20	in a sense the least promising, but it does relate, it
21	are saying to journalists criticisms of the police	21	is why I am making this submission, to material that we
22	investigation, now of course everybody can be satisfied	22	have previously asked for and which was the subject of
23	that a full and thorough investigation is being	23	a ruling by the senior coroner for Surrey.
24	undertaken under you, and it would appear to lie ill in	24	What we asked for, very specifically, was documents
25	the mouths of those who have that report to withhold it	25	in the possession of Surrey Police, and I stress Surrey
	4	23	in the possession of surrey ronce, and r suces surrey
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1	from you, if what they are encouraging is a very full	1	Police rather than the intelligence agency, which would
2	inquiry. At the very least, even if you didn't get the	2	suggest that there had been contact between
3	report, you would have a basis for saying, "Well,	3	Mr Perepilichnyy and British intelligence. He made
4	I tried and those who were criticising the UK	4	an order as I am sure you know from your knowledge of
5	authorities for not pursuing this properly declined to	5	the history of this case that that information be
6	give us the information that they apparently had".	6	handed over. But at some stage and in circumstances
7	There would be some utility in it, notwithstanding	7	which were never made very clear to us it was asserted
8	that you have no, as I understand it, no ability to	8	by either Surrey Police or the Government that wasn't
9	enforce any order or suggestion that you might make.	9	clear either that this material was subject to public
10	Of course as far as the UK authorities are	10	interest immunity or that it was irrelevant.
11	concerned, it is different because they are within your	11	In the end, the coroner made the ruling which for
12	jurisdiction.	12	a long time was not published but which at our request
13	Ms Hill has elided the information that I have just	13	was published and is now on your website saying that
14	referred to with information that comes just before that	14	having reviewed the gist which related to PII, he was
15	in the report:	15	satisfied that this information was not relevant. In
16	"Buzzfeed News has confirmed that British spy	16	the end, as we understood it, it went off on the basis
17	agencies secretly received intelligence from the US"	17	of relevance as opposed to public interest immunity and
18	She is I think assuming in her submissions to you	18	I have to say that we were left feeling that this matter
19	that that is the same as this Congress report and that	19	had not been dealt with in a particularly open and frank
20	therefore there is evidence I am sorry, she doesn't	20	way, because we were left simply confused. I don't know
21	say that.	21	whether my current request that you look at this again
22	At all events there is there what would appear to be	22	is covered by what you have seen or whether it is not.
23	a second lot of documents which relate to information	23	If it is not, and if you feel that it would be worth
24	that has been received by British intelligence, which	24	pursuing, then I would invite you to make a Schedule 5
25	has come from America which connects Mr Perepilichnyy's	25	order. If it is said, as it might well be, that this is
	Daga 124		Decc 126
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1	something that attracts public interest immunity, then	1	appropriate as Mr Moxon Browne has suggested to ask for
2	that can be identified and can be tried out.	2	not only the report but the underlying intelligence.
3	But in our submission, at the moment it looks as if	3	I am sorry if that was not clear from my
4	this question would be worth asking and I stress, and	4	submissions.
5	perhaps I can just read you from what Mr Travers said:	5	THE CORONER: What I am interested in is who is the ODNI
6	"I have already made requests for evidence to the	6	spokesperson? Perhaps Buzzfeed can help us, because it
7	Secretary of State for the Home Department and the	7	says that the agency has obtained a comment which is
8	Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs	8	confirming that a report has been prepared. That is
9	which included inter alia any material held by the	9	obviously not a that is a comment apparently, if this
10	Security Service and Secret Intelligence Service	10	is accurate, that was someone was happy to make but I am
11	respectively pertaining to"	11	just wondering who the spokesperson is.
12	Then there are a number of categories, and then he	12	A MEMBER OF THE PRESS: If I could help, that would have
13	goes on:	13	been a request that went straight to ODNI press office.
14	"Whilst any material appertaining to issues	14	That would have been a formal on-the-record comment
15	identified in the questions in the paragraph above would	15	THE CORONER: A formal on-the-record
16	be relevant to the Inquest, evidence as to whether	16	A MEMBER OF THE PRESS: Which would have went to the ODNI
17	Mr Perepilichnyy was or had been acting as a British	17	press office. So we don't know, it is just a general
18	[probably a word missing] agent would not in itself	18	press officer.
19	assist me in answering the question how did he come by	19	THE CORONER: Right.
20	his death.	20	Submissions by MS BARTON
21	"Consequently, in the light of the request for	21	MS BARTON: Sir, may I just say this on behalf of those who
22	evidence that I have already made and the summary gist	22	I represent. We have no knowledge of or possession of
23	that I have seen arising therefrom, I do not consider	23	any of the documents referred to in that article.
24	the further requests for evidence which I am asked to	24	It is perhaps regrettable that the article
25	make [that includes the category that we were seeking]	25	attributes, or doesn't attribute, the comments it makes
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	Page 137		Page 139
		١.,	
1	to be relevant to my investigation and as such they will	1	to any identifiable individuals.
2	not be made."	2	Submissions by MR BEGGS
2 3	not be made." We were left a little bit confused as to exactly	2 3	Submissions by MR BEGGS MR BEGGS: Sir, first of all we had no notice of the nature
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1 traction by repetition and adoption, I use adoption in 1 out there deliberately manipulating the media. 2 2 Indeed we have ourselves heard what we consider to inverted commas, into evidence. 3 3 To give you a quick example, Surrey Police will be cogent rumours that that is precisely what is going 4 perfectly diligently report something that is told to 4 on and that you are quite improperly being placed under 5 them, as indeed any police officer would have to do, 5 pressure by skilful media manipulation. 6 that is then replayed to the media as if the source is 6 Sir, that's all I say for the moment, but I may come 7 7 back later. somehow Surrey Police or that they are acknowledging the 8 8 Submissions by MR SKELTON accuracy of the report when they are doing nothing more 9 9 than recording the fact of the report. MR SKELTON: Sir, may I just limit my remarks to these. You 10 Indeed, I confidently predict that this very 10 will proceed carefully and with caution whenever you 11 respond to media reporting which does not relate to 11 exchange is now going to be reported as lending even 12 further credibility to some of the more florid media 12 evidence that has been proffered before this court by 13 13 reports to date. any of the IPs or any other persons, including the 14 I remind the media, perhaps we become the solitary 14 British Government and after consideration of those 15 voice on this, that on the current state of the 15 articles and any responses to those articles, including it seems further information that comes from the BBC. 16 evidence, one very respectable viewpoint, one might 16 17 think the overwhelmingly respectable viewpoint if we 17 May I say this in respect of the PII just so there 18 18 are not any misapprehensions, and really I am repeating base our court proceedings on evidence, is that there is 19 zero evidence of third-party involvement and yet there 19 what was said in front of Mr Justice Cranston based on 20 20 is credible evidence of channel opathy being the likely the statement by the then senior coroner who was then in 21 cause of death. 21 charge of the Inquest. He said in his statement that 22 22 there were two Surrey Police documents that were I am equally confident in making that assertion that 23 23 that will not make the newspapers, because, of course, included within the PII application because the equity 24 "Wealthy Russian dies through tragic genetic mutation" 24 in those documents as far as the public interest was 25 25 concerned rested with the Government. In this case it tends not to make headlines. Page 141 Page 143 1 was the Home Secretary who brought that application. 1 I am not going to make any comments on the 2 suggestions made by my learned friends Ms Hill and 2 The response to the two requests made by Mr Travers, 3 3 which went to the Home Secretary and the Foreign Mr Moxon Browne, because as I said at the beginning 4 4 Secretary, responsible respectively for the Security I wasn't privy to the nature of their requests and 5 5 I have to consider it properly with my client but might Service and the Secret Intelligence Service and the 6 confidential gist, the aim of which was to corral in 6 I make this request. If you are going to make any summary form the information that the Government gave in 7 7 request and I could understand why without prejudice to 8 8 anything I have said, you might consider you needed to response to the senior coroner's requests. 9 In making that clear in his statement Mr Travers 9 do so, you might also be interested in asking 10 10 Buzzfeed -- not that I expect them to cooperate with also adverted to the fact that the senior coroner had 11 you -- but you might ask them when did they receive 11 made clear publicly that the Government had indicated to 12 12 him that it had searched more widely for relevant these stories. In other words, when were they placed 13 with Buzzfeed and who placed them? 13 material pertaining to Mr Perepilichnyy's death. 14 14 That indication was given in order, it was hoped, to We have our theories but I am not going to indulge 15 in the very thing I criticise others for doing. We have 15 neutralise any speculation or assertion about 16 Mr Perepilichnyy's contacts with British intelligence 16 our theories as to the timing, we observe that 17 and the like in the index period prior to his death. 17 Mr Browder's evidence got very little publicity for 18 18 Sir, as you are aware, it is an unfortunate reasons to do with the coincidence of the general 19 19 election, and we observe that shortly thereafter stricture of public interest immunity that one cannot 20 an alternative route to publicity was secured via 20 say what one reads even where it may not be relevant and 21 21 where it is relevant, one is limited in its use. Buzzfeed. 22 22 So that when you are making investigations, you will I cannot say to this court what is contained within that 23 23 material, beyond what you have indicated publicly that be as alert to the possibility, we say based on cogent 24 24 it does not materially assist you in determining how circumstantial evidence which is so beloved of others in 25 25 Mr Perepilichnyy has died. Nor can I say the period in this case, that there may be forces, well-funded forces,

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1	which it covers or anything more beyond what has been	1	"Subsequent to the examination I was shown the	
2	said publicly.	2	following: statement of Dr Fegan-Earl dated	
3	As far as I can assist you today, sir, I think that	3	10 February 2014.	
4	is the limit, really.	4	"The body was that of a middle aged Caucasian male,	
5	THE CORONER: Yes.	5	186 centimetres in height and weighing 93 kilograms at	
6	MR SKELTON: I would suggest that careful consideration is	6	the initial examination. The body was naked at my	
7	given now to what you have heard.	7	examination. There were changes of marked decomposition	
8	8 THE CORONER: Yes. Well I think that is the way forward.		consistent with the post mortem interval. There were	
9	Ms Hill, Mr Moxon Browne and Mr Beggs I have heard	9	the usual post mortem incisions.	
10	what you have all said. Not everything you have said,	10	"There were abrasion to the outer third left	
11	Mr Beggs, because you have explained that there might be	11	eyebrow, left cheek prominence and left corner of the	
12	more but I have listened to that and I shall consider	12	mouth, together with some possible abrasion on the left	
13	everything you have said.	13	side of the nose. There was a band of abrasion to the	
14	MS HILL: Thank you, sir.	14	left knee, 5 centimetres in length and a 1 centimetre	
15	THE CORONER: Right.	15	area of abrasion right knee.	
16	MR WASTELL: Sir, turning back to the evidence in this case,	16	"There was a 1 centimetre abrasion lower left	
17	we have one further document to read, it is found behind	17	forearm, (left ulnar styloid process). Venipuncture	
18	tab 27, that is page 133 of the core expert bundle	18	mark was present to the left antecubital fossa (related	
19	volume 1, it is a post mortem report from	19	to the previous cannula).	
20	a Dr David Rouse, a fellow of the Royal College of	20	"Internal examination. All organs had been	
21	Pathologists, a forensic pathologist indeed. It is	21	dissected to current standards. The heart had been	
22	dated 17 June 2016.	22	submitted to Professor Sheppard for expert opinion.	
23	It deals with his own, indeed the second forensic	23	Samples had been submitted for toxicology. There was no	
24	post mortem.	24	obvious odour to the body other than that associated	
25	THE CORONER: Yes.	25	with decomposition. No obvious ulceration was noted to	
	Page 145		Page 147	
1	MD WACTELL. Cia	,	41	
1	MR WASTELL: Sir, you will see it is a post mortem from	1	the mucosa of the upper gastrointestinal tract.	
2	Dr Rouse, on the second page, dated 17 June 2016.	2	Resuscitation type fractures were noted to the ribs	
3	I think it is uncontroversial that the post mortem	3 4	(left third to fourth ribs and sternum).	
4	itself was the date at the top, 3 December 2012.		"Opinion (1) the body was that of a middle aged male with no evidence of obvious natural disease which may	
5	Sir, you can admit this on the basis it is unlikely	5 6	have caused or contributed to death.	
6	to be disputed, in the usual way, and I have dealt with			
7	the full name, the nature of the evidence and of course	7	"(2) there was no evidence of significant blunt	
8	you must announce that any interested person may object	8	trauma to account for the death.	
9	and is entitled to see a copy, which they already have.	9	"(3) I have been informed that there were no	
10	THE CORONER: Yes, thank you, I confirm all those things.	10	significant toxicological findings.	
11	MR WASTELL: Dr Rouse writes this 3 December 2012	11	"(4) no samples were taken at my examination.	
12	I should say before I start, a minor health warning	12	"I note and would agree with the opinions expressed	
13	there is for those not used to post mortems, some of the	13	by Dr Fegan-Earl.	
14	details are vivid or graphic.	14	"Dr Rouse, dated 17 June 2016."	
15	THE CORONER: Yes, thank you.	15	MR SKELTON: Sir, Dr Wilmshurst.	
16	Statement of DR DAVID ROUSE (read)	16	DR PETER WILMSHURST (affirmed)	
17	MR WASTELL: "Acting on instructions from HM Coroner for	17	Questions from MR SKELTON	
18	Surrey I attended the Royal Surrey Hospital mortuary	18	MR SKELTON: Dr Wilmshurst, will you please state your full	
19	Guildford where I performed a second post mortem	19	name to the court, please.	
20		20	A. Peter Thomas Wilmshurst.	
2.1	examination on the body of an adult male identified to	2.1		
21	me by the mortuary staff and the appropriate namebands	21	Q. You are by profession I think a consultant cardiologist?	
22	me by the mortuary staff and the appropriate namebands as being that of Alexander Perepilichnyy, stated	22	A. Correct.	
22 23	me by the mortuary staff and the appropriate namebands as being that of Alexander Perepilichnyy, stated age 44 years. Those present included mortuary staff.	22 23	A. Correct. Q. How long have you had that post?	
22 23 24	me by the mortuary staff and the appropriate namebands as being that of Alexander Perepilichnyy, stated age 44 years. Those present included mortuary staff. "Prior to the examination I was shown the following:	22 23 24	A. Correct.Q. How long have you had that post?A. Well I have been a consultant cardiologist since 1987.	
22 23	me by the mortuary staff and the appropriate namebands as being that of Alexander Perepilichnyy, stated age 44 years. Those present included mortuary staff.	22 23	A. Correct. Q. How long have you had that post?	
22 23 24	me by the mortuary staff and the appropriate namebands as being that of Alexander Perepilichnyy, stated age 44 years. Those present included mortuary staff. "Prior to the examination I was shown the following:	22 23 24	A. Correct.Q. How long have you had that post?A. Well I have been a consultant cardiologist since 1987.	

1	post, 1991.	1	information, on minor points but I thought it would be
2	Q. Do you hold any other specialist qualifications?	2	useful for the coroner.
3	A. I am accredited in general medicine and intensive care.	3	Q. Yes. You also met with Professor Sheppard to discuss
4	Q. Thank you.	4	jointly cardiological and cardiopathological issues
5	You were originally instructed I think by	5	recently?
6	Mrs Perepilichnaya; is that correct?	6	A. That's correct.
7	A. Correct.	7	Q. As far as the facts within those reports are within your
8	Q. Having had your report proffered to the court, the then	8	direct knowledge, do you stand by the truth of those
9	senior coroner who was in charge of the Inquest adopted	9	facts?
10	you as an expert of his own and you are now effectively	10	A. Yes, I would point out that each of those has been at
11	an independent expert giving evidence to the court?	11	different stages when I have had different sets of
12	A. Yes.	12	documents. When I gave my original report, I have
13	Q. Can I confirm that your previous instruction has not in	13	listed the documents that were seen.
14	any way influenced your opinions?	14	Q. Yes.
15	A. Yes, that's right. It hasn't influenced me.	15	A. Subsequently I was asked in fact that report was
16	Q. Thank you. I think it is fair to say that you are you	16	a slightly unusual report in that it asked a series of
17	are not someone who is afraid of giving independent	17	specific questions rather than a general, "Look at these
18	views, in fact you have a reputation of being someone	18	documents, tell me the cause of death".
19	who has done so in the past publicly and to considerable	19	Q. Yes.
20	effect?	20	A. Then subsequently I had other documents given to me,
21	A. Yes, I suppose so.	21	particularly before the joint meeting with
22	Q. By which I mean you have been involved previously in	22	Professor Sheppard. So I was given another bundle, some
23	whistleblowing for example?	23	of these documents were new to me, so when you say
24		24	I stand by those, you have to take into account that
25	A. Correct, yes. Yes, I have reported doctors to the GMC	25	each of them were true at the time that I had the
23	and they have been struck off and so on. So, yes.	23	each of them were true at the time that I had the
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1	Q. You produced several documents for the court. I think	1	documents on which I based them, if you see what I mean.
2	if you go to file 2 of the expert bundle, you should see	2	Q. Absolutely. It is fair to say that your professional
3	under tab 55, page 419 your initial report.	3	opinion in response to the information given to you and
4	A. Tab 55?	4	your analysis of that information has evolved over time
5	Q. 55, page 4189.	5	during the course of your instruction?
6	A. Yes.	6	A. Yes.
7	Q. That is dated 4 August 2015?	7	Q. Would I be right in concluding though that the joint
8	A. Yes.	8	statement, which is the most recent expression of your
	Q. That was your report, originally commissioned by Seddons	9	opinion, is really the representative opinion as at
10	for Mrs Perepilichnaya?	10	today?
	1	11	•
11	A. Yes.	12	A. Yes. I would also point out that that was an expression
12	Q. You then produced some answers to questions which were		of responses to questions
13	approved by the senior coroner. They are found under	13	Q. Yes.
14	tab 56 at page 439, dated 25 October 2016.	14	A which of course is not necessarily entirely the same
15	A. Yes.	15	as an opinion, you know, if you say: what is your
16	Q. You recall those?	16	opinion on this particular thing?
17	A. Yes, yes.	17	Whereas if you provide a series of leading
18	Q. Yes. By that stage you had changed into the coroner's	18	questions, that is not entirely the same as your overall
19	expert, as opposed to an interested person's expert?	19	opinion.
20	A. That's correct.	20	Q. Yes, but you are not saying though that you have been
21	Q. I think you also produced what I am going to term	21	somehow sort of corraled into a position which you are
22	a supplementary response, because I think that is the	22	uncomfortable with?
23	phrase that you use, which is under tab 65, page 546,	23	A. No, I am not.
24	which is dated 20 December last year.	24	THE CORONER: You are just saying there may be, beyond the
25	A. Yes, that is because I independently had some additional	25	specific questions, other things that you can say?
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	1 age 150	1	1 age 132

38 (Pages 149 to 152)

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look, I guess.

1 A. That's right. 2 MR SKELTON: If there are such matters and you feel they are 3 significant and I don't elicit them or indeed those who 4 speak after me or ask questions after me don't elicit 5 them, will you please identify them? 6 7 Q. I hope that we do cover all the salient points, but if 8 there are some things burning then please do say. Are 9 there any from the off that you would like to mention? 10 A. No, not particularly. 11 Q. Thank you. 12 Questions really about the presentation of someone 13 that dies from a sudden cardiac cause. You will be 14 aware of the evidence of fact, and ultimately it is for 15 the coroner to decide whether he accepts or rejects that 16 evidence but if a person presents while running as 17 struggling, grimacing, hand across the abdomen or 18 stomach, looking unwell, white in the face, giving the 19 impression of a lack of fitness, and then drops down to 20 the floor, what from a cardiologist's perspective are 21 you thinking is likely to be going on? 22 A. I think that is very, very difficult to say because of

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I mean it is, you know, if someone is very

course when I run I look pretty unwell, you know, so

I think that it is rather depends on how unwell you

2 breathless and pale it may be that they have a cardiac 3 problem, if they have got their hands on their chest it 4 might be that they have a cardiac problem, pain and 5 discomfort, but it could just be that they are very 6 breathless running up hill. My understanding is that that is based purely on 8 observation of someone driving past in a car who says, "This chap doesn't look too well". If I made 10 a diagnosis on that basis in, you know, in a hospital, 11 I would be before the GMC in no time I think. 12 Q. Yes, I mean we don't know for example if 13 Mr Perepilichnyy was suffering chest pain, which would 14 be more significant? 15 A. Yes, you cannot say from that for sure. 16 Q. There are certain patterns of chest pain which are also 17 significant, you can get chest pain with radiation into 18 the arm and so on which for a cardiological perspective 19 can be a sign? 20 A. But it is very variable, it's very variable. How can 21 you know where someone's pain is if unless they tell 22 you, you know, so I don't think you can say for sure. 23 Q. You cannot draw any reliable conclusions from those 24 matters that I quoted to you or elicited to you? 25 A. No, except that he was thought to look unwell. I think

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that is all that anyone could say.

Q. Can you say that they are consistent with an arrhythmic event manifesting itself?

A. Well, if they are consistent with an arrhythmic event, they are -- I don't know how far he managed to go, run, beyond that point, but if you look at some people who have had arrhythmic events, if you have a cardiac arrest you will collapse in 4 seconds. There was the footballer at Tottenham who suddenly stopped, staggered for a couple of steps and collapsed. A cardiac arrest is not consistent with running another 50 or 25 yards.

But you could get some arrhythmic event, such as ventricular tachycardia, where the heart goes into a ventricular arrhythmia but is not pulseless and is very inefficient. The blood pressure would drop, you would get breathless, you would feel very unwell but you would be able to stagger on. In fact some people walk into hospital with ventricular tachycardia and then we shock them out of it. So you can have ventricular tachycardia.

That will often deteriorate into something called ventricular fibrillation, which would cause you to become unconscious within a matter of seconds.

Q. Is there much information or research on the preceding symptoms and signs before a sudden death from a cardiac

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cause of cause unknown? Not your classical heart attack

from a blocked coronary artery, but the kind of thing that what we are looking at in this case where someone may have an occult channel pathy, are there a set of signs and symptoms that classically one looks for? A. In people who die without preceding history of more minor symptoms, such as transient loss of consciousness, there isn't very much data. The very limited data -- well, in fact there is, I would say, no data. There are cases reported where people have had transient loss of consciousness, for example blackouts or palpitations and we put on them a 24-hour tape or implant a reveal device which monitors

problems, but some of them occasionally die while the tape is on. Occasionally, this is a very small number of people reported, you can see arrhythmias before the fatal arrhythmia, but some of them go instantly into a fatal arrhythmia. Sometimes, for example, you would go into ventricular tachycardia and that may be sustained for minutes before you go into ventricular fibrillation and

their heart. Most of them in fact don't have any

the heart stops. Or, conversely, your heart may slow, slow, slow and then you go into asystole, so you would

be conscious and then the heart would stop. If you had

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1	a progressive conduction defect your heart is getting	1	the tube and it has got a cuff down it so you put air	
2	slower and slower and then stops.	2 into the cuff so it seals it, any regurgitated fluid		
3	That is less common than it going faster, faster,	3	from the stomach is not aspirated, because that is a big	
4	faster and then so fast that there is no output.	4	problem on the ITU when people have recovered, if they	
5	Q. There is some suggestion in the evidence that	5	recover from this, the big problem is the acid they have	
6	Mr Perepilichnyy was faintly breathing after his	6	regurgitated into their stomach gives them lung damage,	
7	collapse into the road.	7	which is a problem. It is hard to place any reliance on	
8	What does that allow you to infer with any degree of	8	that.	
9	reliability about his heart at the point where he is	9	THE CORONER: Are you saying that, as it were, if you were	
10	still breathing?	10	not an ambulance man, in doing mouth to mouth you could	
11	A. Nothing. I mean you can - I mean it is very common	11	inflate the stomach, I just wanted to follow, but were	
12	when people die, and you see in the hospital, in the	12	you saying that because of the some of the equipment	
13	coronary care unit, people die, you either give up,	13	that the paramedics used they obviated that risk?	
14	resuscitation, you have been attempting resuscitation	14	A. Yes, but he had	
15	and they will make what we call agonal breaths. This is	15	THE CORONER: He had before, but that is part of the reason	
16	sometimes distressing for relatives, we often actually	16	for them using what they use?	
17	don't let the relatives into see the body until we are	17	A. That is the reason, they do it.	
18	sure that agonal breathing has stopped. They are	18	THE CORONER: Yes.	
19	actually dead but there is a bit of neurological	19	A. That is the reason they put an endotracheal tube into	
20	activity which makes them gasp, so the heart could have	20	your, you know, your oesophagus when you have	
21	stopped five minutes before and you give the occasional	21	an operation. It is why, of course, when you have	
22	breath, so that doesn't actually mean anything at all.	22	an operation they say we don't want we want you	
23	Q. Falling down without protecting yourself implies a loss	23	starved for six hours, because they know when they	
24	of consciousness, cerebral consciousness?	24	anaesthetise you, you will be unconscious, laying down	
25	A. That's right, yes.	25	and you will regurgitate into your lungs and acid in the	
	70 1		75 450	
	Page 157		Page 159	
1	Q. Vomiting?	1	lungs causes a lot of harm.	
2	A. No. I think being unconscious you relax the sphincters,	2	MR SKELTON: The regurgitation which was described by one of	
3	so you well if it is active vomiting, it is actually	3	the lay witnesses during his attempt to give CPR was	
4	more likely regurgitation of what is in your stomach	4	consistent with cardiac arrest and as it were the	
5	rather than, you know, contraction and vomit. I mean it	5	relaxation of the preventative sphincters and so on that	
6	is more regurgitation than vomiting.	6 would stop that from happening?		
7	Q. What causes the regurgitation after such an incident?	7	A. It is consistent with unconsciousness for any reason.	
8	A. You are lying flat so your stomach is no longer lower	8	Q. Thank you.	
9	than your mouth, that is one good reason. Just lying	9	In terms of other pathological signs you deal in the	
10	flat you have done away with the gravity holding the	10	joint statement and I think before in your evidence with	
11	food in your stomach.	11	pulmonary oedema. There is no reason to go into the	
12	Q. Resuscitation?	12	complex physiology of that, but is pulmonary oedema a	
13	A. When you resuscitate you are pressing so sometimes	13	sign which is consistent with an arrhythmic event	
14	also, if you are doing for example mouth-to-mouth	14	leading to arrest?	
15	resuscitation you are blowing in, often when you are	15	A. Yes, it is consistent with a great many things leading	
16	blowing into the mouth, you are trying to get by tilting	16	to death.	
17	the head and jaw to get the gas into the lungs, but you	17	Q. Yes.	
18	almost invariably get gas into the stomach and the	18	A. Pulmonary oedema, as I explained in the joint statement,	
19	abdomen will get inflated if you are doing mouth to	19	is fluid coming out of the alveolar capillaries into the	
20	mouth.	20	alveoli. The thing that keeps fluid in the alveolar	
21	That is why, in fact, the ambulance crew in this	21	capillaries is albumin, which has a hydrostatic	
22	case put an endotracheal down to protect the airway.	22	attraction for water. If you increase pressure in the	
23	(1) so they could ensure that the gas they were	23	alveolar capillaries, fluid will come out into the	
24	putting in, the oxygen was going into the lungs.	24	alveoli. That commonly occurs in people who are walking	
25	(2) because it is a cuff tube, you know you put down	25	around in the street who have heart failure, they get	
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1 pulmonary oedema, a bit of pulmonary oedema, and they 1 Q. Is there anything you would like to add to her comments 2 2 about the macroscopic and microscopic examination of are breathless. Because the heart is inefficient and 3 3 the filling pressures of the heart are elevated so the Mr Perepilichnyy's heart and the conclusions she drew 4 alveolar capillary pressures are elevated beyond that 4 from those? 5 which keeps the albumin will keep the fluid in the 5 A. I am not a histopathologist and I accept her expertise, 6 alveolar capillaries. 6 7 7 Q. Do you also accept, and I think you agreed on all points Of course, when you have a cardiac arrest and 8 someone is doing massage, Mr Perepilichnyy did not die 8 in the joint statement, her definition of sudden 9 9 when he collapsed. He died when they gave up -- legally arrhythmic death syndrome or SADS? 10 when they gave up cardiac massage. For 45 minutes or so 10 A. Yes, it is -- well, the definition that applies here is he was in heart failure. Heart failure is not the heart 11 11 you die within that one hour of onset of symptoms. 12 stopping, that is a cardiac arrest. Heart failure is 12 There is an alternative in that you are found dead 13 13 inefficient contraction of the heart. That usually having gone for example to bed well, but in this 14 occurs because the heart is damaged, you know the people 14 situation you are found dead within one hour of being 15 I see in my clinic with heart failure have damaged 15 asymptomatic, with no evidence of trauma, with no 16 hearts but here if you are having someone keeping your 16 evidence of a life threatening medical problem, such as 17 circulation going by compressing your chest, you are 17 cerebral haemorrhage, pulmonary embolism or massive 18 effectively in heart failure, you are mimicking exactly 18 haemorrhage into the gut. That there is no cardiac 19 the situation. Your alveolar capillary pressure will be 19 cause, no toxicological cause and then you say the cause 20 20 about 40 in that circumstance, at cardiac arrest. of death is sudden arrhythmic death syndrome. 21 Normally if you have a normal albumin of 40 grams 21 I think that is what she said, is that correct? 22 22 Q. I think in a nutshell it is pretty close, yes. per litre, you go into pulmonary oedema when your 23 23 alveolar capillary pressure exceeds 24. A. Yes. 24 Q. Can you say whether pulmonary oedema is more or less 24 Q. As far as ion channelopathies are concerned, how 25 consistent with other forms of death, like for example 25 commonly have you seen those in your practice over the Page 161 Page 163 1 1 poisoning which is of course a critical issue for this vears? 2 2 A. Well, they are quite common. Most commonly I see them Inquest? 3 3 in people who have come to me because a close relative, A. Sorry? 4 4 usually a first degree relative has dropped dead Q. Is it more or less consistent with poisoning compared to 5 some form of arrhythmic arrest? 5 suddenly. Usually they have done so without warning. That is their first event, their relative is not known 6 A. Well I am not a toxicologist, so I wouldn't like to 6 7 7 to have a channelopathy and has dropped dead suddenly stray outside my area but I do know that some poisons 8 cause the heart to pump inefficiently and some cause 8 and then other people, family members, want to be 9 Q cardiac arrest. So both of those could cause pulmonary tested, quite reasonably. 10 oedema. I also know that some poisons damage the 10 Q. Again I think you heard the data that was put to 11 alveolar membrane, so fluid can pass out of the alveolar 11 Professor Sheppard about the percentage of diagnoses 12 that are made through molecular genetic testing post 12 capillaries into the avails by that mechanism, and I am 13 13 mortem being around 13 per cent? sure the toxicology experts can say more but 14 14 A. Yes, well I mean I wrote and had quite a lot of essentially, many poisons kill you by stopping your 15 heart or making it work inefficiently, so it is --15 discussions and correspondence with the Manchester lab 16 with Dr Eaton(?) there and got them to audit their data, 16 O. It is often associated with heart failure, the cause of 17 17 the heart failure is to be determined? and their finding was about 30 per cent. 18 18 Q. That is purely on the genetic testing? A. Yes. 19 19 Q. But it can be caused directly by a poison and certain A. On the genetic testing of people who die suddenly, who 20 types of poison, but you are not a toxicologist? 20 are thought to have sudden arrhythmic death. 21 21 30 per cent they pick up a channelopathy gene that is A. That's right. 22 Q. Thank you. 22 known to be pathogenic, in other words it is called 23 23 class 5 where it is definitely in other people, in other You heard, I think, and were in court throughout 24 Professor Sheppard's evidence? 24 families, has been known to cause sudden arrhythmic 25 25 A. Yes. death or is thought to be highly likely to be

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1 1 assume -- in fact I had a personal experience last year pathogenic. That is to say it is not known for certain 2 2 that it causes sudden arrhythmic death but the position when my next door neighbour collapsed and died and her 3 husband rang me and I ran round with my wife, who was 3 on the gene, from that they can work out the 4 confirmational changes in the protein that the gene 4 a cardiac ward sister, we tried to resuscitate her, we 5 5 codes for, which suggests it would have a similar 6 6 pathogenic effect on the particular ion channel. That 7 7 is about 30 per cent in Manchester. 8 8 In fact in Oxford they have not found any so far on 9 9 a sudden arrhythmic death on a molecular autopsy that 10 was positive. 10 11 11 Somewhere between 0 and 30 per cent pick up is what 12 12 I am saving. 13 13 Q. Yes, well it may be that that explains the figure which 14 was drawn from international data of 13 per cent, 14 15 15 because as I put to Professor Sheppard it was based on cases from Holland, New Zealand, Denmark I think, and 16 16 17 United Kingdom and a wide cohort, the widest cohort 17 18 18 I think so far? 19 A. Yes, but I think probably not Ukraine or Russia, and 19 20 20 there is considerable variation between countries in 21 prevalence of particular genes because these are 21 22 22 inherited. So where you have particular features, in 23 23 particular countries, inherited features, less so now 24 when we have globalisation but 50 years ago if you had 24 25 25 gone to Scandinavia, you would expect to see most of the Page 165 1 population with blond hair or red head, because they 1 2 lived in communities and the particular gene for hair 2 3 3 colour was in that particular community. 4 4 Some particular genetic abnormalities are 5 5 particularly common in say the Mediterranean parts of 6 Europe but not common in northern parts of Europe. 6 7 Thalassaemia you get in Greece or Italy but you don't get that in northern countries, except for people who 8 8 9 9 have migrated.

were unsuccessful and the ambulances came, she was in VF and could not be resuscitated. The post mortem was entirely normal and the coroner just said well it must have been hypertensive, so she had a sudden arrhythmic death which, you know, the coroner did not refer. Q. Without getting caught in a down an epidemiological foxhole, as it were, is it the case that if those sorts of deaths were investigated -- so the 80-year old who dies peacefully at home if that death were investigated you were likely to find a cause or are you saying ultimately that is going to be by exclusion categorised as sudden death? A. Well it is sudden death, and --Q. It is sudden but if you undertook pathological investigation of an elderly person would you be likely A. No, there was a pathological investigation at post mortem, which was normal including the heart. Q. I was not talking about your individual, I was talking about the population in general. A. What I am trying to say is - I am saying that Page 167 I actually think the figure -- you said because of the coronial system we pick these up, I am saying --

10 Q. Is there any reliable data available about Ukraine? 11 Mr Perepilichnyy as we said born in West Ukraine, lived 12 in Russia, I don't know if he is ethnically Ukrainian, 13 if that is an ethnically identifiable grouping? 14 A. I am not an epidemiologist, but as far as I know there 15 Q. From what Professor Sheppard was saying in fact the 16 17 collection of data is less impressive outside of the UK 18 for reasons which she explained, partly from the 19 coronial system there are investigations of any sudden 20 adult death in the United Kingdom which leads to 21 a better data set? 22

A. Yes. Yes. I would say that is almost true. Where it doesn't happen, of course, is in elderly people. Elderly people who die quite suddenly, people don't look. Even if the heart is normal, they just Page 166

THE CORONER: You are saying there are still some that are not picked up? A. I am sure there are not, and I think that people don't look so hard for causes the older you get, the 95-year old who collapsed, "Well, old age, isn't it", in fact you can put "Old age" on the death certificate.

Q. Beyond genetic testing --

A. Yes.

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Q. -- if one assumes that you don't have any reliable clinical data beforehand, which we will come on to, from the person who died. What can you do post mortem to diagnose ion channelopathy?

A. Well you can only do the panel of -- well, sorry, you can do the panel of tests on genetic material from the deceased and you can do tests on relatives. You can look at particularly first degree relatives and they will tell you about dominantly inherited diseases, but there is a problem if you are dealing with recessively inherited diseases, where the deceased is homozygous, has two copies of a recessive gene, because their first degree relatives are likely to be unaffected. Or rather there is a 1 in 4 chance of any sibling being similarly affected, statistically.

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1	Q. Professor Sheppard said that you can do the genetic	1	probability, if someone died from a channelopathy, the
2	testing on the deceased but that in her view is unlikely	2	chances are you would not identify which the
3	to get more than a 13 per cent probability of finding	3	channelopathy, the sudden arrhythmic death, that is the
4	a positive condition, although in Manchester that may be	4	evidence we have.
5	higher for reasons which are not entirely clear but we	5	I think it is also worth pointing out that if
6	can ask Dr Homfray about.	6	someone were known to have a channelopathy and were
7	You then have the family testing which, combined	7	found dead suddenly, but had a post mortem cerebral
8	with the patient testing, takes you up to about	8	haemorrhage or a knife in their back, you would not say
9	40 per cent?	9	they died from the channelopathy because they wouldn't
10	A. Yes, and that picks up things that are obvious on	10	fulfil the criteria of sudden arrhythmic death.
11	an ECG.	11	Q. Yes.
12	Q. The clinical data, one might have gone to see	12	Going through the individual ones that you identify
13	a cardiologist beforehand or even your GP, and they have	13	in your report, one which we have already heard about is
14	done a basic ECG, which in retrospect you can see has	14	long QT syndrome, does that remain the most common
15	picked up something?	15	channelopathy in your view?
16	A. Yes, but I was actually thinking about the relative. If	16	A. Well, it depends how you work out what is the most
17	the relative goes for an ECG, an echocardiogram, for	17	common.
18	example, you might see on the ECG in a first degree	18	That is the difficulty. You see the long QT
19	relative there was a long QT, which would influence you	19	syndrome and Brugada syndrome have features that you can
20	to thinking that that relative has long QT syndrome.	20	see on an ECG. Some of the other channelopathies are
21	Therefore, if it is in a first degree relative,	21	associated with a normal ECG. Therefore diseases which
22	there is a 50 per cent chance exactly of the deceased	22	have an obvious characteristic, an easy test to find,
23	having the long QT syndrome, if they have Brugada	23	are more often identified, even if they are less common,
24	syndrome, similarly the ECG would tell you the deceased	24	if you see what I mean.
25	had exactly a 50 per cent chance.	25	Q. There is an artefact of the investigation because you
	P 440		D 1-1
	Page 169		Page 171
1	The pick up rate of course is dependent on how many	1	can get a positive from one but the negative doesn't
1 2	The pick up rate of course is dependent on how many first degree relatives you have and how many are tested.	1 2	can get a positive from one but the negative doesn't necessarily mean you haven't got something else?
	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested.	1 2 3	necessarily mean you haven't got something else?
2	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no	2	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got
2 3	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know	2 3	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have
2 3 4	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no	2 3 4	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got
2 3 4 5	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings	2 3 4 5	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the
2 3 4 5 6	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings and, you know, eight children, then the chances of	2 3 4 5 6	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the phenotype for the long QT, which is to say they don't
2 3 4 5 6 7	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings and, you know, eight children, then the chances of picking something up is very high. Q. But still less likely	2 3 4 5 6 7	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the phenotype for the long QT, which is to say they don't have a long QT on their ECG, they don't have any
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings and, you know, eight children, then the chances of picking something up is very high.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the phenotype for the long QT, which is to say they don't have a long QT on their ECG, they don't have any symptoms. They have got the abnormal gene and they
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings and, you know, eight children, then the chances of picking something up is very high. Q. But still less likely A. No. If the abnormality is present, but yes, but	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the phenotype for the long QT, which is to say they don't have a long QT on their ECG, they don't have any symptoms. They have got the abnormal gene and they don't have the phenotype.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings and, you know, eight children, then the chances of picking something up is very high. Q. But still less likely A. No. If the abnormality is present, but yes, but still Q. You are still unlikely to get the answer?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the phenotype for the long QT, which is to say they don't have a long QT on their ECG, they don't have any symptoms. They have got the abnormal gene and they don't have the phenotype. It gets even more complicated with CPVT, because even more people have the genes, you know they have the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings and, you know, eight children, then the chances of picking something up is very high. Q. But still less likely A. No. If the abnormality is present, but yes, but still Q. You are still unlikely to get the answer? A. Oh, you are still unlikely to get the answer, sorry.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the phenotype for the long QT, which is to say they don't have a long QT on their ECG, they don't have any symptoms. They have got the abnormal gene and they don't have the phenotype. It gets even more complicated with CPVT, because even more people have the genes, you know they have the gene because the child has the gene, but three-quarters
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	first degree relatives you have and how many are tested. If you have no surviving parents, no siblings and no children that doesn't work. If you have got, you know your parents are alive, you have six surviving siblings and, you know, eight children, then the chances of picking something up is very high. Q. But still less likely A. No. If the abnormality is present, but yes, but still Q. You are still unlikely to get the answer? A. Oh, you are still unlikely to get the answer, sorry. Q. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	necessarily mean you haven't got something else? A. Yes, and in fact people who — some people who have got the long QT syndrome, about a quarter of them who have the gene for the long QT syndrome do not have the phenotype for the long QT, which is to say they don't have a long QT on their ECG, they don't have any symptoms. They have got the abnormal gene and they don't have the phenotype. It gets even more complicated with CPVT, because even more people have the genes, you know they have the gene because the child has the gene, but three-quarters of their parents who have the gene have no symptoms.
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1	it is actually becoming increasingly recognised that it	1	You need large families where you can identify. The
2	is present in larger amounts of the population than	2	problem is that if, you know, one person drops dead now,
3	previously recognised.	3	because they have an abnormality that is unrecognised,
4	Q. If Mr Perepilichnyy had presented with signs or symptoms	4	when their child drops dead in 20 years with the same
5	which were consistent with blackouts for example, if he	5	problem, and their grandchild drops dead in 40 years
6	had presented in that way. Would you start to be able	6	with the same problem, the chances are you will not have
7	to form a basis for saying it is likely to be one or the	7	the genetic material from each of those three people to
8	other of any of the particular ones, for example CPVT?	8	find out what is different about them from the rest of
9	A. If he presented with blackouts, if he had had blackouts	9	the population, because all of us have many, many
10	before the actual cardiac arrest you mean, well, you	10	innumerably different genes, that is why none of us look
11	could do an ECG and you might see some abnormalities if	11	the same.
12	he had long QT or Brugada syndrome, but if he had CPVT	12	Q. Can I try and summarise your evidence, if that is
13	his ECG would look normal. If he had early	13	possible.
14	repolarisation the ECG might look abnormal, because	14	It's unlikely that you are going to find a genetic
15	quite a lot of people who have transient cardiac arrest	15	marker from the deceased?
16	have early repolarisation.	16	A. Correct.
17	If he presented with blackouts, you might see	17	Q. And one has not been found.
18	something on the ECG that would give you a clue, but if	18	Most people who die of sudden adult death do not
19	he had CPVT, his ECG would look normal. Unless you	19	present with prior symptoms, and that was a chart
20	actually did an ECG when he had just collapsed or had	20	I showed to Professor Sheppard earlier from the
21	palpitations, you would see a normal ECG.	21	Lahrouchi paper, 75 per cent do not present.
22	Q. We don't have an ECG as far, as I am aware there isn't	22	We haven't in this case got any signs or symptoms in
23	one in existence. We don't have a history of	23	any event presented to us, we don't have family testing,
24	suspicious, it seems, signs and symptoms, blackouts and	24	so on that basis also, I think you were saying it is
25	the like.	25	not reliable to draw any conclusions about the inherent
	Page 173		Page 175
1	What we do have is a man collapsing while running	1	likelihood of particular conditions and individuals,
2	with no genetic abnormalities found, so a very limit set	2	because some of them may test positively but you cannot
3	C' C C T A A' A		
	of information. Is there anything you can say on the	3	rule out other tests based on the things like ECGs and
4	basis of the information you have seen about which of	3 4	
4 5			rule out other tests based on the things like ECGs and
	basis of the information you have seen about which of	4	rule out other tests based on the things like ECGs and the like, you don't quite know how many people are
5	basis of the information you have seen about which of the particular conditions is really more likely than	4 5	rule out other tests based on the things like ECGs and the like, you don't quite know how many people are actually suffering from these conditions?
5 6	basis of the information you have seen about which of the particular conditions is really more likely than not?	4 5 6	rule out other tests based on the things like ECGs and the like, you don't quite know how many people are actually suffering from these conditions? A. That's correct, yes.
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44 (Pages 173 to 176)

1	understanding is that there would be limited toxicology	1	Q. Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. Just a couple of things
2	screening, mostly confined to testing for recreational	2	on that that I forgot to ask Dr Sheppard. I think it is
3	drugs, cocaine in particular is one that causes sudden	3	a relatively common I will not say "affliction", but
4	arrhythmic death sudden cardiac death.	4	a disorder or an irregularity. There is debate about it
5	In that situation I think it would normally be	5	but somewhere between 2 in 1,000 and as many as 6
6	ascribed to sudden arrhythmic death if there was no post	6	in 1,000?
7	mortem finding and suddenly one died suddenly.	7	A. Yes, it is very, very common.
8	Sorry, have I been clear?	8	Q. Quite common, compared with the other conditions we have
9	Q. Yes, no if one goes through the exclusion, as one	9	been talking about.
10	properly must, to get to sudden adult death syndrome,	10	I think the important statistic perhaps from the
11	that includes toxicological investigations as	11	coroner's point of view is that of those with that
12	appropriate and nothing positive results, then	12	disorder, it very, very seldom leads to a fatality, all
13	ordinarily you conclude sudden arrhythmic death?	13	sorts of other things happen but not death?
14	A. That's correct.	14	A. It usually leads to palpitations and syncope, it rarely
15	Q. In this case, we know now it is no longer possible to	15	leads to death in the people that you know about.
16	exclude certain types of poison.	16	Q. Yes.
17	A. Yes, I have no	17	A. The problem is, it is like many things, when people die
18	Q. At least that is what our toxicologists tell us in their	18	suddenly without warning, you cannot say they didn't
19	joint statement.	19	have it, if you see what I mean, because it can cause
20	A. Yes, I can't say anything about that really. I mean	20	sudden death and people are sometimes resuscitated and
21	I accept if that is what they say, yes.	21	then found to have WPW, with an accessory pathway. It
22	MR SKELTON: Thank you.	22	is impossible to exclude it I guess with absolute
23	Questions from MR MOXON BROWNE	23	certainty, but it is not that common.
24	MR MOXON BROWNE: Dr Wilmshurst, in Mr Skelton's questions	24	Q. Not that common. I would suggest that death from WPW is
25	and perhaps to a lesser extent in your evidence there	25	rare.
	Page 177		Page 179
1	has been quite a lot of emphasis on the fact that this	1	A. The difficulty I have is that we are talking about if
2	has been quite a lot of emphasis on the fact that this death occurred either in the course of or very shortly	2	A. The difficulty I have is that we are talking about, if
3	following exercise?	3	we deal with a group of people that we accept had sudden
4	-	4	arrhythmic death, in other words the population that we are talking about where there is no evidence of
5	A. Hmm, yes. Q. I think that in general, death from a channelopathy is	5	
6	not something which is usually associated with exercise?	6	poisoning, so in the general population. We know that 70 per cent you do not find evidence of a genetic
7	A. That's correct, it is more commonly when resting, that's	7	abnormality on molecular autopsy.
8		8	• •
9	correct. Q. I think with Brugada in particular the majority deaths,	9	I do not know if any of those have died because of
10		10	Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome that was previously
11	by a large majority, take place during sleep?	11	undiagnosed.
	A. Yes. Yes. O. I think that Drafaggar Shannard has told us. I think in		Q. I understand.
12 13	Q. I think that Professor Sheppard has told us, I think in fact you have agreed, that if you take across the board,	12	A. Some of them could have. They have certainly died of something that is undiagnosed, so I can't say they
13		14	haven't.
14	that an element of exercise only figures in I think	15	
15 16	13 per cent of cases, really quite small? A. Correct. Something like that, yes.	16	Q. Very well. Let's see if we can get on to firmer
17		17	territory.
	Q. If Mr Perepilichnyy did die as a result of		Long QT syndrome, as the name implies, it is the
18	a channel opathy, which is obviously a possibility, the	18	long QT interval on the ECG, is detectable on an ECG?
19	coroner might well conclude that it was a coincidence	19	A. Yes.
20	that this happened following exercise?	20	Q. In fact that is what it means, that you have this
21	A. Or during, yes.	21	irregularity on the ECG?
22	Q. Or during, yes. Thank you.	22	A. It is not an irregularity, it is
23	In your original report, there is a certain amount	23	Q. It is a long interval?
24	of mention of Wolff-Parkinson-White.	24 25	A. I mean the QT interval is longer than it normally is,
25	A. Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.	23	except that a quarter of the people who have the gene
	Page 178		Page 180
		-	

1	for it have a normal QT interval. They have the genetic	1	Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome is there is an accessory
2	abnormality but the normal phenotype.	2	conducting system or systems, sometimes there are
3	Q. I think you also mentioned that Brugada is detectable on	3	multiple, from the atria to the ventricles. The normal
4	ECG?	4	conduction is through the AV node and the AV node will
5	A. Yes, but not always, sometimes you have to inject	5	not conduct rapidly in most people.
6	ajmaline to reveal it.	6	If you exercise someone, it is virtually impossible
7	Q. I think the same goes for CPTV, you see it on the ECG?	7	to get their heart rate above 200 by exercising, but if
8	A. No, you don't.	8	they go into ventricular and at 200, you know, you
9	Q. You don't?	9	feel pretty unwell, but if you go into atrial
10	A. No, you don't see any, not unless they are having	10	fibrillation, you effectively have a disorganised atrial
11	an attack of ventricular tachycardia.	11	rhythm which is about 600 per minute. That will not
12	Q. Ah, yes, that was the caveat.	12	conduct through the AV node. It will often conduct at
13	Certainly as far as the common ones, LQTS and	13	150 and you will feel awful.
14	Brugadas, are concerned you would have to postulate that	14	Q. I think we may be getting a little bit technical. Can
15	Mr Perepilichnyy had reached the age of 44, with	15	we simplify it in this way, what I am suggesting, if the
16	obviously ample access to the best private medicine,	16	coroner comes to the conclusion that there was a period
17	without ever having had an ECG?	17	of distress of, I don't know, half a minute or
18	A. Yes, he didn't have an ECG but I am not quite sure	18	something, leading to a fairly sudden collapse with no
19	THE CORONER: Are you not saying it wouldn't necessarily be	19	defensive injuries. That is not consistent with the
20	picked up on	20	arrival of ventricular fibrillation, it must have been
21	A. Why would he have an ECG if he hadn't had any symptoms?	21	preceded by something that would have allowed him to run
22	But as we have said, three-quarters of people who die	22	uphill?
23	from sudden arrhythmic death syndrome die without any	23	A. That's correct, it would have been preceded by if you
24	preceding symptoms, so they don't necessarily have	24	are saying was it preceded by another arrhythmia such as
25	an ECG. Some of them who you know sometimes we pick	25	ventricular it could be ventricular tachycardia, it
	Page 181		Page 183
	VV 100 75 11 VVII.		
1	up Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome when people come in	1	could be atrial fibrillation, which then gets conducted
2	who have no symptoms and they are 60 and they come in	2	to the ventricles for an accessory pathway. But
3	and the anaesthetist for a hernia repair he is 60 we	3	ventricular fibrillation is not consistent with doing
4	will do an ECG, it is an incidental finding and they	4	more than staggering two or three yards and then
5	have never had symptoms.	5 6	collapsing.
6	Q. This is obviously a factual issue for the coroner but		
7		1	MR MOXON BROWNE: Exactly, thank you.
0	your position is that if he doesn't have any symptoms	7	Thank you very much.
8	why would he have an ECG, that is in summary it?	7 8	Thank you very much. MR SKELTON: Sorry to interrupt, I wonder if we ought to
9	why would he have an ECG, that is in summary it? A. Yes.	7 8 9	Thank you very much. MR SKELTON: Sorry to interrupt, I wonder if we ought to have a short break for the stenographer.
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1	A. No. Neither confirming nor refuting.	1	palpitations, heart murmurs, high blood pressure, heart
2	Q. Also no positive evidence supporting or refuting the	2	attack/rheumatic fever."
3	channelopathy as the cause of death?	3	He ticks "no", do you see that there?
4	A. That is correct, yes.	4	A. Yes, correct.
5	Q. A couple of questions about the relevance of	5	Q. A bit further down, (d), it includes, and I emphasise
6	Mr Perepilichnyy's history, if I may. Had you seen the	6	this, fits or faints, epilepsy and so on. Is it correct
7	insurance evidence in the bundle that was given to you?	7	he also ticks "no" to that?
8	A. I have seen some insurance evidence that was given to	8	A. Yes.
9	me; I don't know if I have seen it all.	9	Q. The last page, please, tab 19, page 99, another
10	Q. If it helps, have you seen some fairly detailed	10	questionnaire. Do you see in box 10, he is asked:
11	questionnaires where he is asked a number of questions	11	"Do you have or have you ever had chest pain,
12	about his prior medical history?	12	palpitations, irregular heartbeat"
13	A. I have seen some questionnaires.	13	A. Sorry, page which?
14	Q. Also some examinations by medical practitioners, taking	14	THE CORONER: 99, top right.
15	his pulse and things like that?	15	A. 99, sorry, yes.
16	A. Yes.	16	Q. Item 10:
17	Q. Which show that his pulse is low and his blood pressure	17	"Do you have or have you ever had chest pain,
18	is ordinary; is that fair?	18	palpitations, irregular heartbeat"
19	A. I remember his blood pressure was normal, I can't	19	He ticks "no" to that?
20	remember what the pulse was.	20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Just a couple of pages then from the bundle if I may,	21	Q. Finally, box 11:
22	can you have a look at bundle 1, the expert bundle 1.	22	"Have you ever had any blackout, numbness, dizziness
23	A. I have 2 and 3.	23	"
24	Q. Tab 15 within that, please.	24	He also ticks "no" to that?
25	A. Tab 15.	25	A. Yes.
			11 100
	Page 185		Page 187
		1	
1	0. 152	1	O Can you help us, what is the relevance of that history
1	Q. 15?	1	Q. Can you help us, what is the relevance of that history
2	A. Yes.	2	or the significance of that history in
2	A. Yes. Q. It is the top right-hand corner we are looking at,	2 3	or the significance of that history in Mr Perepilichnyy's case?
2 3 4	A. Yes.Q. It is the top right-hand corner we are looking at, page 63.	2 3 4	or the significance of that history in Mr Perepilichnyy's case? A. He has nothing in the history to suggest prior heart
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2 3 4 5 6	 A. Yes. Q. It is the top right-hand corner we are looking at, page 63. A. Yes. Q. Does that appear to be a note from a medical 	2 3 4 5 6	or the significance of that history in Mr Perepilichnyy's case? A. He has nothing in the history to suggest prior heart disease. Q. To what extent does that help us as to the likelihood of
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47 (Pages 185 to 188)

1	statement, she says this:	1	Can I take you to your report, please which is in
2	"Alexander's mum mentions to Mrs Perepilichnaya that	2	hopefully expert bundle 3, tab 96. Then in the internal
3	when Alexander was a child he had two to three episodes	3	pagination 14, looking at question 50, you note there
4	when he collapsed and lost consciousness for a few	4	you are asked:
5	seconds. They checked him over afterwards but nothing	5	"Is it agreed by the expert that sudden unexplained
6	was found."	6	death cannot properly be attributed to SADS unless other
7	A child collapsing and losing consciousness for	7	possible explanations for the death have been totally
8	a few seconds, would it be right that that could have	8	excluded?"
9	any number of causes?	9	You answer yes to that.
10	A. I am not a paediatrician but from my general medical	10	A. Yes. I would say excluded to the satisfaction of the
11	knowledge, that is correct.	11	court, I guess is what I would actually say.
12	Q. Doing the best you can, I appreciate you are not	12	Q. For example in the specific issue we have here,
13	a paediatrician but seeing large amounts of blood,	13	poisoning, the possibility of a poison would need to be
14	hypoglycemic episode, hyperventilation, there could be	14	excluded to the satisfaction of the court with the
15	any number of non-cardiac causes of a couple of seconds'	15	benefit of toxicological evidence before SADS is
16	collapse. Would that be fair?	16	an appropriate conclusion?
17	A. Is that what she said, a couple of seconds' collapse?	17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Yes, she said:	18	Q. I think you fairly say you are not a toxicologist and so
19	" when he was a child he had two to three	19	whether the poisoning can be fairly excluded is for
20	episodes when he collapsed and lost consciousness for	20	someone else, for the toxicologists?
21	a few seconds."	21	A. Yes, that's correct.
22	A. It is difficult to know, speaking as a non-paediatrician	22	Q. Is it right at question 54, you essentially say you are
23	I know that children collapse sometimes when they are	23	not in a position to give an opinion about the likely
24	very young with breath holding, children faint, although	24	cause of death when the possibility of undetected
25	that is more common in the teens and it is more common	25	poisons is raised because it is outside your expertise?
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1		1	T 4 4 7 11 11 10
1	in girls than boys. Yes, it is very difficult to draw	1	Is that essentially your evidence?
2	any definite conclusions, but it may or may not be	2	A. Yes, well, yes. I mean my position is that I am here to
3	relevant. I don't know.	3	advise the court, I don't hear all the evidence, I can
4	Q. Presumably that evidence with then from at least	4	just give you an opinion based on what I have heard and
5	Mr Perepilichnyy's evidence on the insurance	5 6	that is right. Yes.
6	applications, no further faints or blackouts that he was		So it has to be excluded to the satisfaction of the
7 8	declaring for the rest of his life. Would this have any	7 8	COURT.
9	significance in pointing to a particular cause of death?	9	MR STRAW: Thank you.
	A. No.	1	MS BARTON: No questions, thank you, sir.
10	I think it is very difficult to say, to be honest.	10	Questions from MR BEGGS
11	It depends when we are talking about in childhood, he	11	MR BEGGS: Just three brief matters.
12	may not have even known, if he was two years old and you	12	In the same spirit of inquiry that Mr Straw behind
13	had a couple of blackouts from breath holding, when you	13	me put some child episodes to you from the deceased, we
14	are 40 would you even remember that?	14	also know that post his death testing was done on
15	I mean I don't know, I suspect not.	15	members of his family. It was discovered that his
16	Q. Thank you. Your evidence on pulmonary oedema, would	16	sister and his daughter have mitral valve prolapse.
17	this be a fair summary of it. It doesn't take us	17	Does that in any way change your opinion on anything?
18	anywhere, it doesn't tell us whether one cause or other	18	A. Mitral valve leaflet prolapse is quite common. It
19	of death was more likely?	19	rarely causes sudden death, but would always be found at
20	A. Yes, that's right. Yes. When you say one cause or	20	post mortem. I have to accept Professor Sheppard's
21	other, you mean did the heart cease because he had	21	evidence that she excluded it.
22	a sudden arrhythmic death or due to a channelopathy or	22	Q. Is the answer to my question that fact is not going to
23	did he have a sudden arrhythmic the heart stopped	23	assist this coroner?
24	because of a poison. No, of course not.	24	A. I think it is not going to assist.
25	Q. Last area of questioning, please, is your conclusions.	25	Q. Thank you.
	D 400		D 400
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		Т		
1	Could we go, please, in the bundle to your original	1	know, Andrew Grace in Cambridge I spoke to him and they	
2	August 2015 report, I don't know what the tab number is	2	are all saying that CPVT, they are increasingly	
3	but the page number is 429, I am afraid I can't tell you	3	recognising it as a cause of ventricular arrhythmias in	
4	if that is the first or second.	4	older people, but the gene is not recognised but they	
5	A. Second.	5	have the phenotype. By that I mean they have the	
6	Q. Second, thank you very much.	6	physical features, that is to say if you do an ECG when	
7	Tab 55 I'm told, 429.	7	they have ventricular tachycardia it goes in more than	
8	A. Thank you.	8	one direction, it is polymorphic.	
9	Yes.	9	Q. That particular proposition, which I read completely,	
10	Q. Do you see paragraph 14, just about halfway down that	10	you not only adhere to, you think that if anything the	
11	page, please?	11	evidence is starting to intensify in its favour?	
12	A. Yes.	12	A. Yes, and in fact I think in our joint report Dr Sheppard	
13	Q. I am just checking a few aspects of your original report	13	says that she is starting to think that CPVT is much	
14	and whether you adhere to the propositions therein.	14	more common than we previously thought.	
15	Do you see about halfway down paragraph 14 you	15	Q. Thank you	
16	are talking here about long QT syndrome you say:	16	THE CORONER: Your general point is the sentence at the	
17	"Exercise and sudden shocks are reported to cause	17	start of paragraph 14, is that right, that you say there	
18	ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation"	18	are some channelopathies more likely to cause fatal	
19	You give the percentages and the chromosome	19	arrhythmias when the person is resting or relaxed and	
20	references. There you appear to be saying that exercise	20	others are more likely to cause death during exercise or	
21	is one precipitator of this particular syndrome?	21	if the person has a sudden shock?	
22	A. It is with long QT type 1. There was a number of	22	A. Yes.	
23	different genes, in fact there are more than three	23	THE CORONER: That is the general point?	
24	genes, so	24	A. Yes.	
25	Q. Yes.	25	MR BEGGS: Thank you.	
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	1 agc 173	+	1 age 175	
1	A. With long QT type 1 you can get ventricular tachycardia	1	Turning over the page to 432, please, paragraph 21,	
2	and ventricular fibrillation on exercise.	2	I just want to pick it up about seven or eight lines	
3	Q. Thank you.	3	down, perhaps nine, where you say:	
4	Then at paragraph 15 you make a similar reference in	4	"Patients with this condition, known as	
5	relation to the other group of channelopathies, CPVT.	5	Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, can develop fatal	
6	A. Yes.	6	ventricular fibrillation if their heart rate is very	
7	Q. You say that is typically triggered by exertion and	7	fast, such as occurs if they develop atrial fibrillation	
8	stress?	8	which can be triggered by exercise and stress."	
9	A. Correct.	9	A. Yes, atrial fibrillation can be triggered by exercise	
10	Q. Thank you. In that same lengthy paragraph, if you look	10	and stress.	
11	at page 430, almost exactly halfway down the page, you	11	Q. Thank you. When you signed off that report, admittedly	
12	speak of a June 2015 annual meeting of the British	12	before the further exhaustive lines of inquiry with	
13	Cardiac Society and you report that a:	13	toxicologists and so forth had been pursued.	
14	"Dr Till reported at that meeting that CPVT is	14	Nonetheless, as a matter of historical record, at that	
15	increasing [I think it is meant to say 'increasingly'	15	stage your instinct was that the deceased suffered	
16	isn't it, rather than 'increasing'] recognised in people	16	arrhythmia as a result of a cardiac ion channelopathy.	
17	older than 40 years of age who have arrhythmias	17	That was your instinct at the time?	
18	triggered by exercise, and in the majority of those	18	A. Yes.	
19	cases no mutation is identified which leads to the	19	MR BEGGS: Thank you very much.	
20	conclusion that an unknown gene or genes are	20	THE CORONER: Nothing else.	
21	responsible."	21	MR SKELTON: Sir, I think that concludes today's questions.	
22	You adhere to that proposition?	22	THE CORONER: Thank you indeed, thank you.	
23	A. In fact more so, because I saw Dr Till last week at the	23	A. Thank you.	
24	British Cardiac Society and spoke to her and also	24	THE CORONER: All right.	
25	I spoke to other cardiologists and they all say, you	25	Thank you all very much.	
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1	10.00 tomorrow.	1 Submissions by MR BEGGS140
2	MR SKELTON: Yes, sir.	2 Submissions by MR SKELTON143
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