JAMES T. CAPRETZ (SB# 44442) CONFORMED COPY ORIGINAL FILED
Superior Court Of California
County Of Los Appelor DON K. LEDGARD (SB# 208350) **CAPRETZ & ASSOCIATES** 5000 Birch Street, Suite 2500 FEB 20 2014 Newport Beach, California 92660 Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clork-T-(949)724=3000; F-(949)757-2635 By: Amber Haves, Deputy jcapretz@capretz.com dledgard@capretz.com 5 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 9 BC536980 10 JOSEPH W. GILBERT, a single CASE NO.: individual; LINDA DOWNING, a single 11 individual; JOYCE M. McQUEEN, a single **COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES** 12 individual; WILLIAM K. STACY, a single AND individual; DOLORES L. WALTERS, a DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 13 single individual; DOROTHY J. WHITLOCK, a single individual; KATHY (1) Strict Liability 14 M. TOMBERLIN and STEVE (2) Negligence 15 TOMBERLIN, wife and husband; (3) Breach of Express Warranty (4) Breach of Implied Warranty KRISHRAM GOBERDHAN and DHANDAI GOBERDHAN, wife and (5) Fraud husband; and NICOLAS MARQUEZ and (6) Fraudulent Concealment 17 SANDRA MARQUEZ, husband and wife, (7) Loss of Consortium 18 Plaintiffs, 19 BY FAX vs. 20 ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS 21 LP; ASTRAZENECA, LP; MCKESSON CORPORATION, and DOES 1-50, 22 2.3 Defendants. 24 For their Complaint against the Defendants, Plaintiffs allege: 25 26 PARTIES AND JURISDICTION 27 Plaintiff JOSEPH W. GILBERT is and at all relevant times a citizen and resident of the 28 State of California. Plaintiff JOSEPH W. GILBERT brings this action for personal injuries COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff JOSEPH W. GILBERT was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.

- 2. Plaintiff LINDA DOWNING is and at all relevant times a citizen and resident of the State of Montana. Plaintiff LINDA DOWNING brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff LINDA DOWNING was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.
- 3. Plaintiff JOYCE M. McQUEEN is and at all relevant times a citizen and resident of the State of North Carolina. Plaintiff JOYCE M. McQUEEN brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff JOYCE M. McQUEEN was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.
- 4. Plaintiff WILLIAM K. STACY is and at all relevant times a citizen and resident of the State of Colorado. Plaintiff WILLIAM K. STACY brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff WILLIAM K. STACY was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.
- 5. Plaintiff DOLORES L. WALTERS is and at all relevant times a citizen and resident of the State of Florida. Plaintiff DOLORES L. WALTERS brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff DOLORES L. WALTERS was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.

- 6. Plaintiff DOROTHY J. WHITLOCK is and at all relevant times a citizen and resident of the State of Florida. Plaintiff DOROTHY J. WHITLOCK brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff DOROTHY J. WHITLOCK was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.
- 7. Plaintiffs KATHY M. TOMBERLIN and STEVE TOMBERLIN, wife and husband and at all relevant times citizens and residents of the State of North Carolina. Plaintiff KATHY M. TOMBERLIN brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff KATHY M. TOMBERLIN was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.
- 8. Plaintiffs KRISHRAM GOBERDHAN and DHANDAI GOBERDHAN, wife and husband and at all relevant times citizens and residents of the State of Florida. Plaintiff KRISHRAM GOBERDHAN brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff KRISHRAM GOBERDHAN was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.
- 9. Plaintiffs NICOLAS MARQUEZ and SANDRA MARQUEZ, husband and wife and at all relevant times citizens and residents of the State of California. Plaintiff NICOLAS MARQUEZ brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of CRESTOR® (rosuvastatin calcium), and as a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting CRESTOR®, Plaintiff NICOLAS MARQUEZ was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.

10. The Defendants are ASTRAZENECA LP, ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS LP, who is the general partner of AstraZeneca LP, ASTRAZENECA LP, who is the general partner of AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, and ASTRAZENECA PLC, (hereafter collectively referred to as "ASTRAZENECA") are corporations or business entities, domiciled in the State of Delaware, with their principal place of business in Wilmington, Delaware.

- 11. At all relevant times, Defendant ASTRAZENECA transacted business in the States of California, North Carolina, Florida, Colorado and Montana and derived substantial income from doing business in those states.
- 12. Defendant MCKESSON CORPORATION was and is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business at One Post Street, San Francisco, California 94104. MCKESSON CORPORATION touts itself as, among other things: (1) the largest pharmaceutical distributor in North America distributing one-third of the medications used daily in North America, (2) the nation's leading health care information technology company, and (3) a provider of "decision support" software to help physicians determine the best possible clinical diagnosis and treatment plans for patients.
- 13. At all relevant times, Defendant MCKESSON CORPORATION conducted regular and sustained business in California, North Carolina, Florida, Colorado and Montana by selling and distributing its products and services in California, North Carolina, Florida, Colorado and Montana and engaged in substantial commerce and business activities in all counties in California.
- 14. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, or otherwise, of Defendants

 Does 1-50, are unknown to Plaintiffs who therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious

 names. Plaintiffs believe and allege that each of the Defendants designated herein by fictitious

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names is in some manner legally responsible for the events and happenings herein referred to and proximately caused foreseeable damages to Plaintiffs as alleged herein.

- 15. All Defendants are authorized to do business in California, North Carolina, Florida, Colorado and Montana and derive substantial income from doing business in those states.
- 16. As used herein, "Defendants" includes all named Defendants as well as Does 1-50.
- 17. Upon information and belief, Defendants did act together to design, sell, advertise, manufacture and/or distribute CRESTOR®, with full knowledge of its dangerous and defective nature.
- 18. This court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants named herein because said Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts with the forum state upon which to predicate personal jurisdiction.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 19. This is a civil action brought on behalf of Plaintiffs regarding damages which were proximately caused by the ingestions of CRESTOR® by Plaintiffs. Those individuals are collectively referred to herein as "Plaintiff or "Plaintiffs" as the context indicates.
- 20. The State of California has a substantial interest in assuring that the acts of these Defendants who have been given the privilege of doing business in its borders act in conformity with all laws applicable to the acts as set forth in this Complaint.
- 21. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were in the business of designing, testing, manufacturing, labeling, advertising, marketing, testing, promoting, selling and distributing pharmaceuticals, including CRESTOR@, and other products for use by the mainstream public, including Plaintiffs.

- 22. CRESTOR® was designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed and sold to the Plaintiffs by one or more Defendants, and more specifically, upon information and belief, Defendant McKesson did distribute the CRESTOR® Plaintiffs ingested, which gives rise to the causes of action and the injuries sustained as a direct and proximate result of such ingestion.
- 23. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved CRESTOR® as a cholesterol lowering drug in August 2003. In 2010, the FDA approved CRESTOR® to be prescribed to "healthy" individuals, or those patients who do not have elevated cholesterol. Recent news has come to light that casts a shadow on the safety of using CRESTOR® and the early results of studies designed to come to a conclusion regarding the risks that result from using this pill are not encouraging. Generally, CRESTOR® has been linked to such serious side effects as cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarctions, heart muscle deterioration, sudden cardiac death, rhabdomyolysis (muscle deterioration), kidney damage, and diabetes.
- 24. Defendants did business in the State of California; made contracts to be performed in whole or in part in California and/or manufactured, tested, sold, offered for sale, supplied or placed in the stream of commerce, or in the course of business materially participated with others in so doing, CRESTOR®, which Defendants knew to be defective, unreasonably dangerous and hazardous, and which Defendants knew would be substantially certain to cause injury to persons within the State of California thereby negligently and intentionally causing injury to persons within California, and as described herein, committed and continues to commit tortious and other unlawful acts in the State of California.
- 25. Defendants sold or aided and abetted in the sale of CRESTOR® which was and is defective and unreasonably dangerous. At all pertinent times, Defendants knew, or should have known, that CRESTOR® was and is hazardous to human health.

26. Defendants, through its funding and control of certain studies concerning the effects of
CRESTOR® on human health, their control over trade publications, promoting, marketing
and/or through other agreements, understandings and joint undertakings and enterprise
conspired with, cooperated with and/or assisted in the wrongful suppression, active concealme
and/or misrepresentation of the true relationship between CRESTOR® and various diseases,
to the detriment of the public health, safety and welfare and thereby causing harm to the State.

- 27. Specifically, and in addition to the allegations above, Defendants knew of the hazards associated with CRESTOR®; affirmatively and actively concealed information which clearly demonstrated the dangers of CRESTOR® and affirmatively misled the public and prescribing physicians with regard to the material and clear risks of CRESTOR® with the intent that prescribing physicians would continue to prescribe CRESTOR®. Defendants well knew that prescribing physicians would not be in a position to know the true risks of CRESTOR® and Defendants knew that prescribing physicians would rely upon the misleading information that they promulgated.
- 28. At all pertinent times, Defendants purposefully and intentionally engaged in these activities, and continues to do so, knowing full well that when the general public, including Plaintiffs, use CRESTOR® as Defendants intended, that Plaintiffs would be substantially certain to suffer disease, injury and sickness.
- 29. The statements, representations and promotional schemes publicized by Defendants were deceptive, false, incomplete, misleading and untrue. Defendants knew, or should have known, that its statements, representations and advertisements were deceptive, false, incomplete, misleading and untrue at the time of making such statements. Defendants had an economic interest in making such statements. Neither the Plaintiffs nor the physicians who prescribed

CRESTOR® to them had knowledge of the falsity or untruth of Defendants' statements, representations and advertisements when prescriptions for CRESTOR® were written. Moreover, Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians had a right to rely on Defendants' statements, representations and advertisements. Each of the statements, representations and advertisements were material to the Plaintiffs' purchase of CRESTOR® in that the Plaintiffs would not have purchased CRESTOR® if Plaintiffs had known that Defendants' statements, representations and advertisements were deceptive, false, incomplete, misleading and untrue. These acts were designed to and did in fact allow Defendants to earn substantial income from the sale of CRESTOR®.

- 30. Plaintiffs had a right to rely upon the representations of Defendants and were directly and proximately injured by such reliance, all as described above.
- 31. Had Plaintiffs been adequately warned of the increased risk of injuries and life threatening side effects, he/she would have chosen to request other prescription medications and avoided CRESTOR's injuries and potential life threatening side effects.
- 32. Plaintiffs were prescribed CRESTOR® by physicians authorized to prescribe CRESTOR®, ingested CRESTOR® as prescribed, and as a result suffered damages and injury.
- Defendants negligently, recklessly and wantonly failed to warn Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' physicians and the general public, of the risks associated with taking CRESTOR®. Defendants failed to do so even after various studies, including their own, showed that there were problems concerning the risks of cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarctions, sudden cardiac death, rhabdomyolysis (muscle deterioration), kidney damage, and diabetes associated with CRESTOR®.

- 34. Defendants endeavored to deceive Plaintiffs, and the general public, by not disclosing the findings of the various studies, including its own that revealed problems concerning the dangers of CRESTOR®.
- 35. Further, Defendants did not provide warnings and instructions that would have put Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians, and the general public, on notice of the dangers and adverse effects caused by CRESTOR®.
- 36. Defendants designed, manufactured, distributed, sold and/or supplied CRESTOR® and placed CRESTOR® into the stream of commerce in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition, taking into consideration the utility of the drug and the risk to Plaintiffs and the general public.
- 37. CRESTOR® as designed, manufactured, distributed, sold and/or supplied by Defendants was defective as marketed due to inadequate warnings, instructions and/or labeling.
- 38. CRESTOR® as designed, manufactured, distributed, sold and/or supplied by Defendants was defective due to inadequate testing before and after Defendants' knowledge of the various studies, including their own, evidencing the rightful concerns over the risks of diabetes and diabetes-related injuries associated with CRESTOR®.
- 39. CRESTOR® has also been linked to such serious side effects as cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarctions, sudden cardiac death, rhabdomyolysis (muscle deterioration), kidney damage, and diabetes.
- 40. On February 28, 2012, the FDA announced safety changes in labeling for some cholesterol-lowering drugs, including CRESTOR®. Specifically on February 28, 2012, the FDA announced that the use of statins was associated with an increased risk of blood sugar levels and of being diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type II.

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The nature of the Plaintiffs' injuries and their relationship to CRESTOR® use were inherently undiscoverable; and, consequently, the discovery rule should be applied to toll the running of the statute of limitations until Plaintiffs knew or through the exercise of reasonable care and diligence should have known of the existence of their claims against Defendants.

Plaintiffs did not discover, and through the exercise of reasonable care and due diligence, could not have discovered, their injuries earlier.

- 42. Further, Plaintiffs did not have knowledge of facts that would lead a reasonable, prudent person to make inquiry to discover Defendants' tortious conduct. Under appropriate application of the discovery rule, Plaintiffs' suit was filed well within the applicable statutory limitations period.
- 43. Defendants are estopped from asserting a statute of limitations defense because they fraudulently concealed from Plaintiffs the nature of Plaintiffs' injuries and the connection between the injury and CRESTOR®.
- 44. Defendants have over promoted CRESTOR®, thus eliminating a defense of learned intermediary.
- 45. CRESTOR® fails to meet reasonable consumer expectations, thus eliminating the defense of learned intermediary.
- 46. Defendants failed to properly disclose to the FDA and the public, information necessary to allow an informed decision to be made with regard to the contents of the label and/or the approved uses of CRESTOR®.
- 47. For each Count hereinafter alleged and averred, the above and following Paragraphs should be considered realleged as if fully rewritten.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

[Strict Liability]

- 48. Defendants defectively designed and manufactured CRESTOR®, which was marketed to physicians and the general public, including Plaintiffs
- 49. Plaintiffs ingested CRESTOR® for the treatment and control of high cholesterol, which was the foreseeable and intended use of CRESTOR®.
- 50. CRESTOR® failed to perform as safely as an ordinary consumer would expect, as the use of CRESTOR® was associated with an increased risk of severe, physical injury, or death, resulting from rhabdomyolysis, diabetes, myocardial infarctions or renal failure.
- The design of CRESTOR® was defective in that the risks associated with using CRESTOR® outweighed any benefits of the design. Any benefits associated with the use of CRESTOR® were relatively minor and could have been obtained by the use of other, alternative treatments and products that could equally or more effectively reach similar results.
- 52. The defect in design existed when the product left Defendants' possession.
- 53. At the time CRESTOR® left the control of Defendants, Defendants knew or should have known of the risks associated with ingesting CRESTOR®.
- 54. At all times material hereto, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs the warnings or instructions a manufacturer exercising reasonable care would have provided concerning the risk which ultimately caused Plaintiffs' injury.
- 55. At all times material hereto, Defendants failed to provide post-marketing warnings or instructions to Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' physicians sufficient to convey the true risks associated with the use of CRESTOR®.

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 56. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs were injured as described above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants in such an amount of compensatory and punitive damages as a jury deems reasonable, plus costs.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

[Negligence]

- 57. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.
- 58. Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in designing, developing, testing, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, marketing, advertising, selling and/or distributing CRESTOR®.
- 59. Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in designing, developing, testing, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, marketing, advertising, selling, and/or distributing of CRESTOR®.
- 60. Defendants knew or should have known that CRESTOR® created an unreasonable risk of bodily harm.
- onsumers, including Plaintiffs, when there were safer alternative methods of treatment.
- 62. Defendants knew or should have known that consumers such as Plaintiffs would suffer injury or death as a result of Defendants' failure to exercise ordinary care as described above.
- 63. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence and wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs were injured as described above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants in such an amount of compensatory and punitive damages as a jury deems reasonable, plus costs.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

[Breach of Express Warranty]

- 64. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.
- 65. Before Plaintiffs were first prescribed CRESTOR® and during the period in which he/she used CRESTOR®, Defendants expressly warranted that CRESTOR® was safe.
- 66. CRESTOR® did not conform to these express representations because CRESTOR® was not safe and had an increased risk of serious side effects, including rhabdomyolosis, myocardial infarctions, renal failure, and diabetes, whether taken individually or in conjunction with other therapies.
- 67. As a direct and proximate result of this wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs were injured as described above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants in such an amount of compensatory and punitive damages as a jury deems reasonable, plus costs.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Breach of Implied Warranty]

- 68. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.
- 69. At the time Defendants packaged, labeled, promoted, marketed, advertised, sold, and/or distributed CRESTOR® for use by Plaintiff, they knew of the use for which CRESTOR® was intended and impliedly warranted the product to be of merchantable quality and safe and fit for such use.

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- 70. Plaintiffs reasonably relied upon the skill and judgment of Defendants as to whether CRESTOR® was of merchantable quality and safe and fit for its intended use.
- 71. Contrary to such implied warranty, CRESTOR® was not of merchantable quality or safe or fit for its intended use, because the product was and is unreasonably dangerous and unfit for the ordinary purpose for which it was used as described above.
- 72. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs were injured as described above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants in such an amount of compensatory and punitive damages as a jury deems reasonable, plus costs.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Fraud]

- 73. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.
- 74. Before Plaintiffs were prescribed CRESTOR® and during the period in which he/she took CRESTOR®, Defendants made false representations regarding the safety and efficacy of CRESTOR®. Defendants knew that its representations regarding the safety of CRESTOR® were false.
- 75. Defendants' representations regarding the safety and efficacy of CRESTOR® were made with the intent of misleading Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians in relying upon those representations, and Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians were justified in relying, and did in fact rely, upon such misrepresentations.
- 76. Defendants' misrepresentations regarding the safety and efficacy of CRESTOR® were material. Plaintiffs would not have ingested CRESTOR® for treatment and control of high cholesterol had he/she been made aware of the true risks associated with using CRESTOR®,

including but not limited to rhabdomyolysis, myocardial infarctions, renal failure, diabetes, and death.

77. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' misrepresentations, Plaintiffs were injured as described above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants in such an amount of compensatory and punitive damages as a jury deems reasonable, plus costs.

SIXTH CAUSE OFACTION

[Fraudulent Concealment]

- 78. Plaintiffs reallege all allegations of the Complaint as if set out here in full.
- 79. Before Plaintiffs were prescribed CRESTOR® and during the period in which he/she took CRESTOR®, Defendants concealed material facts regarding the safety and efficacy of CRESTOR®, more specifically, that CRESTOR® caused rhabdomyolysis, myocardial infarctions, renal failure, diabetes, and death. Defendant had a duty to disclose this information to prescribing physicians and the general public, including Plaintiffs.
- 80. Defendants' concealment of material information regarding CRESTOR® was done with the intent to mislead Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians, and Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians were justified in reliance on Defendants' concealment.
- 81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' concealment of material facts, Plaintiffs were injured as described above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants in such an amount of compensatory and punitive damages as a jury deems reasonable, plus costs.

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SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Loss of Consortium]

- 82. Plaintiffs reallege each and every allegation of this Complaint in each of the foregoing paragraphs inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth herein.
- 83. Plaintiffs' spouses are entitled to the comfort, enjoyment, society and services of their spouses.
- 84. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs spouses were deprived of the comfort and enjoyment of the services and society, and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic loss, and have otherwise been emotionally and economically injured. Plaintiffs' injuries and damages are permanent and will continue into the future. Plaintiffs seek actual and punitive damages from the Defendants as alleged herein.
- 85. For the reasons set forth herein, Plaintiffs' spouses will continue to suffer the loss of loved one's support, companionship, services, society, love and affection.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants in such an amount of compensatory and punitive damages as a jury deems reasonable, plus costs.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against the Defendants as follows:

- 1. For general (non-economic) damages according to proof at the time of trial;
- 2. For special (economic) damages according to proof at the time of trial;
- 3. For prejudgment interest as permitted by law;
- 4. For cost of suit incurred herein as permitted by law;

For such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper. 5. Dated: February 20, 2014 Respectfully submitted, **CAPRETZ & ASSOCIATES** Don K. Ledgard 5000 Birch Street, Suite 2500 Newport Beach, CA 92660 Tel: (949) 724-3000 / Fax: (949) 209-2090 jcapretz@capretz.com dledgard@capretz.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs -17-

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable. Dated: February 20, 2014 Respectfully submitted, **CAPRETZ & ASSOCIATES** By James T. Capretz Don K. Ledgard 5000 Birch Street, Suite 2500 Newport Beach, CA 92660 Tel: (949) 724-3000 / Fax: (949) 209-2090 jcapretz@capretz.com dledgard@capretz.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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JOSEPH W. GILBERT single individual; JOY	T, a single individual; LINDA DOW CE M. McQUEEN, a single individu	NING, a al; (con't)				
NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the Information below. You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons end legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone cell will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more Information at the California Courts. Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/self/help), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee welver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your weges, money, and propert may be taken without further warning from the court. There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney if you do not know an attorney you may be taken with a call an attorney if you do not know an attorney you may be legisharter an under to call an attorney if you do not know an attorne						
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below.	NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the Information below. You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy						
served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call-will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courlinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waivar form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court. There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit groups are counted to these onoprofit groups at the California tegal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcelifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courlinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. JAVISOI Lo han demendedo. Si no responde dentro de 30 dlas, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación. Tiene 30 DIAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito tiene que estar an formatio legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayude de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de layes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no							
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DATE: (Fecha)	CALENGE ER ED LOS ANGLES CONTINUES	Cierk, by (Secretario)	4	, Deputy (Adjunto)			
	mmons, use Proof of Service of Sum sta citatión use el formulario Proof of NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERV	Service of Summons, (F	POS-010)).				
FEB 2 0 2014	as an individual defendar as the person sued unde	nt.	specify);				
EFH SA TOW	3. on behalf of (specify):						
		rporation) funct corporation) sociation or partnership)	CCP 416.60 (minor) CCP 416.70 (conserv CCP 416.90 (authoriz	·			
	4 by personal delivery on (c	date):					

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California SUM-100 [Rev. July 1, 2009]