

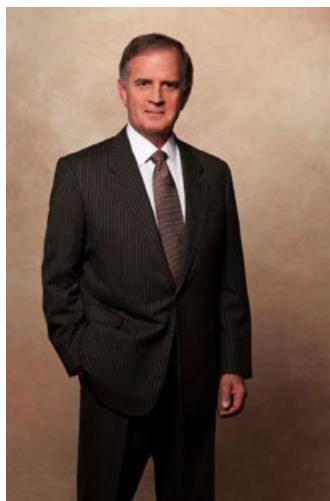


David Glatthorn, Esq.

DAVID J. GLATTHORN CIVIL TRIAL LAWYER

AGGRESSIVE, ETHICAL REPRESENTATION FOR OVER 30 YEARS

West Palm Beach Attorney Listed Among Nation's "Best Law Firms"



West Palm Beach, FL (November 1, 2019) – Attorney David J. Glatthorn has been listed in the 2020 edition of U.S. News – *Best Lawyers* "Best Law Firms" in the practice area of personal injury litigation for plaintiffs.

"This is a great honor," said attorney Glatthorn. "When my clients have been injured, I am very committed to helping them recover financial compensation to help them through a very difficult time in their lives. This ranking is a recognition of that."

The rankings are compiled by *U.S. News & World Report* and the respected lawyer ranking service *Best Lawyers*®. According to both organizations, the 2020 rankings are based on assessments from almost 16,000 lawyers and evaluations from more than 12,000 clients.

Before a firm is eligible for a ranking, one of its lawyers must first be recognized in *The Best Lawyers in America*®, which recognizes the top 5% of private practicing lawyers in the United States. Attorney Glatthorn has received this recognition multiple times.

"We are proud that the 'Best Law Firms' rankings continue to act as an indicator of excellence throughout the legal industry," said Phil Greer, CEO of *Best Lawyers*.

About Attorney David J. Glatthorn

Located in West Palm Beach, attorney David J. Glatthorn has more than three decades of experience practicing law in the Palm Beach area. He handles personal injury cases including car accidents, truck accidents, pedestrian accidents and wrongful death. Attorney Glatthorn is a board certified specialist in civil trial law. •



Cauliflower Soup

Seeking a cozy, warm meal perfect for the holidays? This cauliflower soup can be made in a jiffy!

INGREDIENTS

- 1 Tbsp. unsalted butter
- 1 Tbsp. extra virgin olive oil
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 leek, chopped (the white and light green parts)
- 2 cloves of garlic, finely chopped
- 1 small head of cauliflower, cored and sliced
- 4 c. low-sodium chicken broth
- ½ c. heavy cream
- 1 bunch of chives
- ½ c. canola or grapeseed oil



PREPARATION

- Heat butter and oil in a large pot on medium heat. Add onion, leek, and ½ tsp. salt. Cook, covered, stirring occasionally, until very tender (but not brown), 10-12 minutes.
- Stir in garlic and cook 1 minute. Add cauliflower, broth, and cream. Simmer 15-18 minutes, until cauliflower is tender.
- Puree until smooth. (A handheld blender is best, but you can use a standard blender in batches.)
- Separately, in a blender, puree chives and ½ c. oil until smooth. Transfer to small saucepan and cook on medium until mixture begins to simmer. Strain through a coffee filter set over a measuring cup.
- Drizzle the chive oil that was just made over the soup. Add cracked pepper, if you wish. •

December 2019 Notable Dates

December 2 – National Mutt Day **December 4** – National Dice Day

December 6 – National Gazpacho Day **December 11** – National App Day

December 14 – National Bouillabaisse Day **December 18** – Answer the Phone Like Buddy the Elf Day

December 21 – Crossword Puzzle Day **December 29** – Tick Tock Day

When Nursing Home Residents Wander



Over 50 percent of nursing home residents have some form of dementia, making them more likely to exit the facility and possibly wander off the premises (elopement). That sets the stage for potential injuries—physical and psychological—from falls, walking into traffic, exposure to the elements, etc. Nursing home liability for a resident's injuries depends on the circumstances.

Nursing homes owe residents a general duty of “due care,” which means taking every reasonable precaution to keep residents safe from *foreseeable* harm. If it can be proved that the nursing home knew or should have known of the resident's condition and/or their prior history of wandering, then the resident's wandering was foreseeable—nursing home liability is likely.

On the flip side, if a resident had never displayed prior signs of confusion and had no history of wandering, the resident's wandering might not have been foreseeable. It's conceivable the nursing home would not be held liable.

Other factors in nursing home liability include inadequate training of employees and improper monitoring of patients more likely to wander. A nursing home's owner could also be found negligent if the facility lacked an alarm system and exits weren't properly secured.

If a resident appears to be uninjured following an elopement, it may be advisable in some situations for family members to schedule physical and psychological evaluations for their loved one with trusted professionals. Some injuries aren't readily apparent. Interruption of a resident's medical regimen (e.g., a heart condition) due to the incident may cause harm as well.

If a family member has been injured at a nursing home due to negligence, contact a nursing home negligence attorney to protect their rights. •

Tidbits of Christmas Song History

Whether at the mall, church services, family Christmas gatherings, or on the radio, Christmas music contributes to the mood of the season—and some songs come with interesting backstories.

“Deck the Halls,” written in 16th-century Wales, was originally a downright bawdy tune intended for New Year’s Eve. Lyrics such as “Fill the mead cup, drain the barrel” and “Oh how soft my fair one’s bosom” were cleaned up in the 1860s with the lyrics we know today.

“Jingle Bells” was originally a Thanksgiving ditty entitled “One Horse Open Sleigh.” James Lord Pierpont of Medford, Massachusetts, wrote the song for the children in his father’s Sunday school class. They loved it, wanted to sing it again at Christmas, and the rest is history. Thanksgiving gets short-shifted again.

“The Twelve Days of Christmas” was published in England in 1780 but is thought to have originated in France. The “partridge in a pear tree” line is challenging. Partridges are ground nesters, lousy fliers, and don’t frequent trees. However, the French word for partridge is “perdrix,” pronounced “pehr-dree.” Side by side: “pehr-dree” and “pear tree.” Linguistic malfeasance, perhaps?

Nat King Cole recorded “The Christmas Song” in 1946 with his band, the Nat King Cole Trio; it is one of the top 20 Christmas songs of all time. In his first recording, he mistakenly added an “s” to “reindeer”: “... to see if reindeers really know how to fly.” Problem was, no one caught the error before the song’s release. Cole was mortified, but the song was so wildly popular, he waited a few years before making another recording. The original take is now a collector’s item. •



The Influenza Pandemic of 1918



The influenza pandemic of 1918, also known as “Spanish flu,” is thought to be the deadliest influenza virus the world has ever experienced. On a global scale, fatalities were in the neighborhood of 50 million. No countries went unscathed.

Spanish flu spread with astonishing speed, hit hard, and did not discriminate among age groups. Most flu viruses take a greater toll on young children and the elderly, but the Spanish flu was just as lethal for 20–40-year-olds who had otherwise been healthy.

In 2007, researchers reconstructed the Spanish flu strain and injected it into laboratory animals. The animals died not only from the effects of the flu, but also overreactions of their immune systems to the viral invader, which multiplied exceedingly efficiently. Scientists believe many people had similar immune-system responses in 1918—which were even more vigorous in young adults, resulting in their higher-than-normal fatality rate.

World War I played a role in Spanish flu’s rapid spread. The war was still in full swing in spring 1918, with troops from all over the world converging in Europe and operating in close, crowded conditions. The steady comings and goings of troops facilitated the virus’s travels around the globe. Chinese laborers hired by the French and British governments to cover wartime manpower shortages may have served as flu escorts, too.

Despite its name, the Spanish flu did not originate in Spain. During the war, the main antagonists suppressed news coverage of the flu so as not to encourage their enemies. Spain was a neutral country and not bound by news clampdowns. Since most flu reporting emanated from Spain, the virus took on the moniker Spanish flu. •

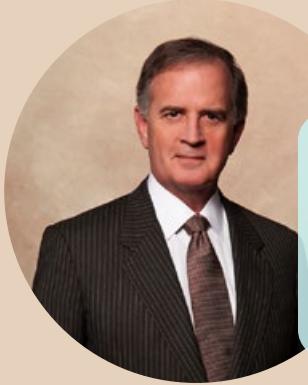
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Carbon-Monoxide Detectors Save Lives

Cold weather means a rise in carbon-monoxide (CO) poisonings. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that over 400 Americans die as a direct result of CO poisoning each year, and upwards of 50,000 are treated for CO injuries.

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas that is produced when fuels such as wood, coal, oil, propane, gasoline, and natural gas are burned. Household items and appliances that burn these fuels include furnaces, gas stoves, wood stoves, fireplaces, and portable generators, among others.

Appliance malfunctions, improper installation, and poor ventilation are some of the reasons for CO buildup. When inhaled, CO interferes with the blood's ability to absorb oxygen, depriving the body's cells of this critical element. The body begins to suffocate, despite the fact that the person is breathing normally.

In a sinister turn, symptoms of low-level CO exposure mimic those of the flu—headache, fatigue, nausea, and dizziness. Low-level exposure over an extended period of time can lead to serious injury or death. A person goes to bed thinking they're under the weather and they never wake up. With high-level CO exposure, death can occur in minutes.

CO poisoning can cause enduring injuries such as short-term memory loss, amnesia, dementia, and other neurological disorders.

Building owners, landlords, and business owners have a duty to maintain a safe environment for those who visit, work, or live on the premises. Other parties who could share in liability for CO injuries include installation companies, maintenance companies, and product manufacturers.

If you or a loved one is injured by CO poisoning, contact a personal injury attorney to protect your rights. •

