

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
for the Fifth Circuit

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No. 92-5588  
Summary Calendar

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JARED KEITH BLOCH,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

VERSUS

MELVIN HARBORTH, Sheriff, Et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
(SA 91 CV 435)

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(December 8, 1992)

Before KING, DAVIS and WIENER, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:<sup>1</sup>

Jared Keith Bloch appeals the dismissal of his § 1983 suit alleging inadequate medical care while he was an inmate in the Guadalupe County Jail. The district court granted summary judgment dismissing Bloch's claims on the ground that the uncontroverted summary judgment evidence demonstrated that the medical care

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<sup>1</sup>Local Rule 47.5 provides: "The publication of opinions that have no precedential value and merely decide particular cases on the basis of well-settled principles of law imposes needless expense on the public and burdens on the legal profession." Pursuant to that Rule, the Court has determined that this opinion should not be published.

furnished Bloch was adequate to pass constitutional muster. After reviewing the summary judgment evidence, we agree with the conclusion of the district court.

Although the quality and quantity of treatment actually received by Bloch is not absolutely clear, there is no evidence from which a reasonable trier of fact could infer that the treatment was below that required by the constitution. The uncontroverted affidavit of the examining physician as well as Bloch's medical records demonstrate that Bloch received reasonable and customary treatment for his condition and completely recovered from his injury. Bloch's affidavit, taken as true, would not support a jury finding that any of the defendants knew of his condition and unreasonably ignored it or acted with deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs. **See Estelle v. Gamble**, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976). No evidence suggests that defendants displayed a wanton disregard for Bloch's rights. **See Walker v. Butler**, 967 F.2d 176, 177-78 (5th Cir. 1992). We therefore affirm the judgment of the district court.

AFFIRMED.