	Case 2:14-cv-06026	Document 1	Filed 07/31/14	Page 1 of 20	Page ID #:1		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Lawrence J. Gornick (a <u>lgornick@kaisergornic</u> KAISER GORNICK 100 First Street, 25 th F San Francisco, CA 941 Telephone: (415) 857- Facsimile: (415) 857- Gregory S. Spizer, Esc to admission <i>pro hac v</i> <u>gspizer@anapolschwa</u> ANAPOL SCHWAR 1710 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA 1910 Telephone: 215-790-4 Facsimile: 215-875-72 Attorneys for Plaintiffs	$\frac{k.com}{LLP}$ loor 05 7400 7499 uire- subject <i>ice</i> TZ 3 578 722		Ιርτ ου φτ			
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
13	FOR THE CENTAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
14	GONZALO MENEN KRISTIE MENENDI			No. 2:14-cv-00			
15 16		aintiffs,		COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL			
17	V.				LITY – FAILURE		
18	PFIZER, INC.,		2. NF) WARN EGLIGENCE			
19	De	efendant.		REACH OF I ARRANTY	MPLIED		
20				REACH OF E ARRANTY	EXPRESS		
21			5. FR				
22			M	ISREPRESE			
23			PR	ROTECTION			
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	COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL						

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COMPLAINT

2 Plaintiffs, Gonzalo Menendez and Kristie Menendez ("Plaintiffs"), residing in Studio City, California by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby sue Defendant Pfizer Inc. ("Defendant") and allege as follows: 4

INTRODUCTION

This case involves the prescription drug Depo-Testosterone, which is 1. manufactured, sold, distributed and promoted by Defendant, Pfizer Inc., as a testosterone replacement therapy.

9 2. Defendant misrepresented that Depo-Testosterone is a safe and effective treatment for hypogonadism or "low testosterone," when in fact the drug causes serious 10 medical problems, including life threatening cardiac events, strokes, and thrombolytic 11 12 events.

13 Testosterone Replacement Therapy Manufacturers have engaged in 3. aggressive advertising campaigns for Testosterone drugs. 14

15 As a result, diagnoses of low testosterone have increased exponentially. 4. This has directly related to Depo-Testosterone's sales increasing. 16 Testosterone replacement therapy drugs have over a \$2 billion market. 17

However, consumers of Depo-Testosterone were misled as to the drug's 18 5. safety and efficacy, and as a result have suffered injuries including life-threatening 19 cardiac events, strokes, and thrombolytic events. 20

PARTIES

22 6. Plaintiffs are natural persons and citizens of the State of California and Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, used the prescription Depo-Testosterone as prescribed 23 24 and directed by his physician in the State of California.

At all times herein mentioned, Defendant, Pfizer Inc., was and is a 25 7. corporation existing under the laws of incorporation of the State of Delaware, with its 26 principal place of business in New York, New York, and doing business within the 27 State of California 28

At all times herein mentioned, Defendant, Pfizer Inc., in interstate 8. commerce and in the State of California, advertised, promoted, supplied, and sold to distributors and retailers for resale to physicians, hospitals, medical practitioners, and the general public a certain pharmaceutical product, Depo-Testosterone.

9. By way of background, Depo-Testosterone (testosterone cypionate injection) received original approval by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on July 25, 1979, by the company Pharmacia and Upjohn. Depo-Testosterone is currently approved and available in two strengths: (i) 100 mg/mL solution containing testosterone cypionate, benzyl benzoate, cottonseed oil and benzyl alcohol (as preservative); and (ii) 200 mg/mL solution containing testosterone cypionate, benzyl benzoate, cottonseed oil and benzyl alcohol (as preservative). Pfizer Inc. currently owns all rights to Depo-Testosterone.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant and this action pursuant to 28 14 10. U.S.C. § 1332 because there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiffs and Defendant and because the amount in controversy between Plaintiffs and Defendant 16 exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and cost, and because, among other reasons, Defendant has significant contacts with this district by virtue of doing business within 18 this judicial district. 19

Venue is proper within this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) 20 11. because Plaintiffs reside in and are citizens of the State of California.

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GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

This action is for damages brought on behalf of Plaintiff Kristie Menendez 23 12. 24 and Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, who was prescribed and has taken the prescription drug Depo-Testosterone, as tested, studied, researched, evaluated, endorsed, designed, 25 formulated, compounded, manufactured, produced, processed, assembled, inspected, 26 distributed, marketed, labeled, promoted, packaged, advertised for sale, prescribed, sold 27 or otherwise placed in the stream of interstate commerce by Defendant. This action 28

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seeks, among other relief, general and special damages and equitable relief in order to enable Plaintiff Gonzalo Menendez to treat and monitor the dangerous, severe and lifethreatening side effects caused by this drug.

13. Defendant's wrongful acts, omissions, and fraudulent misrepresentations caused Plaintiffs' injuries and damages.

At all times herein mentioned, the Defendant was engaged in the business 14. of, or was successor in interest to, entities engaged in the business of research, licensing, designing, formulating, compounding, testing, manufacturing, producing, processing, assembling, inspecting, distributing, marketing, labeling, promoting, packaging and/or advertising for sale or selling the prescription drug Depo-Testosterone for the use and application by Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez.

At all times herein mentioned, Defendant was authorized to do business 15. within the state of residence of Plaintiffs.

At all times herein mentioned, the officers and directors of Defendant 14 16. participated in, authorized, and directed the production and promotion of the aforementioned product when they knew, or with the exercise of reasonable care should have known, of the hazards and dangerous propensities of said product and thereby actively participated in the tortious conduct which resulted in the injuries suffered by 18 Plaintiffs herein. 19

Plaintiffs file this lawsuit within the applicable limitations period of first 20 17. suspecting that said drugs caused the appreciable harm sustained by Plaintiff, Gonzalo 21 22 Menendez. Plaintiffs could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have discovered the wrongful cause of Plaintiff Gonzalo Menendez's injuries at an earlier time because 23 24 the injuries were caused without perceptible trauma or harm, and when Plaintiff's injuries were discovered their cause was unknown to Plaintiff. Plaintiff did not suspect, 25 nor did Plaintiff have reason to suspect, that Plaintiff had been injured, the cause of the 26 injuries, or the tortious nature of the conduct causing the injuries, until less than the 27 applicable limitations period prior to the filing of this action. Additionally, Plaintiff was 28

prevented from discovering this information sooner because Defendant herein
misrepresented and continue to misrepresent to the public and to the medical profession
that the drug Depo-Testosterone is safe and free from serious side effects, and
Defendant has fraudulently concealed facts and information that could have led
Plaintiffs to discover a potential cause of action.

OVERVIEW

18. Pfizer asserts, "Depo-Testosterone: Use for more than 30 years in the treatment of males with low testosterone."

19. Depo-Testosterone is a testosterone replacement therapy indicated for use in men with hypogonadism. Hypogonadism is a specific condition of the sex glands, which in men may involve the diminished production or nonproduction of testosterone.

20. While Defendant emphasizes safe use in men with "low testosterone," a study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* ("JAMA") in August 2013 entitled "*Trends in Androgen Prescribing in the United States, 2001-2011*" indicated that many men who get testosterone prescriptions have no evidence of hypogonadism. For example, one third of men prescribed testosterone had a diagnosis of fatigue, and one quarter of men did not even have their testosterone levels tested before they received a testosterone prescription.

19 21. Manufacturers of testosterone replacement therapy drugs have coordinated
20 an aggressive advertising campaign designed to convince men that they suffered from
21 low testosterone.

22 22. The advertising campaigns suggest that various symptoms often associated
with other conditions may be caused by low testosterone and encourage men to discuss
testosterone replacement therapy with their doctors if they experienced any of the
"symptoms" of low testosterone. These "symptoms" include listlessness, increased body
fat, and moodiness—all general symptoms that are often a result of aging, weight gain,
or lifestyle, rather than low testosterone.

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23. Since the FDA approved Depo-Testosterone, Defendant has also sought to convince primary care physicians that low testosterone levels are widely underdiagnosed, and that conditions associated with normal aging could be caused by low testosterone levels. 4

Defendant has promoted its product Depo-Testosterone as easy and safe, 24. "used for more than 30 years in the treatment of males with low testosterone."

25. Defendant has convinced millions of men to discuss testosterone 7 replacement therapy with their doctors, and consumers and their physicians relied on 8 9 Defendant's promises of safety and ease. Although prescription testosterone replacement therapy had been available for years, millions of men who had never been 10 prescribed testosterone flocked to their doctors and pharmacies. 11

What consumers received, however, were not safe drugs, but a product 26. which causes life-threatening problems, including strokes and heart attacks.

Testosterone drug manufacturers have successfully promoted and increased 14 27. sales for testosterone, including Depo-Testosterone, which already had prominent 15 existence in the market of testosterone replacement therapy drugs. Reports on 16 advertising for testosterone stated that spending on print and television advertisements 17 rose by more than 170% in a span of three years – to more than \$14 million in 2011, 18 according to advertising tracker Kantar Media. Matthew Perrone, Testosterone Gets 19 Marketing Push, But Long Term Unknown, Sept. 10, 2012, available at: 20 http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/money/business/story/2012/09/10/testosterone-21 getsmarketing- push-but-long-term-unknown/57715666/1. 22

Consumer Reports cited "drugmakers' big-time spending on marketing the 23 28. 24 [testosterone] products, with promotional expenses up to \$100 million in 2012 from \$14 million in 2011." For 2013, that figure was expected to grow substantially. Moreover, 25 reports contend sales of testosterone drugs growing by 90% over 5 years, and reaching 26 \$1.9 billion in 2011. By 2017, the entire testosterone market is expected to hit \$5 27 billion. Tracy Stanton, JAMA Study Raises Red Flag on Big-Selling Testosterone 28

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1Drugs,Nov.6,2013,FiercePharma,availableat:2http://www.fiercepharma.com/story/jama-study-raises-red-flagbig-selling-testosterone-3drugs/2013-11-06#ixzz2yyFeLEXd.

29. Furthermore, sales of replacement therapies had more than doubled by 4 2006, and is expected to triple to \$5 billion by 2017, according to forecasts by Global 5 Industry Analysts. Shannon Pettypiece, Are Testosterone Drugs the Next Viagra?, May 6 available 7 10, 2012, Bloomberg Businessweek, at: http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2012-05-10/are-testosterone-drugs-the-next-8 9 viagra.

30. The overall marketing program sought to create the image and belief by consumers and physicians that low testosterone affected a large number of men in the United States and that the use of testosterone, including Depo-Testosterone, is safe for human use, even though Defendant knew these to be false, and even though Defendant had no reasonable grounds to believe them to be true.

31. There have been a number of studies suggesting that testosterone in men increases the risk of heart attacks and strokes.

32. In 2010, a New England Journal of Medicine Study entitled "Adverse Events Associated with Testosterone Administration" was discontinued after an exceedingly high number of men in the testosterone group suffered adverse events.

33. In November of 2013, a JAMA study was released entitled "Association of Testosterone Therapy with Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, and Stroke in Men with Low Testosterone Levels" which indicated that testosterone therapy raised the risk of death, heart attack and stroke by about 30%.

34. On January 29, 2014, a study was released in PLOS ONE entitled
"Increased Risk of Non-Fatal Myocardial Infarction Following Testosterone Therapy
Prescription in Men" which indicated that testosterone use doubled the risk of heart
attacks in men over sixty five years old and tripled the risk of heart attacks in men
younger than sixty five with a previous diagnosis of heart disease.

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FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

35. The FDA approved Depo-Testosterone (testosterone cypionate injection) on July 25, 1979. Depo-Testosterone Injection is indicated for replacement therapy in males for conditions associated with a deficiency or absence of endogenous testosterone: i.e., (i) primary hypogonadism; and (ii) hypogonatropic hypogonadism. After FDA approval, Depo- Testosterone was widely branded by Defendant as a safe and effective testosterone replacement therapy.

36. Depo-Testosterone is a testosterone injection. It contains a strength/dose of 9 either 100 mg/mL solution of testosterone cypionate or 200 mg/mL testosterone cypionate. Its prescribed dose, accordingly, is administered every 2 to 4 weeks, given as 10 an intramuscular injection. 11

Testosterone is a primary androgenic hormone responsible for normal 37. growth, development of the male sex organs, and maintenance of secondary sex 14 characteristics.

38. The hormone plays a role in sperm production, fat distribution, maintenance of muscle strength and mass, and sex drive.

17 In men, testosterone levels normally begin a gradual decline after the age 39. of thirty. 18

19 40. The average testosterone levels for most men range from 300 to 1,000 nanograms per deciliter of blood. However, testosterone levels can fluctuate greatly 20 depending on many factors, including sleep, time of day, and medication. Resultantly, 21 many men who fall into the hypogonadal range one day will have normal testosterone 22 levels the next. 23

24 41. Depo-Testosterone may produce undesirable side effects to patients who use the drug, including but not limited to, myocardial infarction, stroke, and death. 25

26 42. In some patient populations, Depo-Testosterone use may increase the incidence of myocardial infarctions and death by over 500%. 27

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43. In addition to the above, Depo-Testosterone has been linked to several severe and life changing medical disorders in both users and those who come into physical contact with users or the unwashed clothes of someone who injected Depo-Testosterone. Patients taking testosterone may experience enlarged prostates and increased serum prostate-specific antigen levels.

44. Testosterone replacement therapy drug manufacturers' strategy has been to aggressively market and sell their products by misleading potential users about the prevalence and symptoms of low testosterone and by failing to protect users from serious dangers that Defendant knew or should have known to result from use of its products.

45. Defendant's program sought to create the image and belief by consumers and their physicians that the use of Depo-Testosterone was a safe method of alleviating their symptoms, had few side effects and would not interfere with their daily lives, even though Defendant knew or should have known these to be false, and even though the Defendant had no reasonable grounds to believe them to be true.

46. Defendant purposefully downplayed, understated and outright ignored the health hazards and risks associated with using Depo-Testosterone. Defendant deceived potential Depo-Testosterone users by relaying positive information through the press and manipulating hypogonadism statistics to suggest widespread disease prevalence, while downplaying known adverse and serious health effects.

47. Defendant concealed material relevant information from potential Depo-Testosterone users and minimized user and prescriber concern regarding the safety of Depo-Testosterone.

48. In particular, the warnings Defendant gives fail to mention any potential
cardiac or stroke side effects and falsely represents that Defendant adequately tested
Depo-Testosterone for all likely side effects.

49. As a result of these representations about its product, men in the United
States pervasively seek out prescriptions for testosterone replacement therapy drugs. If

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Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, had known the risks and dangers associated with Depo-Testosterone, Plaintiff would not have taken Depo-Testosterone and consequently would not have been subject to its serious side effects.

SPECIFIC FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

50. Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, was prescribed Depo-Testosterone 200 mg/ml and used it as directed from approximately May 25, 2011 to August 29, 2012.

51. Plaintiff was approximately thirty nine (39) years of age when he was prescribed and used testosterone for symptoms he attributed to low testosterone.

9 52. Plaintiff was healthy prior to taking testosterone. In keeping with his
10 healthy and proactive lifestyle, Plaintiff agreed to initiate testosterone treatment.

53. Plaintiff was diagnosed with multiple acute infarctions on or about August 6, 2012. As a result, he was hospitalized for a prolonged period of time. Due to his injuries, he is at a markedly increased risk of additional cerebrovascular accidents and death.

15 54. Had Defendant properly disclosed the risks associated with testosterone,
16 Plaintiff would have avoided the risk of injury by either not using testosterone at all,
17 severely limiting the dosage and length of use, and/or by closely monitoring the degree
18 to which the drugs were adversely affecting his health.

Plaintiff files this lawsuit within two (2) years of first suspecting that 19 55. Depo-Testosterone was the cause of appreciable harm sustained by Plaintiff, within two 20 (2) years of first suspecting or having reason to suspect any wrongdoing, and within the 21 22 applicable limitations period of first discovering his injuries and the wrongful conduct that caused such injuries. Plaintiff could not by the exercise of reasonable diligence 23 24 have discovered any wrongdoing, nor could Plaintiff have discovered the causes of his injuries at an earlier time because some injuries occurred without initial perceptible 25 trauma or harm, and when Plaintiff's injuries were discovered, their causes were not 26 immediately known. 27

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56. Plaintiff did not suspect, nor did he have reason to suspect, that wrongdoing had caused his injuries, nor did Plaintiff have reason to suspect the tortious nature of the conduct causing the injuries, until recently and has filed the herein action well within the applicable statute of limitations period. Plaintiff had no knowledge of the defects in Depo-Testosterone and the wrongful conduct of the Defendant as set forth herein, nor did Plaintiff have access to the information regarding other injuries and complaints in the possession of Defendant. Additionally, Plaintiff was prevented from discovering this information sooner because Defendant herein misrepresented and continue to misrepresent to the public, to the medical profession and to Plaintiff that Depo-Testosterone is safe and free from serious defects and side effects and Defendant has fraudulently concealed facts and information that could have led Plaintiff to an earlier discovery of potential causes of action.

57. As alleged herein, as a direct, proximate, and legal result of Defendant's negligence and wrongful conduct, and the unreasonably dangerous and defective characteristics of the drug testosterone, Plaintiff has suffered severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries, including, but not limited to multiple acute infarctions. Plaintiff has endured pain and suffering, has suffered economic loss, including incurring significant expenses for medical care and treatment and will continue to incur such expenses in the future. Plaintiffs seek actual and punitive damages from Defendant as alleged herein.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION STRICT LIABILITY – FAILURE TO WARN

58. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference herein each of the allegations heretofore set forth in this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

59. The Depo-Testosterone manufactured and/or supplied by Defendant was defective due to inadequate warnings or instructions because Defendant knew or should have known that the product created significant risks of serious bodily harm to consumers, and they failed to adequately warn consumers and/or their health care -11-

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providers of such risks. The Depo-Testosterone manufactured and/or supplied by 2 Defendant was defective due to inadequate post-marketing warnings or instructions because, after Defendant knew or should have known of the risk of serious bodily harm 3 from the use of Depo-Testosterone, Defendant failed to provide an adequate warning to 4 consumers and/or their health care providers of the product, knowing the product could 5 cause serious injury. 6

60. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiff's reasonably anticipated use of Depo-Testosterone as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendant, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and Plaintiffs will continue to suffer 10 such harm, damages and losses in the future.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION NEGLIGENCE

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference herein each of the allegations set forth in 61. this Complaint as though set forth herein.

62. At all times herein mentioned, Defendant had a duty to properly manufacture, design, formulate, compound, test, produce, process, assemble, inspect, research, distribute, market, label, package, distribute, prepare for use, sell, prescribe and adequately warn of the risks and dangers of Depo-Testosterone.

20 63. At all times herein mentioned, Defendant negligently and carelessly manufactured, designed, formulated, distributed, compounded, produced, processed, 21 22 assembled, inspected, distributed, marketed, labeled, packaged, prepared for use and sold Depo-Testosterone and failed to adequately test and warn of the risks and dangers 23 of Depo-Testosterone. 24

25 64. Despite the fact that Defendant knew or should have known that Depo-Testosterone caused unreasonable, dangerous side effects, Defendant continued to 26 market Depo-Testosterone to consumers including Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, when 27 there were safer alternative methods of treating loss of energy, libido erectile 28 - 12 -

dysfunction, depression, loss of muscle mass and other conditions Depo-Testosterone claims are caused by low testosterone. 2

65. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers such as Plaintiff would foreseeably suffer injury as a result of Defendant's failure to exercise ordinary care as described above.

Defendant's negligence was a proximate cause of Plaintiffs' injuries, harm 66. and economic loss which Plaintiffs suffered, and will continue to suffer, as described and prayed for herein.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference here each of the allegations heretofore 67. set forth in this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

68. Prior to the time that the aforementioned products were used by Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, Defendant impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's agents and physicians that Depo-Testosterone was of merchantable quality and safe and fit for the use for which it was intended.

Plaintiff was unskilled in the research, design and manufacture of the 69. products and reasonably relied entirely on the skill, judgment and implied warranty of the Defendant in using Depo-Testosterone.

Depo-Testosterone was neither safe for its intended use nor of 70. merchantable quality, as warranted by Defendant, in that Depo-Testosterone has dangerous propensities when used as intended and will cause severe injuries to users.

As a result of the above mentioned breach of implied warranties by 71. Defendant, Plaintiffs suffered injuries and damages as alleged herein.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

72. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference here each of the allegations set forth in 27 this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

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73. At all times mentioned, Defendant expressly represented and warranted to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's agents and physicians, by and through statements made by Defendant or its authorized agents or sales representatives, orally and in publications, package inserts and other written materials intended for physicians, medical patients and the general public, that Depo-Testosterone is safe, effective, fit and proper for its intended use. Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, purchased Depo-Testosterone relying upon these warranties.

8 74. In utilizing Depo-Testosterone, Plaintiff relied on the skill, judgment,
9 representations, and foregoing express warranties of Defendant. These warranties and
10 representations were false in that Depo-Testosterone is unsafe and unfit for its intended
11 uses.

75. As a result of the abovementioned breach of express warranties by Defendant, Plaintiffs suffered injuries and damages as alleged herein.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION FRAUD

76. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference here each of the allegations set forth in this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

18 77. Defendant, from the time it first tested, studied, researched, evaluated,
19 endorsed, manufactured, marketed and distributed Depo-Testosterone, and up to the
20 present, willfully deceived Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, by concealing from him,
21 Plaintiff's physicians and the general public, the true facts concerning Depo22 Testosterone, which the Defendant had a duty to disclose.

78. At all times herein mentioned, Defendant conducted a sales and marketing
campaign to promote the sale of Depo-Testosterone and willfully deceive Plaintiff,
Plaintiff's physicians and the general public as to the benefits, health risks and
consequences of using Depo-Testosterone. Defendant knew of the foregoing, that DepoTestosterone is not safe, fit and effective for human consumption, that using DepoTestosterone is hazardous to health, and that Depo-Testosterone has a serious
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propensity to cause serious injuries to its users, including but not limited to the injuries 2 Plaintiff suffered.

79. Defendant concealed and suppressed the true facts concerning Depo-Testosterone with the intent to defraud Plaintiff, in that Defendant knew that Plaintiff's physicians would not prescribe Depo-Testosterone, and Plaintiff would not have used Depo-Testosterone, if they were aware of the true facts concerning its dangers.

As a result of Defendant's fraudulent and deceitful conduct, Plaintiffs 80. suffered injuries and damages as alleged herein.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference herein each of the allegations set forth in 81. this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

13 82. From the time Depo-Testosterone was first tested, studied, researched, evaluated, endorsed, manufactured, marketed and distributed, and up to the present, 14 Defendant made misrepresentations to Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, Plaintiff's 15 physicians and the general public, including but not limited to the misrepresentation that 16 Depo-Testosterone was safe, fit and effective for human consumption. At all times 17 mentioned, Defendant conducted a sales and marketing campaign to promote the sale of 18 Depo-Testosterone and willfully deceive Plaintiff, Plaintiff's physicians and the general 19 public as to the health risks and consequences of the use of the abovementioned 20 21 product.

22 83. The Defendant made the foregoing representation without any reasonable ground for believing them to be true. These representations were made directly by 23 24 Defendant, by sales representatives and other authorized agents of Defendant, and in publications and other written materials directed to physicians, medical patients and the 25 public, with the intention of inducing reliance and the prescription, purchase and use of 26 the subject product. 27

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The representations by the Defendant were in fact false, in that Depo-84. Testosterone is not safe, fit and effective for human consumption, using Depo-Testosterone is hazardous to health, and Depo-Testosterone has a serious propensity to cause serious injuries to users, including but not limited to the injuries suffered by 4 Plaintiff. 5

85. The foregoing representations by Defendant, and each of them, were made with the intention of inducing reliance and the prescription, purchase and use of Depo-Testosterone.

9 86. In reliance of the misrepresentations by the Defendant, and each of them, Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez, was induced to purchase and use Depo-Testosterone. If 10 Plaintiff had known of the true facts and the facts concealed by the Defendant, Plaintiff 12 would not have used Depo-Testosterone. The reliance of Plaintiff upon Defendant's misrepresentations was justified because such misrepresentations were made and 13 conducted by individuals and entities that were in a position to know the true facts. 14

As a result of the foregoing negligent misrepresentations by Defendant, 87. Plaintiffs suffered injuries and damages as alleged herein.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the paragraphs above, as though fully 88. set forth herein.

This Complaint is filed and these proceedings are instituted pursuant to 89. applicable consumer protection law including (without limitations) California Civil Code section 1750, et seq., to obtain injunctive relief, any other relief this Court deems 24 proper, and attorneys' fees from Defendants.

Defendant's acts and business practices constitute unlawful methods of 90. 25 competition and unfair or deceptive acts within the meaning of applicable law including 26 27 but not limited to the following:

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1		a.	Representing to Plaintiff, Plaintiff's physicians and the general		
2			public that Depo-Testosterone was safe, fit and effective for all		
3			patients, knowing that said representations were false;		
4		b.	Concealing from Plaintiff, Plaintiff's physicians and the general		
5			public that Depo-Testosterone had a serious propensity to cause		
6			injuries to users;		
7		C.	Engaging in advertising programs designed to create the image,		
8		0.	impression and belief by consumers and physicians that the use of		
9			Depo-Testosterone was safe, and had fewer side effects and adverse		
10			reactions than other options for treating symptoms of low		
11			testosterone, even though the Defendant knew these to be false,		
12			and/or had no reasonable grounds to believe them to be true;		
13		J			
14		d.	Purposely downplaying and understating the health hazards and risks		
15			associated with Depo-Testosterone;		
16	91.	Defe	ndant's acts and business practices constitute unlawful methods of		
17	competition and unfair or deceptive acts within the meaning of applicable law.				
18	Plaintiffs d	emand	that Defendant immediately cease the illegal conduct alleged herein.		
19	92.	The i	llegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no indication		
20	that Defendant will refrain from such activity in the future.				
21	93.	Pursu	ant to the applicable law, Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief,		
22	attorneys' f	ees and	d any other relief this Court deems proper.		
23	EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION LOSS OF CONSORTIUM				
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25	94.	Plain	tiffs incorporate by reference the paragraphs above, as though fully		
26	set forth herein.				
27	95.		tiff, Kristie Menendez, is the wife of Plaintiff, Gonzalo Menendez,		
28	and is entit	led to h	his care, comfort, companionship, services, and consortium. - 17 -		
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As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Kristie Menendez was 96. 2 deprived of the comfort and enjoyment of the services and society of her spouse, Gonzalo Menendez, and has suffered and will continue to suffer economic loss, and has 3 otherwise been emotionally and economically injured. The Plaintiff's injuries and 4 damages are permanent and will continue into the future. The Plaintiffs seek actual and 5 punitive damages from the Defendant as alleged herein. 6

PUNITIVE DAMAGES ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference here each of the allegations set forth in 97. this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

The acts, conduct, and omissions of Defendant, as alleged throughout this 98. Complaint were willful and malicious. Defendant committed these acts with a conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff and other Depo-Testosterone users and for the primary purpose of increasing Defendant's profits from the sale and distribution of Depo-Testosterone. Defendant's outrageous and unconscionable conduct warrants an award of exemplary and punitive damages against Defendant in an amount appropriate to punish and make an example of Defendant.

99. Prior to the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of Depo-Testosterone, 17 Defendant knew that said medication was in a defective condition as previously 18 19 described herein and knew that those who were prescribed the medication would experience and did experience severe physical, mental, and emotional injuries. Further, 20 Defendant, through its officers, directors, managers, and agents, knew that the 21 medication presented a substantial and unreasonable risk of harm to the public, 22 including Plaintiff and as such, Defendant unreasonably subjected consumers of said 23 24 drugs to risk of injury or death from using Depo-Testosterone.

100. Despite its knowledge, Defendant, acting through its officers, directors and 25 managing agents for the purpose of enhancing Defendant's profits, knowingly and 26 27 deliberately failed to remedy the known defects in Depo-Testosterone and failed to warn the public, including Plaintiff, of the extreme risk of injury occasioned by said 28 - 18 -

defects inherent in Depo-Testosterone. Defendant and its agents, officers, and directors
 intentionally proceeded with the manufacturing, sale, and distribution and marketing of
 Depo-Testosterone knowing these actions would expose persons to serious danger in
 order to advance Defendant's pecuniary interest and monetary profits.

5 101. Defendant's conduct was despicable and so contemptible that it would be
6 looked down upon and despised by ordinary decent people, and was carried on by
7 Defendant with willful and conscious disregard for the safety of Plaintiffs, entitling
8 Plaintiffs to exemplary damages.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs prays for relief and judgment against Defendant as follows:

12 (a) For general damages in a sum in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of
13 this Court;

14 (b) For an injunction prohibiting Defendant from engaging in conduct which
15 violates the applicable consumer protection laws;

(c) For medical, incidental, and hospital expenses according to proof;

(d) For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law;

(e) For full refund of all purchase costs Plaintiff paid for testosterone;

19 (f) For compensatory damages in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this
20 Court;

21 (g) For consequential damages in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this
22 Court;

(h) For punitive damages in an amount in excess of any jurisdictional
 minimum of this Court and in an amount sufficient to impress upon Defendant
 the seriousness of their conduct and to deter similar conduct in the future;

(i) For attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of this action; and

(j) For such further relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

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1	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL								
2	Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all counts and as to all issues.								
3	DATED: July 31, 2014 KAISER GORNICK LLP								
4	By: <u>/s/ Lawrence J. Gornick</u>								
5	By: <u>/s/ Lawrence J. Gornick</u> Lawrence J. Gornick Attorneys for Plaintiffs								
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