Proving Mental Anguish Damages in Personal Injury Cases

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University of Texas School of Law 2021 CAR CRASH SEMINAR

Brown v. Sullivan (Tex. 1888)

"Where <u>serious bodily injury</u> is inflicted, involving fractures, dislocations, etc., and results in protracted disability and confinement to bed, we know that <u>some degree of</u> physical and <u>mental suffering is the necessary result</u>. Hence, when a serious bodily injury which threatens permanent disability, and continues for a long time, is proved, the jury are authorized to <u>consider the pain</u> of both the body and <u>mind</u> in assessing the amount of damages, <u>without direct proof of sufferings</u>."

Parkway Co. v. Woodruff (Tex. 1995)

- Property Damage case; NOT personal injury
- Woodruff's sued contractor after home flooded
- Evidence of mental anguish:
 - Mr. Woodruff was "hot" and "very disturbed"
 - Mrs. Woodruff said whole life had "changed," it was "not pleasant," and it was "just upsetting"
 - Both had become "very quiet;" had caused "friction" in their marriage

Parkway: Historical Review

"Historically, some types of *disturbing* or *shocking* injuries have been found sufficient to support an <u>inference</u> that the injury was accompanied by mental anguish. As a general matter, though, qualifying events have demonstrated a threat to one's physical safety or reputation or involved the death of, or serious injury to, a family member."

Parkway: New Standard of Legal Sufficiency

"An award of mental anguish damages will survive a legal sufficiency challenge when the plaintiffs have introduced <u>direct evidence</u> of the <u>nature</u>, <u>duration</u>, and <u>severity</u> of their mental anguish, thus establishing a <u>substantial</u> <u>disruption in the plaintiff's daily routine</u>."

Parkway: Close Judicial Scrutiny

"Although we stop short of requiring this type of evidence in <u>all</u> cases in which mental anguish damages are sought, <u>the</u> <u>absence of this type of evidence</u>, particularly when it can be readily supplied or procured by the plaintiff, <u>justifies close</u> <u>judicial scrutiny</u> of other evidence offered on this element of damages."

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