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20 **THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE**
21 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION**

22 JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES,
23 individually and as successor-in-interest
24 for decedent JEFFERY HUGHES, and
25 ANNIE RUTH HUGHES, individually
26 and as successor-in-interest for
27 decedent JEFFERY HUGHES,

28 Plaintiffs,

v.

OLYMPUS AMERICA, INC., a New
York corporation; OLYMPUS
CORPORATION OF THE
AMERICAS, a New York corporation;
OLYMPUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS
CORP., a Japanese corporation; and
DOES 1 through 10 inclusive,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) PRODUCTS LIABILITY;**
- (2) NEGLIGENCE;**
- (3) FRAUD – INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION;**
- (4) FRAUD – NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION;**
- (5) SURVIVAL ACTION;**
- (6) WRONGFUL DEATH.**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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1 COMES NOW Plaintiffs JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES and ANNIE RUTH
2 HUGHES, individually and as successors-in-Interest for decedent JEFFERY
3 HUGHES (“Plaintiffs”), for claims for relief against OLYMPUS AMERICA, INC., a
4 New York corporation, OLYMPUS CORPORATION OF THE AMERICAS, a New
5 York corporation, OLYMPUS MEDICAL SYSTEM CORPORATION, a Japanese
6 corporation, and DOES 1 through 10 inclusive, inclusive, (“Defendants”).

7
8 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9 1. This is a civil action of which this Court has original jurisdiction under
10 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because it is a civil action between citizens of different states and
11 citizens of a state and citizens of a foreign state, and the amount in controversy
12 exceeds the sum or value of seventy-five thousand dollars, exclusive of costs and
13 interest.

14 2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a). A
15 substantial portion of the events and omissions giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in
16 this District, and the Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the parties as
17 alleged through this complaint.

18
19 **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ACTION**

20 3. Olympus America, Inc., Olympus Corporation of the Americas, and
21 Olympus Medical System Corporation (“Olympus”) are in the business of
22 manufacturing and selling medical devices including endoscopes, which are medical
23 devices used in invasive medical procedures within the human body. In or about
24 2014, Olympus redesigned one of its endoscopes, the TJF-Q180V Duodenoscope
25 (“Q180V Scope”). The Q180V Scope was designed and intended for repeated and
26 recurrent use in multiple medical procedures, on different patients. After each use,
27 the Q180V Scope necessarily requires cleaning and disinfecting – known as
28

1 "reprocessing" – before it can be used on a new patient. A manufacturer of a medical
2 device like an endoscope, which is going to be used in multiple patients, has an
3 obligation to develop and validate a reprocessing protocol, and to incorporate this
4 protocol into the product's labeling.

5 4. The product labeling must provide sufficient instructions on how to
6 prepare the device for the next patient use. The manufacturer must maintain in the
7 Device Master Record and/or design history file as appropriate, documentation of
8 tests that were performed to demonstrate that the instructions are complete and
9 understandable and can reasonably be executed by the user. The device master record
10 must comply with the requirements of 21 CFR 820.181; the design history file must
11 comply with requirements of 21 CFR 820.30(j). The manufacturer must ensure that
12 the validated reprocessing protocol is disseminated to medical facilities and
13 professionals.

14 5. Olympus failed to take these critical steps with the redesigned Q180V
15 Scope. Olympus failed to provide an effective and validated reprocessing protocol
16 for the redesigned Q180V Scope. Instead, Olympus provided its customers –
17 medical facilities and physicians – with a safety cleaning protocol for an older
18 endoscope, with a significantly different design. As a result, end-users were not able
19 effectively to sanitize and clean the new redesigned Q180V Scope.

20 6. As a direct result of Olympus's failure to develop and validate an
21 effective reprocessing protocol for the redesigned Q180V Scope, the end-users
22 exposed multiple patients to potentially contaminated Q180V Scopes. The end-users
23 rely on the manufacturer of the scope to provide an effective and validated
24 reprocessing protocol. It was unknown to the end-users that the old reprocessing
25 protocol was not effective in removing all residual body fluids and organic debris
26 from the device after use. These residual fluids and debris can contain microbial
27 contamination. When microbial contamination remains on the device, the Q180V
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1 Scope is contaminated. Any patient who underwent a medical procedure with a
2 contaminated Q180V Scope was exposed to serious health risks including severe
3 infection and death.

4 7. Plaintiffs' decedent JEFFERY HUGHES ("decedent"), who was a minor
5 at all relevant times, was exposed to a contaminated Q180V Scope when he
6 underwent multiple procedures with this device at UCLA Ronald Regan Medical
7 Center between September 2014 and December 2014. As a result of the exposure to
8 this contaminated device, decedent suffered significant injury and died.

9
10 **PARTIES**

11 8. Plaintiff JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES (herein "Mr. Hughes") is the
12 surviving father and successor-in-interest of decedent Jeffery Hughes. As such, Mr.
13 Hughes is one of decedent's successors-in-interest pursuant to *Code of Civil*
14 *Procedure* § 377.11. Mr. Hughes has executed and filed with this Complaint a
15 declaration under penalty of perjury pursuant to California *Code of Civil Procedure*
16 §377.32. Plaintiff Mr. Hughes brings this complaint in his capacity as an individual
17 and as successor-in-interest to decedent. Mr. Hughes is a citizen of the State of
18 California and resides in Los Angeles County, California.

19 9. Plaintiff ANNIE RUTH HUGHES (herein "Mrs. Hughes") is the
20 surviving mother and successor-in-interest of decedent Jeffery Hughes. As such,
21 Mrs. Hughes is one of decedent's successors-in-interest pursuant to *Code of Civil*
22 *Procedure* § 377.11. Mrs. Hughes has executed and filed with this Complaint a
23 declaration under penalty of perjury pursuant to California *Code of Civil Procedure*
24 §377.32. Plaintiff Mrs. Hughes brings this complaint in her capacity as an individual
25 and as successor-in-interest to decedent. Mrs. Hughes is a citizen of the State of
26 California and resides in Los Angeles County, California.

27 10. Mr. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes are herein referred to as "Plaintiffs".
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1 11. Defendant Olympus America, Inc., (hereafter "Olympus America") is a
2 corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.
3 Olympus America's principal place of business is 3500 Corporate Parkway, Center
4 Valley, Pennsylvania 18034. Olympus America maintains multiple offices in
5 California, including an office at 10863 Holder Street, Cypress, California. Among
6 its business activities, Olympus America sells, markets, and services Olympus
7 medical products in the United States, including , including endoscopes including the
8 specific Q180V Scope involved in the subject incident. At all times relevant to this
9 action, Olympus America has conducted substantial business in California and
10 regularly caused its products to be sold in California. One specific way in which
11 Olympus America engages in the sales and marketing of its endoscopes in the
12 County of Los Angeles is through its Endoscopy sales group that consists of, but is
13 not limited to, Endoscopy Account Manager Vincent J. Hernandez, Eric Arabit, and
14 Katrina Respicio. Furthermore, Plaintiffs' claims for relief arise out of a specific
15 conduct committed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. Therefore,
16 personal jurisdiction is proper under California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 and
17 the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution
18 of the United States of America.

19 12. Defendant Olympus Corporation of the Americas (hereafter "Olympus
20 Corp.") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New
21 York. Olympus Corp.'s principal place of business is 3500 Corporate Parkway,
22 Center Valley, Pennsylvania 18034. Among its business activities, Olympus Corp. is
23 involved in the distribution, sales, marketing, regulatory management, and services
24 related to Olympus medical products in the United States, including the specific
25 Q180V Scope involved in the subject incident. At all times relevant to this action,
26 Olympus Corp. has conducted substantial business in California. Plaintiffs' claims
27 for relief arise out of a specific conduct committed in the County of Los Angeles,
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1 State of California. Therefore, personal jurisdiction is proper under California Code
2 of Civil Procedure § 410.10 and the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth
3 Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America.

4 13. Defendant Olympus Medical System Corporation (hereafter "Olympus
5 Medical") is a foreign corporation organized and existing under the laws of Japan
6 with its principal place of business located at Shinjuku Monolith, 2-3-1 Nishi-
7 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-0914, Japan. Olympus Medical designs,
8 manufactures, assembles, tests, markets, distributes, and sells medical endoscopes,
9 including the specific Q180V Scope involved in the subject incident. Olympus
10 Medical may be served by and through the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive
11 Officer, and President of Olympus Medical under Article 10(a) of the Hague Service
12 Convention, to which Japan is a signatory, and as is consistent with California law.
13 In addition, Olympus Medical may be served through Japan's central authority
14 pursuant to Article 5 of the Hague Convention. At all times relevant herein,
15 Olympus Medical conducted substantial business in California, regularly caused its
16 products to be sold in California, and the claims for relief arise out of a tort
17 committed in California. Therefore, personal jurisdiction is proper under California
18 Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 and the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and
19 Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America.

20 14. Defendants Olympus America, Olympus Corp., and Olympus Medical
21 (hereafter, collectively, "Olympus") designed, developed, manufactured, advertised,
22 promoted, marketed, sold and/or distributed the defective Olympus endoscopes
23 throughout the United States.

24 15. The true names and capacities of Does 1 through 10 are unknown to
25 Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs are informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of these
26 Defendants are in some way liable for the events referred to in this Complaint and
27 caused damage to Plaintiffs and decedent. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint and
28

1 insert the correct names and capacities of those Defendants when they are
2 discovered.

3 16. At all times mentioned, each Defendant, including DOES 1 through 10,
4 was the representative, agent, employee, joint venturer, or alter ego of each of the
5 other defendants and in doing the things alleged herein was acting within the scope
6 of its authority as such.

7 17. Olympus and DOES 1 through 10 are collectively referred to herein as
8 “Defendants.”

9
10 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

11 18. Olympus manufactures and sells endoscopes to be used repeatedly by
12 medical service providers in endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
13 procedures ("ERCP"). Specifically, Olympus designs, manufactures, assembles,
14 tests, markets, distributes, promotes, advertises and sells duodenoscopes, a sub-type
15 of endoscope, to be used by medical practitioners for internal and invasive diagnostic
16 and therapeutic procedures within a human's body, such as a person's hepatobiliary
17 and pancreatic systems.

18 19. Olympus has known that the complex design of its duodenoscopes
19 renders some parts of the medical device extremely difficult to access. As a result,
20 effective cleaning of its duodenoscopes is difficult. Defendants have known that the
21 moving parts of the elevator mechanism within the duodenoscope contain
22 microscopic crevices that may not be reached with a brush, and that residual body
23 fluids and organic debris may remain in these crevices following use. Defendant
24 knew, or should have known, that if these residual fluids contain microbial
25 contamination, multiple patients would be exposed to a serious risk of harm,
26 including lethal infection.

27 20. In 2014, Olympus completely redesigned the TJF-Q180V
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1 Duodenoscope, broadening the range of scope positions in which the device's guide
2 wire can be securely locked.

3 21. Notwithstanding this complete redesign, Olympus failed to take any
4 action to update the reprocessing protocol for the TJF-Q180V Duodenoscope
5 (hereinafter "Q180V Scope"). Specifically, Defendants failed to: (a) re-evaluate the
6 existing safety and cleaning/disinfection protocols developed for earlier
7 duodenoscope models; (b) research and develop reliable safety and
8 cleaning/disinfection protocols for the Q180V Scope prior to marketing the product;
9 (c) provide purchasers and end-users with effective and validated
10 cleaning/disinfection protocols for the Q180V Scope at the date of sale; (d) recall the
11 Q180V Scope upon realizing that Olympus had not updated the safety and
12 cleaning/disinfection protocols; and (e) provide purchasers and end-users with
13 effective and validated cleaning/disinfection protocols for the Q180V Scope at any
14 time after the date of sale.

15 22. Even before the redesign and subsequent sale and marketing of the
16 Q180V Scope, Defendants were on notice that Defendants' endoscope devices were
17 difficult to clean and, as such, that they posed health risks to patients exposed to the
18 devices. In 2013, Olympus was informed of infections to patients in the state of
19 Washington involving multiple duodenoscopes from its 160 and 180 series. At least
20 four patients who were infected as a result of exposure to contaminated
21 duodenoscopes died.

22 23. Despite the harm that can result from inadequately disinfected Q180V
23 Scopes, Defendants negligently, recklessly, and with conscious disregard of the
24 extreme risks to the public of serious infection, pain, suffering, and death,
25 aggressively marketed and sold the Q180V Scope to medical service providers across
26 the United States and in California, including the University of California at Los
27 Angeles (UCLA) Ronald Reagan Medical Center (hereafter "UCLA Hospital"),
28

1 claiming that the product was a safe and effective device, that could be recurrently
2 and invasively used in multiple patients for ERCP procedures.

3 24. A manufacturer of a medical device like an endoscope, which is going
4 to be used in multiple patients, has an obligation to develop and validate an effective
5 reprocessing protocol, and then to disseminate the protocol to medical facilities and
6 professionals.

7 25. Defendants knew that end-users of the Q180V Scope relied on the
8 manufacturer to provide effective and validated reprocessing protocols necessary for
9 the safe operation of the Q180V Scope. Defendants intended and expected the
10 Q180V Scope to be used invasively by medical service providers, in multiple
11 patients across the United States. Defendants sold the Q180V Scope to the UCLA
12 Hospital with that intention and expectation.

13 26. The UCLA Hospital complied with the reprocessing protocols provided
14 by Defendants in its operation and use of the Q180V Scopes it purchased from
15 Defendants. The UCLA Hospital complied with the reprocessing protocols provided
16 by Defendants because Defendants represented those protocols as adequate and
17 effective for the safe use and operation of the Q180V Scope.

18 27. The reprocessing protocols provided by Defendants, to be used in the
19 operation of their Q180V Scope, were inadequate. Despite complying with the
20 protocols which Defendants provided, and which Defendants instructed the UCLA
21 Hospital to implement, multiple patients, including Plaintiffs' decedent, were infected
22 with a highly drug-resistant bacteria. Specifically, as a direct and proximate result of
23 an ERCP procedure using Defendants' Q180V Scope, each of these individuals,
24 including Plaintiffs' decedent, were infected with lethal drug-resistant bacteria.

25 28. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to update the
26 reprocessing protocols for the Q180V Scope, and of their fraudulent marketing and
27 sale of the device as safe and effective, multiple individuals, including Plaintiffs,
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1 have suffered extraordinary pain and suffering, incurring both general and special
2 damages to be proven at trial.

3
4 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **PRODUCTS LIABILITY SOUNDING IN NEGLIGENCE**

6 **(By Plaintiffs as Successors-In-Interest for decedent JEFFERY HUGHES,**
7 **Against All Defendants)**

8 29. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of
9 this Complaint as if fully set forth here.

10 30. Defendants designed, manufactured, promoted, distributed, marketed,
11 and sold the Q180 V Scope.

12 31. At all times material hereto, the Q180V Scope, that was designed,
13 manufactured, promoted, distributed, marketed, and sold by the Defendants, was
14 expected to reach, and did reach, physicians and consumers, including Plaintiffs and
15 decedent, without substantial change to the condition in which it was sold.

16 32. At all times material hereto, the Q180V Scope that was designed,
17 manufactured, promoted, distributed, marketed, and sold by the Defendants, was in a
18 defective and unreasonably dangerous condition at the time it was placed in the
19 stream of commerce. Such condition included, but is not limited to, one or more of
20 the following particulars:

21 a. When placed in the stream of commerce, the Q180V Scope was
22 designed in such a manner that it required a specific reprocessing protocol to render
23 it safe for re-use in subsequent procedures on new patients. Olympus failed to
24 provide an effective and validated reprocessing protocol for the Q180V Scope, thus
25 rendering it unsafe for its intended use, and subjecting Plaintiff and others to risks;

26 b. The reprocessing protocol associated with the Q180V Scope was
27 insufficiently tested, rendering that reprocessing protocol unsafe and, thus, rendering
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1 the Q180V Scope defective; and

2 c. Olympus failed to develop an effective and validated reprocessing
3 protocol for the completely redesigned Q180V Scope, thus rendering the device
4 defective.

5 d. The Q180V Scope has a unique design that renders it susceptible
6 to microbial contamination no matter how the device is cleaned, thereby rendering
7 the Q180V scope defectively designed.

8 33. Defendants knew or should have known of the dangers associated with
9 the use of the Q180V Scope, as well as the fact that the existing reprocessing
10 protocol was insufficient to disinfect the newly redesigned Q180V Scope.

11 Notwithstanding this knowledge, Defendants continued to manufacture, sell,
12 distribute, promote and supply the Q180V Scope so as to maximize sales and profits
13 at the expense of the health and safety of the public. Defendants took these actions
14 in conscious disregard of the foreseeable harm caused by the Q180V Scope, and in
15 conscious disregard for the rights and safety of consumers such as decedent.

16 34. Decedent's physicians used the Q180V Scope as directed for its intended
17 purpose.

18 35. At all times herein mentioned, the Q180V Scope was defective, and
19 Defendants knew that it was to be used without inspection for defects in the
20 reprocessing protocol. Moreover, neither the Plaintiffs, decedent, nor decedent's
21 physician knew, or had reason to know, at the time of the use of the subject products,
22 of the existence of the aforementioned defects. Neither Plaintiffs, decedent, nor
23 decedent's physicians could have discovered the defects in the Q180V Scope through
24 the exercise of reasonable care.

25 36. The Q180V Scope had not been materially altered or modified prior to
26 its use in decedent.

27 37. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence, decedent
28

1 suffered significant damages and injuries that ultimately resulted in his death.
2

3 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **NEGLIGENCE**

5 **(By Plaintiffs as Successors-In-Interest for decedent JEFFERY HUGHES,**
6 **Against All Defendants)**

7 38. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of
8 this Complaint as if fully set forth here.

9 39. Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the design,
10 manufacture, testing, marketing and distribution into the stream of commerce of the
11 Q180V Scope, including a duty to ensure that the Q180V Scope did not pose a
12 significantly increased risk of adverse events.

13 40. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care in the design,
14 manufacture, testing, marketing and distribution into the stream of commerce of the
15 Q180V Scope. Defendants knew, or should have known, that the Q180V Scope
16 required a new reprocessing protocol unique to the Q180V Scope design and one
17 which was effective and validated. Defendants knew that, if inadequately cleaned,
18 the Q180V Scope posed a significant risk of contamination, giving rise to infection,
19 and causing injury, pain, suffering, debilitation and subsequent medical treatment,
20 with the attendant risks of serious injury or death, and therefore was not safe for use
21 on decedent or by decedent's physicians.

22 41. Despite the fact that Defendants knew or should have known that the
23 Q180V Scope lacked an adequate, effective and validated reprocessing protocol,
24 which was suited to the device's new design and, that if inadequately cleaned, the
25 Q180V Scope posed a significant risk of contamination, giving rise to infection, and
26 causing pain and suffering, debilitation and subsequent medical treatment, with the
27 attendant risks of serious injury or death, Defendants continued to market the Q180V
28

1 Scope as a safe and effective device.

2 42. In so doing, the Defendants failed to act as a reasonable manufacturer
3 and distributor of duodenoscopes.

4 43. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence, decedent
5 suffered significant damages and injuries that ultimately resulted in his death.

6

7

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

8

FRAUD - INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION

9

(By PLAINTIFFS, individually and as Successors-In-Interest for decedent

10

JEFFERY HUGHES, Against All Defendants)

11

44. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of
12 this Complaint as if fully set forth here.

13

45. Defendants owed legal duties to decedent, decedent's physicians, and
14 Plaintiffs to disclose important material facts concerning the safety of the Q180V
15 Scope and the adequacy of the reprocessing protocol for the Q180V Scope, to ensure
16 it was disinfected and safe for reuse.

17

46. Defendants made false representations to Plaintiffs, decedent, and/or
18 decedent's physicians concerning the safety of the Q180V Scope and the risks
19 associated with the reprocessing protocol for the Q180V Scope. Specifically,
20 Defendants intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly without regard for the truth,
21 misrepresented that the reprocessing protocol associated with the Q180V Scope was
22 a safe and adequate means of cleaning and disinfecting the Q180V Scope.

23

Defendants falsely represented that the Q180V Scope would be disinfected and safe
24 for subsequent use in a new patient after undergoing cleaning pursuant to the
25 reprocessing protocol. Defendants made those false representations in an effort to
26 mislead consumers into purchasing the Q180V Scope and using it for medical
27 procedures, so that Defendants could profit. Through their agents, Defendants

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1 directly communicated these misrepresentations to decedent and/or decedent's
2 physicians who were decedent's fiduciaries.

3 47. Olympus sales representatives, specifically Vincent J. Hernandez, Eric
4 Arabit and Katrina Respicio, made the representations described above to physicians
5 and staff at UCLA Hospital between July 2014 and January 2015.

6 48. At no time prior to the use of Defendants' Q180V Scope in decedent did
7 Defendants acknowledge that the reprocessing protocol provided to UCLA Hospital
8 had not been validated and proven effective in disinfecting the redesigned Q180V
9 Scope.

10 49. Defendants' representations to decedent and/or decedent's physicians
11 were false because in reality the reprocessing protocol was not effective to
12 adequately disinfect the Q180V Scope for re-use in a new patient. As such, the
13 Q180V was unsafe for use. Defendants' reprocessing protocol did not eliminate all
14 bodily fluids and organic debris from prior use, thereby rendering the Q180V Scope
15 susceptible to microbial contamination. Defendants' reprocessing instructions did
16 not prepare the Q180V Scope for safe re-use.

17 50. Defendants intended medical professionals, including decedent's
18 physicians, and patients to rely on the Defendants' the important material
19 representations regarding the safety of the Q180V and adequacy of the reprocessing
20 protocol.

21 51. Decedent and decedent's physicians reasonably relied on Defendants'
22 misrepresentations to Plaintiffs' and decedent's detriment. Decedent's physicians
23 used a previously-used Q180V Scope on Plaintiff only after attempting to clean and
24 disinfect the Q180V Scope following Defendants' reprocessing protocol. Following
25 the reprocessing, Plaintiffs, decedent, and decedent's physicians believed the Q180V
26 Scope was safe for use on decedent when, in fact, it was contaminated with bacteria.

27 52. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs', decedent's, and decedent's
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1 physicians' detrimental reliance on Defendants' false representations, decedent was
2 injured, thereby causing harm and damage to decedent and Plaintiffs.

3
4 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **FRAUD - NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

6 **(By Plaintiffs, individually and as Successors-In-Interest for decedent**
7 **JEFFERY HUGHES, Against All Defendants)**

8 53. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs of
9 this Complaint as if fully set forth here.

10 54. Defendants owed legal duties to decedent, decedent's physicians, and
11 Plaintiffs to disclose important material facts concerning the safety of the Q180V
12 Scope and the adequacy of the reprocessing protocol for the Q180V Scope in
13 disinfecting the scope to ensure it is safe for reuse.

14 55. Defendants made false representations to decedent, decedent's
15 physicians, and/or Plaintiffs concerning the safety of the Q180V Scope and the risks
16 associated with the reprocessing protocol for a previously used Q180V Scope.
17 Defendants failed to develop an effective and validated reprocessing protocol for the
18 redesigned Q180V Scope and/or failed to test the existing reprocessing protocol on
19 the Q180V Scope and/or failed to adequately investigate prior complaints by medical
20 facilities of contamination of Defendants' scopes, despite the fact that these devices
21 had been reprocessed in accordance with the recommended protocol. Nevertheless,
22 Defendants falsely represented that the Q180V Scope would be disinfected and safe
23 for subsequent use in a new patient after administration of the reprocessing protocol.
24 Defendants made those false representations in an effort to encourage consumers to
25 purchase and use the Q180V Scope for medical procedures, so Defendants could
26 profit. Through their agents, Defendants directly communicated these
27 misrepresentations to decedent and/or decedent's physicians who were decedent's
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1 fiduciaries.

2 56. Olympus sales representatives, specifically Vincent J. Hernandez, Eric
3 Arabit and Katrina Respicio, made the representations described above to physicians
4 and staff at UCLA Hospital between July 2014 and January 2015.

5 57. At no time prior to the use of Defendants Q180V Scope in decedent did
6 Defendants acknowledge that the reprocessing protocol provided to UCLA Hospital
7 had not been validated and proven effective in disinfecting the redesigned Q180V
8 Scope.

9 58. Defendants' representations to decedent, decedent's physicians, and/or
10 Plaintiffs were false because in reality the reprocessing protocol was not effective to
11 adequately disinfect the Q180V Scope for re-use in a new patient. As such, the
12 Q180V was unsafe for use. Defendants' reprocessing protocol did not eliminate all
13 bodily fluids and organic debris from prior use, thereby rendering the Q180V Scope
14 susceptible to microbial contamination. Defendants' reprocessing instructions did
15 not prepare the Q180V Scope for safe re-use.

16 59. Defendants intended medical professionals, including decedent's
17 physicians, and patients, including decedent, to rely on the Defendants' important
18 material representations regarding the safety of the Q180V and adequacy of the
19 reprocessing protocol.

20 60. Decedent, decedent's physicians, and/or Plaintiffs reasonably relied on
21 Defendants' misrepresentations to decedent's and Plaintiff's detriment. Decedent's
22 physicians used a previously-used Q180V Scope on decedent only after attempting to
23 clean and disinfect the Q180V Scope following Defendants' reprocessing protocol.
24 Following the reprocessing, decedent and decedent's physicians believed the Q180V
25 Scope was safe for use on decedent when, in fact, it was contaminated with bacteria.

26 61. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs, decedent, and/or
27 decedent's physicians' detrimental reliance on Defendants' false representations,
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1 decedent was injured, thereby causing harm and damage to Plaintiffs.

2
3 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **SURVIVAL ACTION**

5 **(By Plaintiffs as Successors-In-Interest for decedent JEFFERY HUGHES**
6 **Against All Defendants)**

7 62. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of
8 this Complaint as if fully set forth here.

9 63. Decedent was exposed to Defendants' Q180V Scope in December 2014,
10 causing her to suffer fatal injuries.

11 64. As a legal, direct and proximate result of the intentional, reckless and
12 negligent conduct of Defendants, and each of them, as aforesaid, decedent was
13 injured in his person by the Defendants' product and was alive for an interval of time
14 following her injuries before succumbing to them and dying.

15 65. Decedent sustained severe injuries to his body that ultimately resulted in
16 his death, and therefore Plaintiffs Mr. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes seek all damages
17 accruing to the decedent in a survival action, pursuant to the California Code of Civil
18 Procedure § 377.34. All of said damages combine to a sum in excess of the
19 jurisdictional minimum of this Court, including any penalties, punitive or exemplary
20 damages that the decedent would have been entitled to had she lived, with the
21 exception of pain, suffering, disfigurement, which will be stated according to proof,
22 pursuant to Section 425.10 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

23 66. Plaintiffs bring the preceding claims for relief – the first through fourth
24 claims herein – on decedent's behalf as his successors-in-interest.

25 67. Defendants acted with “malice” in that they engaged in despicable
26 conduct in conscious disregard of the rights, safety and welfare of the decedent and
27 the Plaintiffs, thereby entitling the decedent and Plaintiffs to an award of punitive
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1 damages pursuant to California Civil Code § 3294.

2 68. Defendants acted with “malice” by conduct that included, but is not
3 limited to the following:

4 a. Olympus has known that the complex design of its
5 duodenoscopes renders some parts of the medical device extremely difficult to
6 access. As a result, effective cleaning of its duodenoscopes is difficult. Defendants
7 have known that the moving parts of the elevator mechanism within the
8 duodenoscope contain microscopic crevices that may not be reached with a brush,
9 and that residual body fluids and organic debris may remain in these crevices
10 following use. Defendant knew, or should have known, that if these residual fluids
11 contain microbial contamination, multiple patients would be exposed to a serious risk
12 of harm, including lethal infection.

13 b. In 2014, Olympus completely redesigned the TJF-Q180V
14 Duodenoscope, broadening the range of scope positions in which the device's guide
15 wire can be securely locked.

16 c. Notwithstanding this complete redesign, Olympus failed to take
17 any action to update the reprocessing protocol for the TJF-Q180V Duodenoscope
18 (hereinafter "Q180V Scope"). Specifically, Defendants failed to: (a) re-evaluate the
19 existing safety and cleaning/disinfection protocols developed for earlier
20 duodenoscope models; (b) research and develop reliable safety and
21 cleaning/disinfection protocols for the Q180V Scope prior to marketing the product;
22 (c) provide purchasers and end-users with effective and validated
23 cleaning/disinfection protocols for the Q180V Scope at the date of sale; (d) recall the
24 Q180V Scope upon realizing that Olympus had not updated the safety and
25 cleaning/disinfection protocols; and (e) provide purchasers and end-users with
26 effective and validated cleaning/disinfection protocols for the Q180V Scope at any
27 time after the date of sale.

28

1 d. Even before the redesign and subsequent sale and marketing of
2 the Q180V Scope, Defendants were on notice that Defendants' endoscope devices
3 were difficult to clean and, as such, that they posed health risks to patients exposed to
4 the devices. In 2013, Olympus was informed of infections to patients in the state of
5 Washington involving multiple duodenoscopes from its 160 and 180 series. At least
6 four patients who were infected as a result of exposure to contaminated
7 duodenoscopes died.

8 e. Despite the harm that can result from inadequately disinfected
9 Q180V Scopes, Defendants negligently, recklessly, and with conscious disregard of
10 the extreme risks to the public of serious infection, pain, suffering, and death,
11 aggressively marketed and sold the Q180V Scope to medical service providers across
12 the United States and in California, including the University of California at Los
13 Angeles (UCLA) Ronald Reagan Medical Center (hereafter "UCLA Hospital"),
14 claiming that the product was a safe and effective device, that could be recurrently
15 and invasively used in multiple patients for ERCP procedures.

16 f. A manufacturer of a medical device like an endoscope, which is
17 going to be used in multiple patients, has an obligation to develop and validate an
18 effective reprocessing protocol, and then to disseminate the protocol to medical
19 facilities and professionals.

20 g. Defendants knew that end-users of the Q180V Scope relied on the
21 manufacturer to provide effective and validated reprocessing protocols necessary for
22 the safe operation of the Q180V Scope. Defendants intended and expected the
23 Q180V Scope to be used invasively by medical service providers, in multiple
24 patients across the United States. Defendants sold the Q180V Scope to the UCLA
25 Hospital with that intention and expectation.

26 h. The UCLA Hospital complied with the reprocessing protocols
27 provided by Defendants in its operation and use of the Q180V Scopes it purchased
28

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1 from Defendants. The UCLA Hospital complied with the reprocessing protocols
2 provided by Defendants because Defendants represented those protocols as adequate
3 and effective for the safe use and operation of the Q180V Scope.

4 i. The reprocessing protocols provided by Defendants, to be used in
5 the operation of their Q180V Scope, were inadequate. Despite complying with the
6 protocols which Defendants provided, and which Defendants instructed the UCLA
7 Hospital to implement, multiple patients, including Plaintiffs' decedent, were infected
8 with a highly drug-resistant bacteria. Specifically, as a direct and proximate result of
9 an ERCP procedure using Defendants' Q180V Scope, each of these individuals,
10 including Plaintiffs' decedent, were infected with lethal drug-resistant bacteria.

11 j. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to update
12 the reprocessing protocols for the Q180V Scope, and of their fraudulent marketing
13 and sale of the device as safe and effective, multiple individuals, including decedent,
14 have suffered extraordinary pain and suffering, incurring both general and special
15 damages to be proven at trial.

16 69. The above-mentioned acts and omissions were authorized and/or ratified
17 by managerial employees of Defendants, and were carried out with the consent of
18 their officers, directors, and/or managing agents.

19 70. Because the acts and/or omissions of Defendants were committed in a
20 malicious, unlawful, and/or unreasonable manner, as fully set forth above, causing
21 injury and damage to decedent, and done with a conscious disregard of the rights and
22 safety of decedent, Plaintiffs request the assessment of punitive damages against
23 Defendants in an amount appropriate to punish or set an example of Defendants, and
24 each of them.

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

WRONGFUL DEATH

(By Plaintiffs, individually, Against All Defendants)

71. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here.

72. Plaintiffs bring this claim for relief based on Defendants' negligence and fraudulent actions, including intentional and negligent misrepresentation, and all other actions described herein.

73. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct as alleged herein, the wrongful death of Plaintiffs' minor son, decedent Jeffery Hughes, occurred.

74. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence and fraudulent actions, including intentional and negligent misrepresentation, and decedent's death, Plaintiffs have been, and will be, deprived of the love, care, society, affection, comfort, moral support, protection, companionship, guidance, solace, services and support of their son, and have thereby sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages in an amount to be ascertained according to proof.

75. As a further direct and proximate result of the acts and omissions of Defendants, and the death of Plaintiffs' decedent, Plaintiffs have incurred funeral and related expenses, as well as other expenses, in an amount to be ascertained according to proof.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

THEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment for the following:

1. Past medical and incidental expenses, according to proof;
2. Past and future loss of earnings and/or earning capacity, according to proof;
3. For funeral and burial expenses, according to proof;
4. For the deprivation of love, care, society, affection, comfort, moral support, protection, companionship, guidance, solace, services and support of their son, decedent Jeffery Hughes;
5. Punitive and exemplary damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
6. Prejudgment and post judgment interest;
7. Costs to bring this action; and
8. Such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

DATED: March 19, 2015

PANISH SHEA & BOYLE LLP

By: _____

Peter L. Kaufman
kaufman@psblaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury as to all causes of action.

DATED: March 19, 2015

PANISH SHEA & BOYLE LLP

By: 

Peter L. Kaufman
kaufman@psblaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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17 (310) 444-1200
18 (310) 444-1211 fax

19 Attorneys for PLAINTIFFS

20 **THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE**
21 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION**

22 JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES,
23 individually and as successor-in-interest
24 for decedent JEFFERY HUGHES, and
25 ANNIE RUTH HUGHES, individually
26 and as successor-in-interest for
27 decedent JEFFERY HUGHES,

28 Plaintiffs,

v.

OLYMPUS AMERICA, INC., a New
York corporation; OLYMPUS
CORPORATION OF THE
AMERICAS, a New York corporation;
OLYMPUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS
CORP., a Japanese corporation; and
DOES 1 through 10 inclusive,

Defendants.

DECLARATION OF ANNIE RUTH HUGHES

///

///

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310.477.1700 phone • 310.477.1699 fax

DECLARATION OF ANNIE RUTH HUGHES

I, ANNIE RUTH HUGHES , in accordance with the provisions set forth in Code of Civil Procedure Section 377.32, declare and state as follows:

1. Decedent Jeffrey Hughes died on ^{December 14, 2014} ~~February 12, 2015~~ in Santa Monica, California.

2. Decedent Jeffrey Hughes was my Son at the time of his death.

3. No proceeding is now pending in California for administration of the decedent's estate.

4. This declarant, as the Mother of decedent, is the decedent's successor in interest as defined in Code of Civil Procedure Section 377.11, and succeeds the decedent's interests in all respects. No other person has a superior right to commence the action or proceeding or to be substituted for the decedent in the pending action. My husband Jeffery John Hughes, who is also decedent's father, is also bringing claims for relief as decedent's successor in interest.

5. The law firm of Panish, Shea & Boyle, LLP, specifically including Peter L. Kaufman, Esq., are my attorneys of record and are representing me in all matters relating to my son's interests, including this lawsuit.

6. Attached as Exhibit "1" to this declaration is a true and correct copy of my Son's death certificate.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 18 day of March, 2015, at Santa Monica, California.


ANNIE RUTH HUGHES, Declarant

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EXHIBIT 1

CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

3052014233293

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

3201419051896

Form with sections: DECEDENT'S PERSONAL DATA, USUAL RESIDENCE, IN-FORMANT, SPOUSE/SRDP AND PARENT INFORMATION, FUNERAL DIRECTORY/LOCAL REGISTRAR, PLACE OF DEATH, CAUSE OF DEATH, PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATION, CORONER'S USE ONLY. Includes fields for name, date of birth, marital status, occupation, residence, informant, and cause of death.



This is a true certified copy of the record filed in the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health if it bears the Registrar's signature in purple ink.

Signature of Jeffrey D. ... Director of Public Health and Registrar

DATE ISSUED

DEC 23 2014

This copy not valid unless prepared on engraved border displaying seal and signature of Registrar.

PBWC (REV) 06/13

ANY ALTERATION OR ERASURE VOIDS THIS CERTIFICATE



DECLARATION OF JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES

I, JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES , in accordance with the provisions set forth in Code of Civil Procedure Section 377.32, declare and state as follows:

1. Decedent Jeffrey Hughes died on ~~February 12, 2015~~ ^{December 14, 2014} in Santa Monica, California.

2. Decedent Jeffrey Hughes was my Son at the time of his death.

3. No proceeding is now pending in California for administration of the decedent's estate.

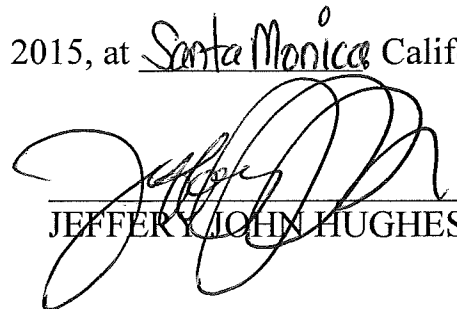
4. This declarant, as the Father of decedent, is the decedent's successor in interest as defined in Code of Civil Procedure Section 377.11, and succeeds the decedent's interests in all respects. No other person has a superior right to commence the action or proceeding or to be substituted for the decedent in the pending action. My wife Annie Ruth Hughes, who is also decedent's mother, is also bringing claims for relief as decedent's successor in interest.

5. The law firm of Panish, Shea & Boyle, LLP, specifically including Peter L. Kaufman, Esq., are my attorneys of record and are representing me in all matters relating to my son's interests, including this lawsuit.

6. Attached as Exhibit "1" to this declaration is a true and correct copy of my Son's death certificate.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 18TH day of March, 2015, at Santa Monica California.



JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES, Declarant

PANISH SHEA & BOYLE LLP

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19 Attorneys for PLAINTIFFS

20 **THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE**
21 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION**

22 JEFFERY JOHN HUGHES,
23 individually and as successor-in-interest
24 for decedent JEFFERY HUGHES, and
25 ANNIE RUTH HUGHES, individually
26 and as successor-in-interest for
27 decedent JEFFERY HUGHES,

28 Plaintiffs,

v.

29 OLYMPUS AMERICA, INC., a New
30 York corporation; OLYMPUS
31 CORPORATION OF THE
32 AMERICAS, a New York corporation;
33 OLYMPUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS
34 CORP., a Japanese corporation; and
35 DOES 1 through 10 inclusive,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF JEFFERY
JOHN HUGHES**

///

///

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EXHIBIT 1

CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

3052014233293

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

3201419051896

STATE FILE NUMBER 3052014233293		STATE OF CALIFORNIA USE BLACK INK ONLY / NO ERASURES, WHITEOUTS OR ALTERATIONS VS-1 (REV 3/09)				LOCAL REGISTRATION NUMBER 3201419051896	
1. NAME OF DECEDENT - FIRST (Given) JEFFREY		2. MIDDLE JOHN		3. LAST (Family) HUGHES			
AKA, ALSO KNOWN AS - Include full AKA (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) JEFFREY JOHN HUGHES JR				4. DATE OF BIRTH mm/dd/yyyy 09/15/2003	5. AGE Yrs. 11	IF UNDER ONE YEAR Months Days IF UNDER 24 HOURS Hours Minutes	6. SEX M
9. BIRTH STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY CA		10. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 620-41-1440		11. EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK	12. MARITAL STATUS/SRDP* (at Time of Death) NEVER MARRIED		7. DATE OF DEATH mm/dd/yyyy 12/14/2014
13. EDUCATION - Highest Level/Degree (see worksheet on back) 05		14/15. WAS DECEDENT HISPANIC/LATINO/SPANISH? (if yes, see worksheet on back) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		16. DECEDENT'S RACE - Up to 3 races may be listed (see worksheet on back) CAUCASIAN		8. HOUR (24 Hour) 1508	
17. USUAL OCCUPATION - type of work for most of life. DO NOT USE RETIRED STUDENT				18. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY (e.g., grocery store, road construction, employment agency, etc.) EDUCATION		19. YEARS IN OCCUPATION 5	
20. DECEDENT'S RESIDENCE (Street and number, or location) 853 22ND ST.							
21. CITY SANTA MONICA		22. COUNTY/PROVINCE LOS ANGELES		23. ZIP CODE 90403		24. YEARS IN COUNTY 11	
25. STATE/FOREIGN COUNTRY CA		26. INFORMANT'S NAME, RELATIONSHIP JEFFREY HUGHES SR., FATHER					
27. INFORMANT'S MAILING ADDRESS (Street and number, or rural route number, city or town, state and zip) 853 22ND ST., SANTA MONICA, CA 90403							
28. NAME OF SURVIVING SPOUSE/SRDP - FIRST -		29. MIDDLE -		30. LAST (BIRTH NAME) -			
31. NAME OF FATHER/PARENT - FIRST JEFFREY		32. MIDDLE -		33. LAST HUGHES		34. BIRTH STATE CA	
35. NAME OF MOTHER/PARENT - FIRST ANNIE		36. MIDDLE -		37. LAST (BIRTH NAME) COOK		38. BIRTH STATE OR	
39. DISPOSITION DATE mm/dd/yyyy 12/20/2014		40. PLACE OF FINAL DISPOSITION FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK 6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90068					
41. TYPE OF DISPOSITION(S) BU		42. SIGNATURE OF EMBALMER NOT EMBALMED				43. LICENSE NUMBER -	
44. NAME OF FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOREST LAWN MEMR PRKS & MTYS		45. LICENSE NUMBER FD904		46. SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR JEFFREY GUNZENHAUSER, MD		47. DATE mm/dd/yyyy 12/19/2014	
101. PLACE OF DEATH SANTA MONICA - UCLA MEDICAL CENTER				102. IF OTHER THAN HOSPITAL SPECIFY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> IP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ERVOP <input type="checkbox"/> DCA <input type="checkbox"/> Hospice <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home/LTC <input type="checkbox"/> Decedent's Home <input type="checkbox"/> Other		103. IF OTHER THAN HOSPITAL SPECIFY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Hospice <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home/LTC <input type="checkbox"/> Decedent's Home <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
104. COUNTY LOS ANGELES		105. FACILITY ADDRESS OR LOCATION WHERE FOUND (Street and number, or location) 1250 16TH ST				106. CITY SANTA MONICA	
107. CAUSE OF DEATH Enter the chain of events - diseases, injuries, or complications - that directly caused death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (A) RESPIRATORY ARREST (B) LIVER DISEASE (C) RETROPERITONEAL CANCER Sequentially, list conditions, if any, leading to cause on Line A. Enter UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated the events resulting in death) LAST						Time Interval Between Onset and Death (A) MINS (B) YRS (C) YRS (D) YRS	
108. DEATH REPORTED TO CORONER? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO						109. BIOPSY PERFORMED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
110. AUTOPSY PERFORMED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO						111. USED IN DETERMINING CAUSE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
112. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RESULTING IN THE UNDERLYING CAUSE GIVEN IN 107 PROLONGED CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA							
113. WAS OPERATION PERFORMED FOR ANY CONDITION IN ITEM 107 OR 112? (if yes, list type of operation and date) BILIARY STENT PLACEMENT 11/27/2014						113A. IF FEMALE, PREGNANT IN LAST YEAR? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK	
114. I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE DEATH OCCURRED AT THE HOUR, DATE AND PLACE INDICATED HEREIN. Decedent Attended Since (A) mm/dd/yyyy 01/04/2012 (B) mm/dd/yyyy 12/08/2014				115. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF PHYSICIAN NOAH FEDERMAN M.D.		116. LICENSE NUMBER A87474	
117. TYPE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, ZIP CODE NOAH FEDERMAN M.D. 10833 LE CONTE AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90095				117. DATE mm/dd/yyyy 12/19/2014			
118. I CERTIFY THAT IN MY OPINION DEATH OCCURRED AT THE HOUR, DATE AND PLACE STATED FROM THE CAUSES STATED. MANNER OF DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Homicide <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide <input type="checkbox"/> Pending Investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Could not be determined		120. INJURED AT WORK? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		121. INJURY DATE mm/dd/yyyy		122. HOUR (24 Hours)	
123. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., home, construction site, wooded area, etc.)							
124. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (Events which resulted in injury)							
125. LOCATION OF INJURY (Street and number, or location, and city, and zip)							
126. SIGNATURE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER				127. DATE mm/dd/yyyy		128. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF CORONER / DEPUTY CORONER	
STATE REGISTRAR		A B C D E		FAX AUTH.#		CENSUS TRACT	

This is a true certified copy of the record filed in the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health if it bears the Registrar's signature in purple ink.

Director of Public Health and Registrar

This copy not valid unless prepared on engraved border displaying seal and signature of Registrar.



DEC 23 2014

