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Wood v. Rutherford <i>Battery; negligent infliction of emotional distress; informed consent; claim that although defendant physician obtained informed consent of plaintiff to perform laser ablation of her vulva and, as part of that course of treatment, to perform postoperative examination, substantial change in circumstances occurred when defendant discovered complication during postoperative examination that required medical intervention, which in turn obligated him to obtain her informed consent before proceeding further; whether trial court improperly granted motion to dismiss battery and negligent infliction of emotional distress counts due to plaintiff's noncompliance with statute (§ 52-190a); whether plaintiff's battery and negligent infliction of emotional distress counts were claims of medical negligence subject to requirements of § 52-190a; whether trial court improperly rendered summary judgment in favor of defendant physician on plaintiff's revised complaint; whether genuine issues of material fact existed regarding defendant's discovery of medical complication during postoperative examination; whether defendant physician's failure to obtain informed consent may be excused because exception applied, such as when patient has authorized physician to remedy complications that arise during course of medical treatment.</i>	61