



Corradino & Papa, LLC

A Personal Injury Law Firm

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Your Biggest Accident Could Be Your Choice of Attorney

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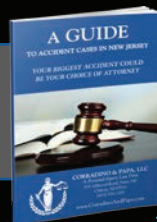
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prolonged recovery

FROM YOUR CAR ACCIDENT?

Getting the Insurance Company to Pay Gets Tricky...



If you've been in a car accident, you likely experienced back and neck pain. Even insurance companies will agree, having your body thrashed around in a violent crash causes pain, stiffness, and often requires some medical treatment.

However, if you're experiencing a prolonged recovery, insurance companies are quick to deny your treatment.

Generally, they will first argue that your prolonged treatment wasn't necessary and that you are malingering (a fancy way to say that you're faking it).

Next, they may claim that you had some type of pre-existing issue that is really the cause of the pain. Remember that back twinge you had three years ago while helping your brother move? Well, if you got some physical therapy for it, the insurance will claim that's really why you got all of that treatment after your accident.

If for some reason you had delayed receiving care after your accident, the insurance company will also argue that the treatment simply was unrelated to the accident. For example, if you didn't go to the ER after your accident because you didn't have health insurance, that may be held against you.

That said, if you've been in a car accident, and your recovery is more complicated than you had hoped, give us a call. We can either help you by representing you, or give you ammunition you can use when dealing with the insurance company.

At our firm one of our core values is "empowerment through education." Since our consultations are free, you're only hurting yourself if you don't make the call! ■



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caution urged with NSAIDs

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are commonly utilized over-the-counter and prescription pain relievers that many people may want to take a second look at, depending on their circumstances. Mounting evidence suggests that these pharmaceuticals increase a person's risk of heart attack and stroke.



The Food and Drug Administration thinks the evidence is noteworthy, as they recently ordered drug manufacturers to toughen the warning labels on these medications. Aspirin was not included on the new warning labels, since it has been found to lower cardiovascular risks in some patients.

Taking an occasional NSAID here and there should not be a problem for someone who has a healthy heart if they follow the correct dosages. However, chronic users or those who already have heart issues elevate their risk of heart attack or stroke anywhere from 10–50 percent, depending on the drug and the dosage being used.

Researchers believe that NSAIDs alter the lining of blood vessels, opening the door to blood-clot formation. Common NSAIDs include Advil and Motrin (ibuprofen); Aleve (naproxen); and the prescription drug Celebrex. Multi-symptom cold medications, many of which contain NSAIDs, often fly under the radar, catching people unaware.

For people whom NSAIDs have brought relief from severe arthritis pain, the best course of action is to consult with their doctor. In some cases, the risks of NSAID use are outweighed by the benefits of diminished pain.

Awareness of the issue, good doctor-patient communication, and exploring the options to NSAID use are the keys to successfully navigating the potential NSAID minefield. ■

SOME FALLS shouldn't happen



Falls are a common occurrence among the elderly. Diminished strength, reaction time, vision, and balance; injury; and disease are all contributing factors. However, the incidence of falls is significantly elevated in

nursing homes, compared to seniors who live at home or with loved ones.

Up to 75 percent of nursing home residents fall on an annual basis, more than double the rate for elderly citizens in the general population. Adults age 65 and over are also four times more likely to die from falls or fall-related complications in a nursing home than they are living at home or with other family. To be fair, elderly residents in nursing homes tend to be older and in poorer health than seniors who live at home. Even so, nursing homes should be able to prevent the majority of these incidents.

In too many situations, a nursing home may put profit ahead of the well-being of residents. Many nursing homes are understaffed to save on costs, resulting in employees who are stressed, overworked, and undertrained. In this climate, the risk of resident falls is heightened. Proper foot care, shoes, and walking aids may be neglected. Environmental hazards such as poor lighting and slippery or littered floors may go unaddressed. Incorrect bed heights and faulty bed rails might go unremedied as well.

Falls produce not only physical harm, but emotional and psychological damage as well. The fear of falling may cause a resident to lose further function, withdraw socially, and suffer depression.

If your loved one has experienced a fall in a nursing home, contact a nursing home attorney to protect their rights. ■

peripheral neuropathy

AND SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY

Peripheral nerves carry messages from the spinal cord and brain to the rest of the body, and vice versa. Peripheral neuropathy occurs when these nerves are damaged. Diabetes is a major cause of peripheral neuropathy. Other culprits include metabolic disorders, toxins, certain medications, and autoimmune diseases, to name a few.

Symptoms of peripheral neuropathy can range from muscle weakness, balance issues, and diminished coordination to numbness or tingling in the extremities, loss of sensation, and a burning-type feeling, among others. The end result of these symptoms may be chronic pain and/or difficulty walking, standing, and controlling muscle movements. In addition, some people who have lost sensation may unknowingly experience injuries, which can lead to infection and amputation.

For some, trying to work while dealing with peripheral neuropathy may be an extreme challenge or outright impossibility. The Social Security Administration lists peripheral neuropathy in its “blue book” listing of disabilities, which specifies criteria that must be met in

order for an applicant to be approved for Social Security Disability (SSD) payments. Even if these criteria are not met, the limitations caused by peripheral neuropathy may qualify one for SSD benefits.

Social Security will examine a claimant’s medical and work histories, and evaluate their functional limitations. Based on these assessments—and the age, education, and work skills of the claimant—Social Security may conclude that the claimant does not possess the ability to return to their past work, or transition to a less demanding job. Thus, SSD will be approved.

If your job performance has suffered greatly as a result of peripheral neuropathy, contact a Social Security Disability attorney to protect your rights. ■



September 2015 – Important Dates

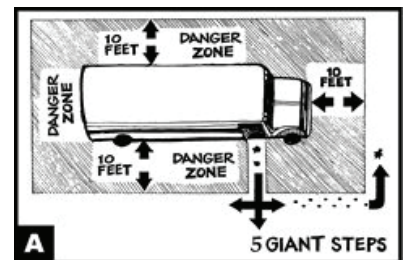
September 7 – Labor Day September 11 – Patriot Day September 13-15 – Rosh Hashanah
September 23 – Yom Kippur September 23 – Fall begins

school bus safety

With the start of school right around the corner, it’s a good time to think about school bus safety. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), school buses are the safest way for kids to get to school (nearly 8 times safer than passenger vehicles), but there are still dangers for children, especially when getting on or off the bus.

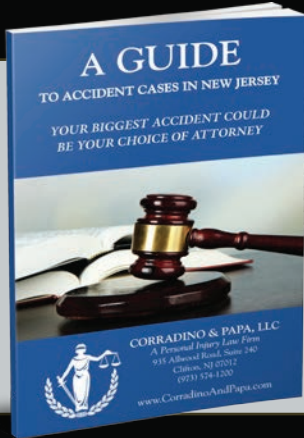
The NHTSA has the following tips to help parents teach their kids how to be safe around buses:

- When getting on the bus, stay away from the danger zone and wait for the driver’s signal. Board the bus one at a time.
- When getting off the bus, look before stepping off the bus to be sure no cars are passing on the shoulder (side of the road). Move away from the bus.
- Before crossing the street, take five “giant steps” out from the front of the bus, or until the driver’s face can be seen (A). Wait for the driver to signal that it’s safe to cross.
- Look left-right-left when coming to the edge of the bus to make sure traffic is stopped. Keep watching traffic when crossing. ■



The Danger Zone is the area on all sides of the bus where children are in the most danger of being hit. Children should stay ten feet away from the bus (or as far away as they can) and never go behind it. They should take five giant steps in front of the bus before crossing, so they can be seen by the driver.

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FREE BOOK

Get Jack Corradino and Robert Papa's *New Ultimate Guide to Accident Cases in NJ*, written by Jack and RC. It will explain "Why your biggest accident could be your choice of attorney", and what to do in the event you are injured.

Quote of the Month: "Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things that you didn't do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover." —Mark Twain

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.

late summer peach crumble

INGREDIENTS

FOR THE FILLING

- 2 pounds peaches or nectarines, cut into 1/2-inch wedges (6 cups)
- 3/4 cup granulated sugar
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 4 teaspoons cornstarch
- 1/2 teaspoon coarse salt

FOR THE TOPPING

- 6 tablespoons unsalted butter, room temperature
- 1/4 cup light-brown sugar
- 1 cup all-purpose flour (spooned and leveled)
- 1/2 teaspoon coarse salt



DIRECTIONS

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Make the filling: Combine peaches, granulated sugar, lemon juice, cornstarch, and salt. Transfer to an 8-inch square baking dish.
2. Make the topping: In a large bowl, using a mixer, beat butter and brown sugar on medium until light and fluffy. Add flour and salt and, with your hands, mix until large pieces form. Scatter over filling.
3. Bake until center is bubbling, 40 to 50 minutes, tenting loosely with foil after 30 minutes. Let cool 20 minutes before serving.

Courtesy: Martha Stewart. ■