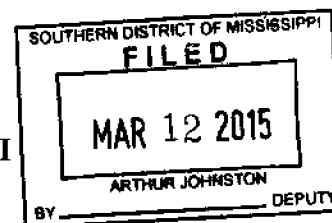


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
SOUTHERN DIVISION



MARCUS H. TANNER

PLAINTIFF

VERSUS

CIVIL ACTION NO.: 1:15cv75 HSO-JCG

PFIZER, INC.

DEFENDANT

COMPLAINT

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, MARCUS H. TANNER, by and through the undersigned attorneys, and files this his Complaint for injuries and damages caused by the Defendant as alleged herein.

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. This is an action for personal injuries and damages suffered by Plaintiff Marcus H. Tanner ("Plaintiff") as a direct and proximate result of Defendant Pfizer, Inc.'s ("Pfizer") negligent and wrongful conduct in connection with the design, development, manufacture, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distribution, labeling, and/or sale of sildenafil citrate tablets sold under the brand name Viagra® ("Viagra").

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff is an adult resident of Jackson County, Mississippi.
3. Defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware. Defendant maintains its principal place of business at 235 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017.

4. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant engaged in interstate commerce, including commerce within this judicial district, in the advertisement, promotion, distribution, and sale of Viagra.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, as there is complete diversity of citizenship between parties and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is registered to do business in Mississippi with the Mississippi Secretary of State and otherwise maintains significant contacts with this judicial district by virtue of conducting business within the district.

7. Venue is proper within this district and division pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, as Plaintiff resides in this district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred. Furthermore, Defendant marketed, advertised, and distributed Viagra in this judicial district, thereby receiving substantial financial benefit and profits from the dangerous product in this district.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Viagra's Mechanism of Action

8. On March 27, 1998, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved a new drug application from Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Production Corporation Limited for the manufacture and sale of sildenafil citrate.

9. Sildenafil citrate, sold under the brand name Viagra, is an oral tablet prescribed to men for the medical treatment of erectile dysfunction.

10. Erectile dysfunction is the medical designation for a condition in which a man cannot achieve or maintain an erection sufficient for satisfactory sexual activity. Since achieving and/or maintaining an erection involves the brain, nerves, hormones, and blood vessels, any condition that interferes with any of these functional areas of the body may be causally related to an individual's erectile dysfunction. These problems become more common with age, but erectile dysfunction can affect a man at any age.

11. Viagra treats erectile dysfunction by inhibiting the secretion of phosphodiesterase type 5 ("PDE5"), an enzyme responsible for the degradation of cyclic guanosine monophosphate ("cGMP"). When the cGMP is not degraded by the PDE5, smooth muscles in the corpus cavernosum relax; this, in turn, permits an inflow of blood to the corpus cavernosum, creating an erection.

12. The National Institutes of Health estimate that erectile dysfunction affects as many as thirty million men in the United States.¹

Pfizer's Marketing Campaign for Viagra

13. Since Viagra's FDA approval in 1998, Pfizer has engaged in a continuous, expensive and aggressive advertising campaign to market Viagra to men worldwide as a symbol of regaining and enhancing one's virility.

14. Viagra has engaged in increasingly aggressive marketing techniques and strategies to promote the use of Viagra in the face of increasing pharmaceutical competition. By means of

¹ NIH Consensus Development Panel on Impotence (July 7, 1993).

demonstration, a 2004 article in *The Chicago Tribune* cited industry reports stating that Viagra spent “tens of millions of dollars each month on direct-to-consumer advertising [].”²

15. Pfizer has also been criticized by regulators, physicians and consumer groups for its attempts to target younger men in their advertising. Doctors and federal regulators stated that “such ads sen[t] a confusing message to patients who might really benefit from the drug.”³

16. In its 2013 Annual Report, Pfizer states that it accumulated revenue exceeding \$1,800,000,000 from worldwide sales of Viagra. This statistic is particularly significant in light of the fact that Pfizer lost exclusivity of Viagra throughout Europe in 2013, which in itself led to a drop in profits from the previous calendar year.

17. Viagra holds approximately 45% of the U.S. market share for erectile dysfunction medications.⁴

18. Pfizer estimates that Viagra has been prescribed to more than 35 million men worldwide.⁵ In 2012 alone, physicians wrote approximately eight million prescriptions for Viagra.⁶

Viagra’s Link to Melanoma

19. Unbeknownst to most Viagra users, and not mentioned in the slew of advertising proliferated by Pfizer, recent studies have shown that the cellular activity providing the

² Bruce Japsen, *Viagra’s 2 Rivals Grab Market Share In A Year*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Sept. 23, 2004, available at http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2004-09-23/business/0409230283_1_v Viagra-erectile-levitra.

³ Bruce Japsen, *Toned-Down Advertising Credited for Viagra Gains*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Feb. 8, 2007, available at http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2007-02-08/business/0702080063_1_v Viagra-erectile-pfizer-spokesman.

⁴ Jacque Wilson, *Viagra: The Little Blue Pill That Could*, CNN, Mar. 27, 2013, available at: <http://www.cnn.com/2013/03/27/health/viagra-anniversary-timeline/index.html>.

⁵ Hilary Stout, *Viagra: The Thrill That Was*, N.Y. TIMES, June 5, 2011, available at: <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B06E3DF173FF936A35755C0A9679D8B63>.

⁶ Wilson, *supra* note 4.

mechanism of action for Viagra may also be associated with the development and/or exacerbation of melanoma.

20. The American Cancer Society states that melanoma is “the most serious type of skin cancer.”⁷

21. According to the National Cancer Institute, part of the National Institutes of Health, melanoma is more likely than other skin cancers to spread to other parts of the body, thereby causing further tissue damage and complicating the potential for effective treatment and eradication of the cancerous cells.⁸

22. Several studies have linked the mechanism of action for Viagra to cell mutation cultivating melanomagenesis, or the creation of melanocytes which develop into melanoma.

23. A study published in 2011 found that treatment with Viagra can promote melanoma cell invasion.⁹ Specifically, by inhibiting PDE5, Viagra mimics an effect of gene activation and therefore may potentially function as a trigger for the creation of melanoma cells.

24. A 2012 study published in the Journal of Cell Biochemistry also found that PDE5 inhibitors were shown to promote melanin synthesis,¹⁰ which may exacerbate melanoma development.¹¹

25. On April 7, 2014, an original study (“the JAMA study”) was published on the website for the *Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine* which, in light of the

⁷ American Cancer Society, *Skin Cancer Facts*, last revised March 19, 2014, available at: <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/sunanduvexposure/skin-cancer-facts>.

⁸ National Cancer Institute, *Types of Skin Cancer*, last updated Jan. 11, 2011, available at: <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/skin/page4>.

⁹ I. Aozarena, et al., *Oncogenic BRAF Induces Melanoma Cell Invasion by Downregulating The cGMP-Specific Phosphodiesterase PDE5A*, 19 CANCER CELL 45 (2011).

¹⁰ X Zhang, et al., *PDE5 Inhibitor Promotes Melanin Synthesis Through the PKG Pathway in B16 Melanoma Cells*, 113 J. CELL BIOCHEM. 2738 (2012).

¹¹ F.P. Noonan, et al., *Melanoma Induction by Ultraviolet A But Not Ultraviolet B Radiation Requires Melanin Pigment*, 3 NATURE COMMUNICATIONS 884 (2012).

previous studies, sought to examine the direct relationship between sildenafil use and melanoma development in men in the United States.¹² The JAMA study was published in the journal's June 2014 edition.

26. Among 25,848 participants, the JAMA study reported that recent sildenafil users at baseline had a significantly elevated risk of invasive melanoma, with a "hazard ratio" of 1.84; in other words, the study participants who had recently used sildenafil exhibited an 84% increase in risk of developing or encouraging invasive melanoma.¹³

27. Despite these significant findings, Pfizer has made no efforts in its ubiquitous Viagra advertisements to warn users about the potential risk of developing melanoma that has been scientifically linked to its drug.

28. At all times relevant to this lawsuit, Pfizer engaged in the business of researching, 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 Viagra for use among the general public.

29. For the duration of these efforts, Pfizer directed its advertising efforts to consumers located across the nation, including consumers in the state of Mississippi.

30. At all times mentioned in this Complaint, Pfizer's officers and directors participated in, authorized, and directed the production and aggressive promotion of Viagra when they knew, or with the exercise of reasonable care should have known, of the risk of developing melanoma associated with Viagra use. In doing so, these officers and directors actively participated in the tortious conduct which resulted in the injuries suffered by many Viagra users, including Plaintiff.

¹² Wen-Qing Li, Abrar A. Qureshi, Kathleen C. Robinson, & Jiali Han, *Sildenafil Use and Increased Risk of Incident Melanoma in U.S. Men: A Prospective Cohort Study*, 174 JAMA INTERNAL MEDICINE 964 (2014).

¹³ *Id.*

31. Pfizer purposefully downplayed, understated and outright ignored the melanoma-related health hazards and risks associated with using Viagra. Pfizer also deceived potential Viagra users by relaying positive information through the press, including testimonials from retired, popular U.S. politicians, while downplaying known adverse and serious health effects.

32. Pfizer concealed material information related to melanoma development from potential Viagra users.

33. In particular, in the warnings the company includes in its commercials, online and print advertisements, Pfizer fails to mention any potential risk for melanoma development and/or exacerbation associated with Viagra use.

34. As a result of Pfizer's advertising and marketing, and representations about its product, men in the United States pervasively seek out prescriptions for Viagra. If Plaintiff in this action had known the risks and dangers associated with taking Viagra, Plaintiff would have elected not to take Viagra and, consequently, would not have been subject to its serious side effects.

Plaintiff's Use of Viagra and Melanoma Diagnosis

35. Plaintiff began using Viagra in approximately 2009 when his physician prescribed the drug to treat Plaintiff's erectile dysfunction.

36. Plaintiff continued to take 100mg doses of Viagra on a regular basis until approximately 2013.

37. Plaintiff was diagnosed with melanoma in 2011.

38. In 2011, Plaintiff sought treatment for his melanoma from Dr. Erik Torp, who surgically removed the cancerous spots on Plaintiff's skin.

39. Since first being diagnosed with melanoma, Plaintiff has had to remain vigilant in monitoring his skin for lesions; such vigilance has led him to discover recently that he has developed additional lesions that require medical attention.

40. Had Pfizer properly disclosed the melanoma-related risks associated with Viagra, Plaintiff would have avoided the risk of developing melanoma by not using Viagra at all; severely limiting the dosage and length of its use; and/or more closely monitoring the degree to which the Viagra was adversely affecting his health.

41. As a direct, proximate, and legal result of Pfizer's negligence and wrongful conduct, and the unreasonably dangerous and defective characteristics of the drug Viagra, Plaintiff suffered severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries. His physical injuries have included melanoma as well as the numerous biopsies necessitated by his skin cancer diagnosis. Plaintiff has endured not only physical pain and suffering but also economic loss, including significant expenses for medical care and treatment. Because of the nature of his diagnosis, he will certainly continue to incur such medical expenses in the future. As a result of these damages, Plaintiff seeks actual and punitive damages from Pfizer.

CAUSES OF ACTION

Count One

Defective Product Design under the Mississippi Product Liability Act (MISS. CODE ANN. § 11-1-63(a)(i)(3))

42. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

43. Pfizer designed, tested, manufactured, marketed, promoted, packaged, labeled, and distributed Viagra into the stream of interstate commerce.

44. Viagra was defective when it left Pfizer's control, insofar as the drug presented foreseeable risks that exceeded the benefits provided by the product.

45. Specifically, the ingestion of Viagra significantly increases the user's risk of developing melanoma and/or exacerbating cancer-related conditions already present in the user's cellular composition.

46. Plaintiff used Viagra in substantially the same condition it was in when it left the control of Pfizer. If any changes or modifications were made to the product after it left the custody and control of Pfizer, such changes or modifications were foreseeable by Pfizer.

47. When the Viagra manufactured, marketed, promoted and distributed by Pfizer left Pfizer's custody and control, the foreseeable risks associated with use of the product – particularly with regard to the significant risk of developing melanoma therefrom – far exceeded the benefits associated with the product's use.

48. The melanoma-related risks associated with Viagra rendered Viagra unreasonably dangerous, or far more dangerous than a reasonably prudent consumer or healthcare provider would expect when such a product was used in an intended and/or foreseeable manner.

49. The nature and magnitude of the risk of harm associated with the design of Viagra, particularly the risk of developing and/or exacerbating the spread of cancerous cells in the product's user, is significant in light of the drug's intended and reasonably foreseeable use.

50. The intended or actual utility of Viagra is not of such benefit to justify the significant risk of developing and/or exacerbating the development of melanoma which is associated with the drug's use.

51. In developing, marketing, and selling Viagra, it was both technically and economically feasible for Pfizer to develop an alternative design which would either eliminate or substantially reduce the significant risk of developing melanoma presented by the drug's current design.

52. It was both technologically and economically feasible for Viagra to develop an alternative product which was safer in light of its intended or reasonably foreseeable use.

53. It is highly unlikely that Viagra users like Plaintiff would be aware of the risks associated with Viagra through warnings, general knowledge or other sources of information provided to them by Pfizer, but Pfizer knew or should have known of the melanoma-related risks associated with Viagra which were present even when the drug was used as instructed.

54. Viagra was not merchantable and/or reasonably suited for its intended use.

55. By placing Viagra into the stream of interstate commerce, Pfizer acted with wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of its users, including Plaintiff.

56. Viagra's condition at the time of its sale was the proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries.

57. The unreasonably dangerous nature of Viagra caused serious harm to Plaintiff.

58. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of Pfizer, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss. Further, he will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

Count Two

Defective/Inadequate Product Warnings under the Mississippi Product Liability Act (MISS. CODE ANN. § 11-1-63(a)(i)(2))

59. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

60. Pfizer designed, tested, manufactured, marketed, promoted, packaged, labeled, and distributed Viagra into the stream of interstate commerce.

61. Viagra was defective when it left Pfizer's control, insofar as the drug presented foreseeable risks that exceeded the benefits provided by the product.

62. Specifically, the ingestion of Viagra significantly increases the user's risk of developing melanoma and/or exacerbating cancer-related conditions already present in the user's cellular composition.

63. Plaintiff used Viagra in substantially the same condition it was in when it left the control of Pfizer. If any changes or modifications were made to the product after it left the custody and control of Pfizer, such changes or modifications were foreseeable by Pfizer.

64. Pfizer had a duty to warn Plaintiff and his healthcare providers of the risk of developing and/or exacerbating the spread of cancerous melanoma cells associated with Viagra.

65. Pfizer knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, about the risk of developing and/or exacerbating the spread of cancerous melanoma cells associated with the use of Viagra.

66. When the Viagra manufactured and sold by Pfizer left Pfizer's custody and control, it was in an unreasonably dangerous and/or unsafe condition because it was not accompanied by accurate or clear warnings; specifically, the drug was not accompanied by warnings that disclosed the risk of developing and/or exacerbating the spread of cancerous melanoma cells associated with the drug's use.

67. Pfizer failed to provide warnings or instructions regarding the cancer risks presented by using its product that a manufacturer exercising reasonable care would have provided, considering the likelihood that its product would cause these injuries.

68. Pfizer failed to update warnings based on information received from product surveillance and scientific studies after Viagra was first approved by the FDA and marketed, sold and used in

the United States; warnings which a manufacturer exercising reasonable care would have provided.

69. Pfizer had a continuing duty to warn Plaintiff and his healthcare providers of the cancer-related dangers associated with its product.

70. The Viagra manufactured and/or supplied by Pfizer was defective due to inadequate warnings or instructions because Pfizer knew or should have known that (a) the product created significant risks of serious bodily harm to consumers such as Plaintiff, and that (b) consumers like Plaintiff would rely upon the warnings or instructions provided by Pfizer in choosing to take Viagra. Despite this knowledge, Pfizer nevertheless chose to disseminate Viagra without adequate warnings or instructions.

71. The Viagra manufactured and/or supplied by Pfizer was defective due to inadequate post-marketing warnings or instructions because, after Pfizer knew or should have known of the risk of serious bodily harm posed by the use of Viagra, Pfizer failed to provide an adequate warning to consumers and/or their healthcare providers of the product, despite knowing that using Viagra could directly lead to serious injury.

72. Pfizer, as the manufacturer and distributor of Viagra, is held to the same level of knowledge as an expert in the field.

73. Plaintiff, individually and through his healthcare providers, reasonably relied upon the skill, superior knowledge and judgment of Pfizer to determine the warnings and instructions which were appropriate for public dissemination.

74. Had Plaintiff or his healthcare providers received adequate warnings regarding the risks associated with the use of Viagra, Plaintiff would not have used the drug.

75. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers could not have, by the exercise of reasonable care, discovered the defects which accompanied Viagra use or perceived the danger of such defects, because those risks were not open or obvious.

76. In reliance upon the representations made by Pfizer, Plaintiff used Viagra for its approved purpose and in a manner intended and reasonably foreseeable by Pfizer.

77. The lack of adequate warnings rendered Viagra unreasonably dangerous to its intended users, including Plaintiff.

78. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of Pfizer's wrongful acts and/or omissions, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss. Further, he will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

Count Three

Breach of Implied Warranty under Mississippi Common Law Or, Alternatively, the Mississippi Product Liability Act

79. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

80. Pfizer designed, tested, manufactured, marketed, promoted, packaged, labeled, and distributed Viagra into the stream of interstate commerce.

81. Viagra was defective when it left Pfizer's control, insofar as the drug presented foreseeable risks that exceeded the benefits provided by the product.

82. Specifically, the ingestion of Viagra significantly increases the user's risk of developing melanoma and/or exacerbating cancer-related conditions already present in the user's cellular composition.

83. Plaintiff used Viagra in substantially the same condition it was in when it left the control of Pfizer. If any changes or modifications were made to the product after it left the custody and control of Pfizer, such changes or modifications were foreseeable by Pfizer.

84. Prior to the time that Plaintiff used Viagra, Pfizer implicitly warranted to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers that Viagra was of merchantable quality, safe to use, and fit for the use for which it was intended.

85. Plaintiff was and is unskilled in the research, design and manufacture of erectile dysfunction medications, and therefore reasonably relied entirely on the skill, judgment and implied warranty of Pfizer in deciding to use Viagra.

86. Viagra was neither safe for its intended use nor of merchantable quality, as had been implicitly warranted by Pfizer, in that Viagra has dangerous propensities when used as intended and will cause severe injuries to users.

87. Despite Pfizer's implicit warranties to the contrary, Viagra's dangerous propensities rendered the drug unreasonably dangerous to users, including Plaintiff.

88. As a direct and proximate result of the breach of warranty committed by Pfizer, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss. He will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

Count Four

Breach of Express Warranty under the Mississippi Product Liability Act (MISS. CODE ANN. § 11-1-63(a)(i)(4))

89. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

90. Pfizer designed, tested, manufactured, marketed, promoted, packaged, labeled, and distributed Viagra into the stream of interstate commerce.

91. Viagra was defective when it left Pfizer's control, insofar as the drug presented foreseeable risks that exceeded the benefits provided by the product.

92. Specifically, the ingestion of Viagra significantly increases the user's risk of developing melanoma and/or exacerbating cancer-related conditions already present in the user's cellular composition.

93. Plaintiff used Viagra in substantially the same condition it was in when it left the control of Pfizer. If any changes or modifications were made to the product after it left the custody and control of Pfizer, such changes or modifications were foreseeable by Pfizer.

94. At all times relevant hereto, Pfizer expressly represented and warranted to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers, by and through statements made by Pfizer or their 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 Viagra is safe, effective, and proper for its intended use.

95. The warranties expressly made by Pfizer through its marketing and labeling were false in that Viagra is unsafe and unfit for its intended use.

96. Plaintiff relied on the skill, judgment, representations, and express warranties of Pfizer in deciding to purchase and use Viagra.

97. The falsity of Pfizer's express warranties regarding the safety and fitness of Viagra rendered the drug unreasonably dangerous to its users, including Plaintiff, as said users were reliant upon the skill, judgment, representations, and express warranties of Pfizer in deciding to purchase Viagra.

98. As a direct and proximate result of the breach of express warranty by Pfizer, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss. He will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

Count Five

**Negligence under Mississippi Common Law or, Alternatively,
the Mississippi Product Liability Act**

99. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

100. At all times relevant hereto, Pfizer 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 associated with the use of Viagra.

101. At all times relevant hereto, Pfizer manufactured, designed, formulated, distributed, compounded, produced, processed, assembled, inspected, distributed, marketed, labeled, packaged, prepared for use and sold Viagra while disregarding the fact that the foreseeable harm presented by the drug greatly outweighed the benefits it provided to users like Plaintiff.

102. At all times relevant hereto, Pfizer failed to adequately test for and warn of the risks and dangers associated with the use of Viagra.

103. Despite the fact that Pfizer knew or should have known that Viagra caused unreasonably dangerous side effects, Pfizer continued to aggressively market Viagra to consumers, including Plaintiff, when there were safer alternative methods of treating erectile dysfunction than taking Viagra.

104. Pfizer knew or should have known that consumers such as Plaintiff would foreseeably suffer injury as a result of the company's failure to exercise ordinary care while developing, marketing, and/or selling Viagra.

105. Pfizer's negligence directly and proximately caused the injuries, harm, damages, and economic loss which Plaintiff has and will continue to suffer as described herein.

Count Six

Fraud

106. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

107. At all times relevant hereto, Pfizer conducted a sales and marketing campaign to promote the sale of Viagra and willfully deceive Plaintiff, Plaintiff's healthcare providers, and the general public as to the benefits, health risks, and consequences of using Viagra.

108. While conducting its sales and marketing campaign, Pfizer knew that Viagra is neither safe nor fit for human consumption; that using Viagra is hazardous to health; and that Viagra has a propensity to cause serious injuries, such as those suffered by Plaintiff.

109. From the time the company first marketed and distributed Viagra until the present, Pfizer willfully deceived Plaintiff by concealing from him, his healthcare providers, and the general public the hidden risks and dangers concerning the use of Viagra.

110. Pfizer intentionally concealed and suppressed the facts concerning Viagra's melanoma-related risks with the intent to continue and/or increase the sales of Viagra while at the same time defrauding potential consumers, as Pfizer knew that healthcare providers would not prescribe Viagra, and consumers like Plaintiff would not use Viagra, if they were aware of the dangers posed by using Viagra.

111. Plaintiff did not know of the hidden dangers of Viagra, and had a right to rely, and did so rely, upon Pfizer's statements and information about Viagra which did not inform him of the melanoma-related risks.

112. As a direct and proximate result of Pfizer's fraudulent and deceitful conduct, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss. He will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

Count Seven

Fraudulent Misrepresentation

113. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

114. From the time the company first marketed and distributed Viagra until the present, Pfizer willfully deceived Plaintiff by concealing from him, his healthcare providers, and the general public the facts concerning Viagra's hidden risks and dangers.

115. At all times relevant hereto, Pfizer conducted a sales and marketing campaign to promote the sale of Viagra and, in doing so, willfully deceived Plaintiff, Plaintiff's healthcare providers and the general public as to the benefits, health risks and consequences of using Viagra.

116. At all points during its sales and marketing campaign, Pfizer knew that Viagra was and is not safe for human consumption; was and is hazardous to a user's health; and showed and shows a propensity to cause serious injury to a user.

117. Pfizer had the duty to disclose the facts concerning the melanoma-related risks and dangers posed by ingestion of Viagra.

118. Pfizer intentionally concealed and suppressed the facts evidencing Viagra's melanoma-related risks with the intent to continue and/or increase the sales of Viagra while at the same time

defrauding potential customers, as Pfizer knew that healthcare providers would not prescribe Viagra, and consumers like Plaintiff would not use Viagra, if they were aware of the dangers posed by using Viagra.

119. Plaintiff did not know of the hidden dangers of Viagra, and had a right to rely, and did so rely, upon Pfizer's statements and information about Viagra which did not inform him of the melanoma-related risks.

120. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing fraudulent misrepresentations made by Pfizer, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss; further, he will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

Count Eight

**Negligent Misrepresentation under Mississippi Common Law
or, Alternatively, the Mississippi Product Liability Act**

121. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

122. From the time the company first marketed and distributed Viagra until the present, Pfizer made representations to Plaintiff, Plaintiff's healthcare providers, and the general public that Viagra was safe and fit for human consumption.

123. Pfizer made representations regarding the safety of consuming Viagra without any reasonable ground for believing such representations to be true.

124. Representations concerning Viagra's safety and fitness for human consumption were made directly by Pfizer or its sales representatives and other authorized agents, and in publications and other written materials directed to physicians, medical patients and the public, with the intention of promotion of prescribing, purchasing and using of Viagra.

125. The representations by Pfizer were false, in that Viagra is not safe or fit for human consumption; using Viagra is hazardous to health; and Viagra has a propensity to cause serious injuries, including those suffered by Plaintiff, to its users.

126. Plaintiff relied on the misrepresentations made by Pfizer in purchasing and using Viagra.

127. Plaintiff's reliance on Pfizer's misrepresentations was justified because such misrepresentations were made by entities that were in a position to know of and disclose any potentially harmful information concerning the use of Viagra.

128. If Plaintiff had known of the information concealed by Pfizer regarding the melanoma-related risks posed by Viagra, Plaintiff would not have purchased and subsequently used Viagra.

129. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing negligent misrepresentations by Defendants, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss; further, he will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

Count Nine

Fraudulent Concealment

130. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

131. Pfizer fraudulently withheld and concealed information about the substantial risks of using Viagra by representing through Viagra's labeling, advertising, marketing materials, detail persons, sales representatives, seminar presentations, publications, notice letters, and regulatory submissions that Viagra was safe.

132. Pfizer fraudulently concealed information which demonstrated that Viagra was not safer than other erectile dysfunction treatments available on the market, and instead represented that Viagra was safer than other alternative medications.

133. Pfizer had access to material facts and information concerning the unreasonable risk of developing and/or exacerbating the spread of cancerous cells posed by using Viagra.

134. The concealment of information by Pfizer about the risks posed by Viagra use was intentional and conducted with awareness that the company's actual representations were false.

135. Pfizer's concealment of the risks associated with using Viagra and dissemination of untrue information to the contrary was conducted with the intent that healthcare providers would prescribe, and patients would subsequently purchase and use, Viagra.

136. Plaintiff and his healthcare providers relied upon Pfizer's misrepresentations and were unaware of the substantial risk of Viagra which Pfizer concealed from the public.

137. In relying on Pfizer's misrepresentations, and unaware of Pfizer's concealment of information regarding the risk posed by Viagra, Plaintiff purchased and used Viagra.

138. Plaintiff would not have purchased or used Viagra if he had been aware of the fact of Pfizer's concealment of harmful information and/or dissemination of misrepresentations that Viagra was safe and fit for human consumption.

139. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing fraudulent concealment by Pfizer, Plaintiff suffered serious injury, harm, damages, and economic and non-economic loss, and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES ALLEGATIONS

140. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference all of the above allegations, and further avers as follows:

141. At all times relevant hereto, Pfizer exercised total control over the design, testing, manufacturing, packaging, and labeling of Viagra.

142. Prior to the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of Viagra, Pfizer knew that said medication was in a defective condition as previously described herein, and knew that those who were prescribed the medication would experience and had already experienced severe physical, mental, and emotional injuries.

143. Pfizer, through their officers, directors, managers, and agents, knew that Viagra presented a substantial and unreasonable risk of harm to the public, including Plaintiff, and, as such, Pfizer unreasonably subjected consumers of said drugs to risk of injury or death from using Viagra.

144. Pfizer and its agents, officers, and directors intentionally proceeded with the manufacturing, sale, and distribution and marketing of Viagra knowing these actions would expose persons to serious danger in order to advance the company's market share and profits.

145. The acts, conduct, and omissions of Pfizer, as alleged throughout this Complaint, constituted a willful, wanton, and reckless disregard for the safety of its consumers, including Plaintiff.

146. Pfizer's unconscionable conduct warrants an award of exemplary and punitive damages against the company.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff, MARCUS H. TANNER, files this his Complaint and prays for relief and judgment against Pfizer as follows:

- (a) General damages with respect to each cause of action in a sum in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court;
- (b) Past, present, and future medical, incidental, and hospital expenses according to proof;
- (c) Pain, suffering, and mental anguish;

- (d) Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law;
- (e) Consequential damages in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court;
- (f) Punitive damages in an amount in excess of any jurisdictional minimum of this Court and in an amount sufficient to impress upon Pfizer the seriousness of their conduct and to deter similar conduct in the future;
- (g) Full refund of all purchase costs Plaintiff paid for Viagra;
- (h) Attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of this action; and
- (i) Such further relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL


Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all counts and as to all issues.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, this the 11th day of March, 2015.

MARCUS H. TANNER, Plaintiff

BY: HEIDELBERG, STEINBERGER,
COLMER & BURROW, P.A.

BY:



JAMES H. HEIDELBERG (MSB#2212)
JAMES H. COLMER, JR. (MSB#6401)
STEPHEN W. BURROW (MSB#9577)

HEIDELBERG, STEINBERGER
COLMER & BURROW, P.A.
711 Delmas Avenue
Post Office Box 1407
Pascagoula, MS 39568-1407
Telephone: 228-762-8021
Facsimile: 228-762-7589
Email: jheidelberg@hscbpa.com
jcolmer@hscbpa.com
sburrow@hscbpa.com

1.15CV75H50-JCG

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

DEFENDANTS

MARCUS H. TANNER

PFIZER, INC.

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff JACKSON
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

MAR 12 2015

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

- | | <i>(For Diversity Cases Only)</i> | | | <i>and One Box for Dependency</i> | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
| Citizen of This State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated <i>or</i> Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated <i>and</i> Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise | <p>PERSONAL INJURY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice | <p>PERSONAL INJURY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability <p>PERSONAL PROPERTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <p>LABOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act | <p>28 USC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 622 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 623 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <p>35 USC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <p>42 USC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes |
| <p>REAL PROPERTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/ Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education | <p>PERSONAL FREEDOMS</p> <p>Habeas Corpus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement | <p>IMMIGRATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions | <p>FEDERAL TAX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609 | |

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C. Section 1332

Brief description of cause:

Personal Injury - Product Liability claims against drug manufacturer

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

- ☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND \$
UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. in excess of 75,000.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

**VIII. RELATED CASE(S)
IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE _____

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT:

APPLYING IEP

JUDGE

MAG. LUDGE

14643006721