

**MARTIN, APPELLANT, v. PFEIFFER, ADMR., BUREAU OF WORKERS’
COMPENSATION, ET AL.; DELPHI CHASSIS DIVISION, F.K.A. DELCO MORAIN
DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, APPELLEE.**

[Cite as *Martin v. Pfeiffer*, 1997-Ohio-370.]

*Workers’ compensation—Application and requirements of R.C. 4123.84 with
regard to “flow-through” or residual medical conditions.*

(No. 96-2396—Submitted June 25, 1997—Decided July 30, 1997.)

APPEAL from the Court of Appeals for Montgomery County, No. CA 15778.

Stewart Jaffy & Associates Co., L.P.A., Stewart R. Jaffy and Marc J. Jaffy,
for appellant.

Crew, Buchanan & Lowe, Joseph P. Buchanan and James G. Neary, for
appellee.

{¶ 1} The judgment of the court of appeals is reversed, and the cause is
remanded to that court to apply *Lewis v. Trimble* (1997), 79 Ohio St.3d 231, 680
N.E.2d 1207.

MOYER, C.J., DOUGLAS, RESNICK, F.E. SWEENEY, PFEIFER and COOK, JJ.,
concur.

LUNDBERG STRATTON, J., dissents.

LUNDBERG STRATTON, J., dissenting.

{¶ 2} I respectfully dissent from the reversal based on *Lewis v. Trimble*
(1997), 79 Ohio St.3d 231, 680 N.E.2d 1207. Factually, this case is quite different
and the evidence is quite clear that the plaintiff “knew or should have known” of

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her depression claim back in 1990. Therefore, the test laid out in *Lewis* has been met and plaintiff is barred by the statute of limitations from presenting her claim.
