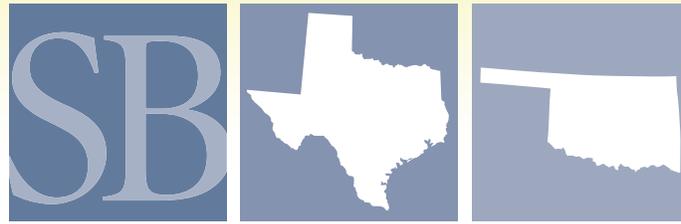


Steven R. Booker



# STEVEN BOOKER LAW

Licensed in  
Texas and  
Oklahoma



## Protect Those Teeth

Fall sports are gearing up for another season. With the increase in close contact activity, comes the possibility of sports related injuries. One of the most common problems involves the damage or loss of teeth. It has been estimated by the American Dental Association, that sports mouth guards have prevented approximately 200,000 injuries each year in high school and college football. Many sports, such as football, require sports guards for participation. Other sports do not require their use, but can have just as high incidence of oral trauma, making a sports guard recommended.

There are two types of appliances that can be obtained for the sport of your choice. The BOIL AND BITE SPORTS GUARD can be purchased in many sporting goods stores and is an inexpensive way of protecting your teeth, but can be rather bulky to wear. A little trimming of the guard may be needed or the player may not keep it in their mouth. Obviously, not wearing the appliance greatly reduces its effectiveness!!

The other type of appliance is the CUSTOM SPORTS GUARD. These are made from a custom mold of the player's teeth, resulting in a "fit like a glove" tightness that is much easier to wear with less bulk. An appliance can sometimes be made to match a team color and usually available in a few days of taking a simple impression at your local dental office.

If you happen to be the unlucky player to lose a tooth during a game or practice, you should remember the following advice.

- T** Touch only the tooth crown. Do not touch the tooth root.
- O** Only reinsert a permanent tooth, not a baby tooth. Rinse and gently reinsert, applying careful pressure.
- O** Opt for immersing the tooth in whole milk or water, if you are unable to reinsert it.
- T** Time is critical!!!
- H** Head to your dentist or emergency room immediately!!!!

JUST REMEMBER. BE CAREFUL AND HAVE FUN. ●

– David L. Doerre, DDS 115 North Avenue D, Burkburnett, Texas 940-569-4901

### September 2014 News





# Tasty Recipe

This quiche is perfect for a brunch or lunch!

## Ingredients:

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 frozen pie shell (thaw before use)     | 1/4 teaspoon dried leaf thyme       |
| 8 strips lean bacon, cooked and crumbled | 1/8 teaspoon pepper                 |
| 4 large eggs                             | 1 cup shredded sharp Cheddar cheese |
| 1 1/2 cups half-and-half or whole milk   |                                     |



## Preparation:

For the pie shell, preheat oven to 350° and bake the thawed pie shell for 10 min. Set aside.

In a small bowl, whisk together the eggs, milk, thyme, and pepper. Pour into the baked pie shell. Crumble bacon over the top with the shredded Cheddar cheese. Bake at 375° for about 30 minutes, or until quiche filling is set and top is lightly browned. Serve the quiche with fresh tomato wedges or a tossed salad. •

# Accident Checklist

## What You Should and Shouldn't Do after a Wreck

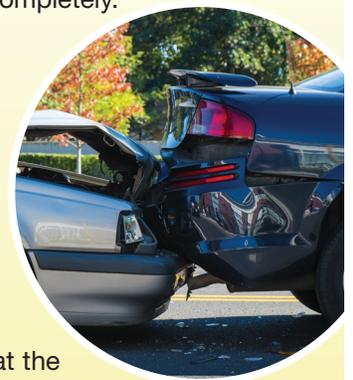
***Please cut out this list and keep it in the glove box or another easily accessible place in your car in the event you're ever in a wreck.***

Unfortunately, auto accidents are a constant reality on our local roads and highways. Having represented auto accident victims for many years, we realize that most people are confused and unsure about what to do in the immediate aftermath of an accident. To make matters worse, often seemingly innocent mistakes made right after an accident can mean the difference between getting full and fair compensation for your injuries, or having your claim minimized or denied completely.

To help eliminate some of the confusion that results after a car wreck, we've developed a short auto-accident checklist for you and your family.

After an accident:

- Stay calm.
- Check for injuries. (But do not move a seriously injured person unless they are in further danger because of traffic or other circumstances.)
- Call the police.
- Promptly seek medical attention. (This is critically important, even if you think you feel fine at the time. Many injuries take hours or even days to manifest themselves, and adrenaline from being in a wreck can mask pain or injuries.)
- Obtain the key information (license plate, insurance, address, phone number, type of car, etc.) from each of the drivers involved as well as witnesses.
- Do not give a recorded statement or sign any paperwork with the other side's insurance company.
- Do not admit fault.
- Document all that you can. Take photographs if at all possible.
- Let your insurance company know about the accident even if it was not your fault.
- Call our office to make sure that your rights are protected. •



# Just Another Day in the Ocean



The horseshoe crab, native to Southeast Asia and the U.S. coastline from Maine to Mexico, has earned the nickname “living fossil,” surviving over 400 million years with very little change to its 10 legs; 9 eyes; tough, shelled exterior; and sharp tail (not used as a weapon). The horseshoe crab is not a true crab, however; it is much more closely related to arachnids than crustaceans.

May through June is spawning season. During new and full moons and high tides, female horseshoe crabs emerge from the ocean and head toward the beach. Often, they're dragging a male that has attached itself to them using its hook-like front legs. The female will dig a hole in the sand, lay its eggs, and the male, along for the ride, will fertilize the eggs. Loner males not suave enough to find their own mates may attempt to join in.

Horseshoe crabs are important on many fronts. Their eggs are a major food source for numerous birds, turtles, and fish. The study of horseshoe crab eyes has aided understanding of human vision. Horseshoe crabs are also a key source of bait for the eel and whelk fishery industries. In addition, they play a pivotal role in the biomedical field. Their unique blood contains *limulus amoebocyte lysate*, which coagulates in the presence of small amounts of bacterial toxins, making it ideal for testing the sterility of medical equipment and nearly all intravenous drugs. •



## The Eyes and Nose May Pinpoint Alzheimer's



A decreased ability to identify odors and a buildup of a certain protein in the eyes may both be indicators of cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease, according to research trials reported at the Alzheimer's Association International Conference® 2014 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Beta-amyloid is a protein and primary component of the sticky plaques that form on the brain which are characteristic of Alzheimer's. It hastens the deaths of brain cells, frequently including those vital to the sense of smell. Brain cell destruction also leads to a thinner entorhinal cortex and a smaller hippocampus, parts of the brain crucial to memory.

Administering the 40-item University of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test (UPSIT) is one tool that can be implemented in determining those most likely to have or develop Alzheimer's, in coordination with other testing. Smell identification is viewed as a means to determine who is most likely to need more expensive or invasive testing.

The eyes may also hold clues to Alzheimer's. Those with beta-amyloid plaques in the brain also present similar plaques in the retina and lens of the eye, as the eyes are an extension of the brain. A supplement (retina) or ointment (lens) with high fluorescent properties can be implemented that bind with beta-amyloid, enabling an imaging system to highlight it on the retina or lens. These tests have been proven extremely accurate thus far in assessing one's risk for Alzheimer's.

Less invasive testing for Alzheimer's and identifying those at risk much earlier in the process will be pivotal once new treatments for prevention and early intervention are developed. The eyes and nose may play a key role. •



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Protect  
Those Teeth  
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### Reminder About Our Firm's Communication Policy

Our promise to you is that while we are working on your case, we don't take inbound phone calls, faxes or emails. Steven Booker takes no inbound unscheduled phone calls whatsoever. It makes him much more productive and helps get your case resolved faster. You can always call the office at 940-569-4000, and schedule an in-person or phone appointment, usually within 24-48 hours. This is a lot better than the endless game of "phone tag" played by most businesses today. Remember, too, that email is "quick," but is checked no more than twice a day. Replies are then scheduled into the calendar. So if it's really important, don't email—please call the office. Thank you.

This publication is intended to educate the general public about personal injury, medical malpractice, and other issues. It is for information purposes only and is not intended to be legal advice. Prior to acting on any information contained here, you should seek and retain competent counsel. The information in this newsletter may be freely copied and distributed as long as the newsletter is copied in its entirety.

# Are College Athletes Employees of the University?

In January 2014, Northwestern University football players, with the financial backing of the United Steelworkers Union, filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to have collegiate student-athletes recognized as unionized workers. The prospective union calls itself the College Athletes Players Association (CAPA).

While Northwestern University officials acknowledge that the players raise issues worthy of discussion, they don't believe the players meet the definition of "employees" and feel that collective bargaining is not the proper avenue to address their concerns. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) concurs and also points out that student-athletes are provided scholarships and many other benefits for their participation.

CAPA is demanding limited contact at football practices and additional independent concussion experts working the games. They also want medical expenses associated with sports-related injuries to be paid by the school, and that athletic scholarships include expenses such as travel and laundry fees, among others.

For now, the sensitive issue of student-athletes getting paid is being avoided, but it looms large. College football generates huge revenues that further the cause of the universities. If not for the players, the multimillions generated would not exist. However, players do receive an opportunity for an education that can affect the rest of their lives, often at institutions where their enrollment may have been declined otherwise.

Other questions surface as well. Would athletes who compete in sports that don't generate a lot of revenue be considered employees? What about students on non-athletic scholarships? Would public institutions be affected (the NLRA does not cover public-sector employees)?

It may take years before a decision is reached, with many interested parties paying close attention. ●

