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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

<p>CLARENCE DAVIS,</p> <p>Plaintiff - Appellant,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>CARMAN SUTLEY, Dentist,</p> <p>Defendant - Appellee.</p>
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No. 09-55545

D.C. No. 5:07-cv-01415-CBM-RNB

MEMORANDUM*

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Central District of California
Consuelo B. Marshall, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted January 10, 2011**

Before: BEEZER, TALLMAN, and CALLAHAN, Circuit Judges.

Clarence Davis, a California state prisoner, appeals pro se from the district court's summary judgment in his 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action alleging deliberate indifference in connection with his dental treatment. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We review de novo. *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d 1051, 1056

* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

** The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

(9th Cir. 2004). We affirm.

The district court properly granted summary judgment for defendant because Davis failed to raise a genuine issue of material fact as to whether defendant was deliberately indifferent in treating his dental pain. *See id.* at 1057. A difference in medical opinion about the preferred course of medical treatment does not constitute an Eighth Amendment violation. *See id.* at 1059-60; *see also Franklin v. State of Or., State Welfare Div.*, 662 F.2d 1337, 1344 (9th Cir. 1981) (“A difference of opinion between a prisoner-patient and prison medical authorities regarding treatment does not give rise to a [section] 1983 claim.”). Moreover, a “showing of medical malpractice or negligence is insufficient to establish a constitutional deprivation under the Eighth Amendment.” *Toguchi*, 391 F.3d at 1060.

Davis’s remaining contentions are unpersuasive.

AFFIRMED.