

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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IN RE:

17-MD-2767 (PAE)

MIRENA IUS LEVONORGESTREL-RELATED
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION (NO. II)

MDL No. 2767

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LATASHA MONET,

COMPLAINT
AND JURY DEMAND

AND

Civil Action No.: 1:18-cv-1067

CHARLES MONET,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BAYER HEALTHCARE
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,

BAYER PHARMA AG, and

BAYER OY,

Defendants.

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Plaintiffs, Latasha Monet and Charles Monet (“Plaintiffs”), tender the following Complaint and Jury Demand against Defendants, Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals Inc., Bayer Pharma AG, and Bayer Oy (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Bayer” or “Defendants”), for personal injuries suffered as a proximate result of Plaintiff Latasha Monet’s being prescribed and properly using the defective and unreasonably dangerous product Mirena® (levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system).

PARTIES

1. Plaintiffs Latasha Monet and Charles Monet are citizens and residents of

Gretna (Jefferson Parish), Louisiana.

2. Defendant Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, having a principal place of business at 100 Bayer Boulevard, Whippany (Morris County), New Jersey 07981. Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals Inc. is a citizen of Delaware and/or New Jersey.

3. Defendant Bayer Pharma AG is a company domiciled in Germany and is the parent/holding company of Defendant Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Bayer Pharma AG is a citizen of Germany.

4. At all relevant times, Defendant Bayer Pharma AG has transacted and conducted business in the United States generally and in all fifty States specifically, and it has derived substantial revenue from interstate commerce.

5. At all relevant times, Defendant Bayer Pharma AG expected or should have expected that its acts would have consequences within the United States of America, including within each of the fifty States.

6. Upon information and belief, Defendant Bayer Pharma AG exercises dominion and control over Defendant Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

7. Defendant Bayer Oy is organized and exists under the laws of Finland and is headquartered at Pansiontie 47 20210 Turku, Finland. Bayer Oy is a citizen of Finland.

8. Upon information and belief, Defendant Bayer Oy is the current owner of the trademark relating to Mirena®.

9. At all relevant times, Defendant Bayer Oy has transacted and conducted business in the United States, including within each of the fifty States, and it has derived substantial revenue from interstate commerce.

10. At all relevant times, Defendant Bayer Oy expected or should have expected that its acts would have consequences within the United States of America, including each of the fifty States.

11. Defendant Bayer was formerly known as Berlex, Inc., which was formerly known as Berlex Laboratories, Inc.

12. Berlex Laboratories, Inc., and Berlex, Inc. were integrated into Bayer HealthCare AG and operated as an integrated specialty pharmaceuticals business under the new name, Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

13. Defendant Bayer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is the holder of the approved New Drug Application (“NDA”) for the contraceptive device Mirena®.

14. At all relevant times, one or more of the Defendants were involved in the design, manufacturing, advertising, promotion, marketing, sale, and distribution of prescription drugs and women’s healthcare products, including the intrauterine contraceptive system Mirena®, and including the Mirena® utilized by the Plaintiff.

15. Defendants do business throughout the United States, including the advertising, promotion, marketing, and sale of Mirena® and other prescription drugs in all fifty States.

16. At all relevant times, one or more of the Defendants Defendants were engaged in the business of developing, designing, licensing, manufacturing, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing into interstate commerce throughout the United States, either directly or indirectly through third parties, subsidiaries or related entities, the contraceptive device Mirena®.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. Given the Defendants' corporate residences, operations, and relationships, the Defendants are subject to general jurisdiction in State courts located within, at a minimum, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

18. Given the Defendants' corporate residences, operations, and relationships, the Defendants are subject to general jurisdiction in every Federal District Court.

19. Plaintiffs aver that there is an affiliation between this controversy and the forum in which Plaintiffs allege specific jurisdiction, such as an activity or occurrence taking place within that forum.

20. Plaintiffs aver that the federal judicial district in which Plaintiff Latasha Monet's Mirena was inserted was the Eastern District of Louisiana; and the federal judicial district in which Plaintiffs currently reside is the Eastern District of Louisiana. But for the Order permitting direct filing into the Southern District of New York pursuant to Order No. 3, Plaintiff would have filed her case in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey.

FACTS

21. Mirena® is an intrauterine system that is inserted by a healthcare practitioner during an office visit. Mirena® is a t-shaped polyethylene frame with a steroid reservoir that is intended to release approximately 20 µg/day of levonorgestrel, a prescription medication used as a contraceptive. Mirena® contains 52 mg of levonorgestrel.

22. Defendants, either directly, in concert with one another, or with other entities and individuals for whom they are responsible and liable, designed, marketed,

distributed, advertised, promoted, and/or sold Mirena® in the United States at all times relevant to Plaintiff's claims. The relationships among the Defendants and the parties with whom they conducted business regarding Mirena® are better known to the Defendants.

23. The federal Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approved Defendants' New Drug Application for Mirena® in December 2000.

24. In 2009, the FDA approved Mirena® for treatment of heavy menstrual bleeding in women who choose to use intrauterine contraception as their method of contraception.

25. More than 2 million women in the United States, and more than 15 million women worldwide, use Mirena®.

26. The Mirena® intrauterine system ("IUS") releases levonorgestrel, a synthetic progestogen, directly into the uterus for birth control.

27. Defendants' FDA-approved Patient Information Booklet and Prescribing Information state that "[i]t is not known exactly how Mirena works," but suggests that Mirena® may thicken cervical mucus, thin the uterine lining, inhibit sperm movement and reduce sperm survival to prevent pregnancy.

28. The IUS is designed to be placed within seven (7) days of the first day of menstruation and is approved to remain in the uterus for up to five (5) years. If continued use is desired after five years, the old IUS must be discarded and a new IUS inserted. The IUS package labeling recommends that Mirena® be used in women who have had at least one child.

29. The IUS package labeling indicates that Mirena® should be used *with*

caution in patients who have: “Migraine, focal migraine with asymmetrical visual loss or other symptoms indicating transient cerebral ischemia.” The IUS package labeling indicates that removal of Mirena® should be considered if patients develop for the first time: “Migraine, focal migraines with asymmetrical visual loss or other symptoms indicating transient cerebral ischemia.” Transient cerebral ischemia is caused by a disruption of cerebral blood flow, and is sometimes referred to as a “mini-stroke.”

30. The information provided by Defendants to patients and physicians about Mirena, whether through labeling, brochures, publications, or advertisements, does not warn about non-stroke neurological conditions such as pseudotumor cerebri (“PTC”), also known as intracranial hypertension (“IH”).

31. Mirena’s Prescribing Information and Patient Information Booklet do not explicitly or implicitly reference PTC/IH.

32. Defendants have never informed patients and physicians that women using Mirena have experienced PTC/IH.

33. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff that women using Mirena have experienced PTC/IH.

34. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff’s physician that women using Mirena have experienced PTC/IH.

35. Defendants have never informed patients and physicians that Mirena can cause PTC/IH.

36. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff that Mirena can cause PTC/IH.

37. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff’s physician that Mirena can cause PTC/IH.

38. Defendants have never informed patients and physicians that Mirena can increase the risk of PTC/IH in certain patients.

39. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff that Mirena can increase the risk of PTC/IH in certain patients.

40. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff's physician that Mirena can increase the risk of PTC/IH in certain patients.

41. Defendants have never informed patients and physicians that, in patients with an above-average risk of PTC/IH, Mirena can further increase the risk of PTC/IH.

42. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff that, in patients with an above-average risk of PTC/IH, Mirena can further increase the risk of PTC/IH.

43. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff's physician that, in patients with an above-average risk of PTC/IH, Mirena can further increase the risk of PTC/IH.

44. It is well-established in the medical and scientific communities that medications can cause PTC/IH.¹

45. For over twenty years, published medical literature has suggested that levonorgestrel implants can cause PTC/IH.²

46. As of 2015, the last year for which information is available to the Plaintiffs, Defendants maintained that the incidence rate of IH in the overall population is 1 per 100,000. Defendants also maintained that, among women aged 20-44 years who are

¹ See, e.g., Olga R. Thon & John W. Gittinger Jr (2016): Medication-Related Pseudotumor Cerebri Syndrome, *Seminars in Ophthalmology*, DOI: 10.1080/08820538.2016.1228415, discussing literature considering an association between IH and retinoids, antibiotics, lithium, steroids, reproductive hormones, recombinant human growth hormone, thyroid replacement therapy, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and herbal supplements.

² See John B. Alder & F.T. Fraunfelder, *Letter to the Editor: Levonorgestrel Implants and Intracranial Hypertension*, 332 *New Eng. J. Med.* 1720, 1720-21 (1995), available at <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJM199506223322519>.

20% or more above their ideal bodyweight, the incidence of IH is 15–19 cases per 100,000.

47. Plaintiffs have sought, but do not have, the full clinical trial data on levonorgestrel that is possessed by the Defendants.

48. Plaintiffs are aware, however, of instances in which IH occurred in clinical trials of Defendants' levonorgestrel implants.

49. An instance of IH occurred in a clinical trial of Mirena (NCT00393198), in which 204 women started the first year of the study and 144 completed five years.

50. Another instance of IH occurred in a clinical trial of Skyla (NCT01434160), a low-dose version of Mirena, in which 304 adolescent women enrolled and 253 completed.

51. Two instances of IH in two clinical trials with a total of only 508 patients is extraordinary. Two instances of IH would be unlikely for any trial of less than 10,000 women, even if all the participants were aged 20-44 and 20% or more above their ideal bodyweight.

52. Drug companies, scientists, and doctors regularly use statistical analyses of the FDA's "FAERS" database to assess causality. The most common method is the Empiric Bayes Geometric Mean. The lower and upper limits of the confidence interval of the EBGM are denoted as EB05 and EB95, respectively. Using an EB05 > 1 as a signal definition corresponds to being 95% confident that the drug-event combination in question occurs at least at a higher-than-expected ratio.

53. A common rule-of-thumb in pharmacovigilance is to look for an EB05 > 2, which corresponds to being 95% confident that the drug-event combination occurs at

least at twice the rate expected.

54. According to Defendants' own analysis, as of December 31, 2014, the EB05 for Mirena and benign intracranial hypertension was 2.079. The EB05 was 3.196.

55. Thus, with high mathematical confidence, Mirena users and their doctors are reporting IH at *least* 2-3 times more frequently than expected.

56. In April 2017, the journal *Neuro-Ophthalmology* published an article that considered the prevalence of PTC/IH among two groups of women, one from the University of Utah Health Sciences Center, and one from the Rigshospitalet in Denmark. For the women in Utah, users of the LNG-IUS system had a relative risk of IH of 7.69, meaning they were 7.69 times more likely to develop IH. For the women in Denmark, users of the LNG-IUS system had a relative risk of IH of 3.90, meaning they were 3.9 times more likely to develop IH.³

57. Women who use levonorgestrel-containing products, like the Mirena® IUS, develop IH more commonly than those who do not.

**Pseudotumor Cerebri Also Known As
Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension**

58. In the medical literature, IH, pseudotumor cerebri, and benign intracranial hypertension (BIH) are synonymous, and all describe a medical condition involving elevated intracranial pressure.

59. PTC derives its name from the fact that the condition creates signs and symptoms like a tumor but it is not actually a tumor.

60. Patients with PTC or IH often develop papilledema, or optic disc swelling

³ Valenzuela, et al., "An Estimation of the Risk of Pseudotumor Cerebri among Users of the Levonorgestrel Intrauterine Device," *Neuro-Ophthalmology*, April 2017. DOI: 10.1080/01658107.2017.1304425.

due to increased intracranial pressure.

61. Patients with PTC or IH typically develop symptoms of severe migraines or migraine-like headaches with blurred vision, diplopia (double vision), temporary blindness, blind spots, or other visual deficiencies. Visual problems and symptoms are a result of increased pressure on the optic nerve. PTC or IH patients may also develop a “whooshing” or ringing in the ear, clinically called tinnitus.

62. When patients present with symptoms of PTC or IH, they often first undergo an MRI, CT scan, and/or other diagnostic radiology tests to rule out an actual tumor or blood clot in the brain. PTC or IH is frequently diagnosed after a lumbar puncture, or spinal tap, is performed which allows a physician to evaluate the level of cerebrospinal fluid in the skull and to test the cerebrospinal fluid (“CSF”) for infection or inflammation. In patients with PTC or IH, the cerebrospinal fluid is normal.

63. In some cases, a lumbar puncture may provide some immediate relief to a patient suffering from PTC or IH, but it does not cure the condition. Conversely, a lumbar puncture may result in a variety of complications.

64. Failure to correctly diagnose and treat PTC or IH may lead to permanent vision loss and even blindness.

65. There is currently no treatment to reverse permanent injury to the optic nerves caused by increased intracranial pressure. Because of this, treatment of PTC or IH is focused on halting visual loss that has already occurred.

66. PTC or IH may also recur throughout a patient’s lifetime.

67. Frequently, the medicine Acetazolamide (Diamox®) is prescribed to patients suffering from PTC or IH. Diamox® comes with its own set of adverse reactions.

68. In severe cases, therapeutic shunting, which involves surgical insertion of a tube to help drain cerebrospinal fluid from the lower back or from the skull, is recommended.

69. A lumbar-peritoneal shunt (“LP shunt”) is commonly used to treat severe cases of PTC/IH. An LP shunt involves inserting a tube between vertebrae in the lumbar region of the spine into the subarachnoid cavity.

70. A ventriculo-peritoneal shunt (“VP shunt”) may also be used, which involves insertion of a tube through a patient’s skull usually behind a patient’s ear.

71. Both types of shunting procedures work to relocate excess cerebrospinal fluid to the abdominal cavity, where it can be absorbed.

72. Unfortunately, therapeutic shunting procedures have high failure and revision rates and often require several repeat or revision surgeries. Additionally, a patient’s shunt may need frequent adjustment, which may also require surgical intervention, to find the right setting for a particular patient’s needs.

73. Brain stent procedures, typically performed by interventional neuroradiologists are alternatives to shunting, and involve metal stents positioned to expand portions of cerebral veins that have become narrowed due to the increased pressure, in order to allow blood to drain more freely and relieve fluid pressure in the brain.

The Hormone In Mirena: Levonorgestrel or “LNG”

74. Progestins, like LNG, are synthetic progesterones, and may also be called progestogens or progestagens.

75. LNG is a second-generation progestin structurally related to testosterone.

76. Third- and fourth-generation progestins were developed in an effort to reduce known side effects of second generation progestins.

77. LNG acts differently from other progestins, progestogens, or synthetic progesterones, because it possesses broader binding affinities to different types of hormonal receptors than almost all other progestins used today.

78. Specifically, LNG more strongly or easily binds to and activates the progesterone, androgen, and mineralocorticoid receptors of cells than other progestins.

79. LNG is one of the most androgenic progestins on the market today, meaning that it acts more like testosterone in an individual's body than most other progestins.

80. Other progestins more selectively bind to the progesterone receptor, and less to other receptors like the androgen and mineralocorticoid receptors of cells.

81. Because LNG is more active on certain hormonal receptors (including, for example, the androgen and mineralocorticoid receptors) than other progestins, smaller doses of LNG do not necessarily mean fewer hormonal effects.

82. LNG's broad and strong binding affinities for numerous hormone receptors increase the risk of hormonal side effects, including the risk of IH/PTC.

83. When taken alone, LNG also acts differently from most other progestins, because it significantly decreases sex hormone binding globulin ("SHBG").

84. SHBG is a sex steroid transport protein which regulates the availability of free, or hormonally active, sex steroid hormones by binding to sex steroids such as testosterone, estradiol, and LNG itself.

85. Low levels of SHBG may result in stronger hormonal effects of LNG,

testosterone, and estradiol, or other hormones with binding affinities for SHBG, due to the greater availability of unbound, free, and hormonally active sex steroids.⁴

86. As a result of LNG's direct effect of suppressing SHBG, serum LNG amounts (bound, free, or both) may vary widely between individuals who use LNG-releasing contraceptives like Mirena®.⁵

87. LNG's propensity to suppress SHBG, where, as with Mirena®, it is used alone, increases the risk of systemic hormonal side effects, including IH/PTC.

88. Because total LNG serum levels does not accurately reflect the propensity of LNG to cause or contribute to hormonal side effects, Mirena®'s labeling is misleading, inadequate, and false.

89. Mirena®'s labeling should provide the degree of SHBG reduction observed, total SHBG in blood serum, the amount of free serum LNG, and/or the free levonorgestrel index ("FLI") observed with Mirena®, in a manner which is usable and informative to healthcare providers.

90. In addition to Defendants' failure to describe the suppressive effects of LNG upon SHBG levels, Defendants' description of systemic exposure to LNG are calculated in a manner which obfuscates and confuses healthcare practitioners and consumers who seek to compare hormonal exposure and systemic effects while on Mirena® with that of other hormonal contraceptives.

91. While LNG is bound to SHBG, it is hormonally inactive. Only unbound, or free, LNG is hormonally active, and only free, hormonally active LNG may cause

⁴ Alvarez, et al., *Sex Hormone Binding Globulin and Free Levonorgestrel Index in the First Week After Insertion of Norplant Implants*, 58 *CONTRACEPTION* 211, 211, 213 (1998).

⁵ Olsson, et al., *Plasma levels of levonorgestrel and free levonorgestrel index in women using Norplant implants or two covered rods (Norplant-2)*, 35 *CONTRACEPTION* 215, 225 (1987).

progestogenic effects.

92. The appropriate measure of systemic LNG exposure is the amount of free, unbound, and hormonally active LNG present in blood serum or blood plasma.

93. Total LNG levels (which include both bound and unbound LNG) are misleading when compared to combination hormonal contraceptives that contain both LNG and an estrogen (most commonly, ethinyl estradiol ("EE")).

94. Use of EE, or other estrogenic compounds, in combination with LNG results in higher total serum LNG levels due to EE's proliferative effects upon SHBG levels.

95. Although total serum LNG levels are higher with use of EE, the free, unbound, and hormonally active proportion of LNG in combination hormonal contraceptives is decreased in comparison to progestin-only contraceptives, like Mirena, which use LNG.

96. Thus, Defendants' representations are misleading, because EE-plus-LNG-containing products may make total serum LNG appear higher than that of LNG-only products, even though free or unbound (and thus, active) LNG may be greater in a LNG-only product.

97. In addition, total serum LNG may spike for various reasons, including due to changes in individual metabolic clearance rates, within Mirena®'s five-year period.

98. As a result, some women using Mirena® may experience total serum levels of LNG far outside the maximums provided for various time points in Mirena®'s label.

99. Women may also experience total serum levels far outside the maximums

listed in Mirena®'s label on an ongoing basis.

100. Spikes in LNG levels may result in an increased risk of progestogenic side effects.

101. Because maximal observed total serum concentrations are not provided in Mirena®'s label, the extent of potential exposure to LNG is impossible to calculate based on the Mirena®'s label.

102. In addition, Mirena®'s labeling fails to fully distinguish the amount of total LNG in blood serum from the total amount of other progestins in blood serum in a way that allows for useful comparisons of hormonal content.

103. In particular, Mirena®'s label fails to provide total serum or free LNG levels in moles. Instead, the label provides this information in picograms per milliliter of blood serum.

104. Grams, micrograms or picograms are measurements of the weight or mass of a substance.

105. Units of LNG in moles allow healthcare practitioners and consumers to compare the number of LNG molecules per volume of blood serum, rather than the weight or mass of LNG per volume of blood serum.

106. LNG content in picograms or grams must be divided by LNG's molecular weight, also known as molar mass, in order to determine LNG content in moles.

107. The molecular weight of LNG differs from the molecular weights of other progestins.

108. As a result, comparisons of LNG content in blood serum given in grams or picograms may skew comparisons between progestins.

109. Even if Mirena® use results in more moles of free LNG than other types of hormonal contraception using a different progestin, amounts given in picograms per milliliter may appear lower than the other progestin, if the molecular weight of LNG is less than the molecular weight of the other progestin.

110. The synthetic hormone released by Mirena®, levonorgestrel, causes or contributes to the development of PTC/IH, increases the risk of developing PTC/IH, and/or worsens or exacerbates PTC/IH.

111. Additionally, because Mirena® is known to cause rapid weight gain in women, the risk of developing PTC/IH is even greater with Mirena® use.

Defendants' Representations Regarding Mirena and LNG

112. Since December 6, 2000, Mirena's label has contained a single sentence which warns that metabolic clearance rates may cause LNG serum levels to increase.

113. Metabolic clearance rates vary several-fold between individuals.

114. Mirena®'s label does not identify factors that could diminish metabolic clearance rates and therefore increase LNG serum levels.

115. Metabolic clearance rates are widely variable among individuals as a matter of genetics or body habitus and can be affected by taking common prescription or over-the-counter medications.

116. Mirena's labeling does not describe the impact that a low metabolic clearance rate may have on LNG serum levels while using Mirena.

117. As a result, Mirena®'s label is insufficient, inadequate, and inaccurate, as it fails to inform healthcare practitioners and patients of the full scope of the wide variability of LNG serum levels between individuals in a useful or informative manner.

118. Defendants have downplayed and minimized the hormonal effects of Mirena in their materials and advertisements.

119. Mirena®'s label, patient education, and marketing materials have consistently emphasized that Mirena is a "low" or "no" hormone contraceptive, and that serum LNG with Mirena® is "stable" and "without peaks and troughs."

120. These materials do not reference variability in metabolic clearance rates while making these claims, do not inform healthcare practitioners or patients that low metabolic clearance rates may result in increased LNG serum levels, and do not provide any information regarding how much serum LNG may increase with a low or lower metabolic clearance rate.

121. As a result, Defendants' actions have misled consumers and healthcare practitioners into believing that serum LNG remains low or practically non-existent, despite the propensity for significant differences between patients due to different metabolic clearance rates.

122. From December 6, 2000 until at least July 21, 2008, Mirena's label stated that: "The plasma concentrations achieved by MIRENA® are lower than those seen with levonorgestrel contraceptive implants and with oral contraceptives."

123. From at least July 21, 2008 to October 1, 2009, Mirena's label stated that: "The plasma concentrations achieved by Mirena are lower than those seen with levonorgestrel contraceptive implants and with oral contraceptives."

124. In claiming that plasma LNG is lower with Mirena than with oral contraceptives, the label omits the material information:

- a. that free LNG may be greater than that seen with combination oral

- contraceptives that also contain EE (LNG-plus-EE contraceptives);
- b. that free LNG, and thus progestogenic effects, may be higher with Mirena because it contains LNG alone;
 - c. that due to EE's effect of increasing SHBG and thus total serum LNG, total serum LNG or other progestins may appear artificially high with oral contraceptives, as compared to total serum LNG with Mirena.
 - d. that free LNG causes progestogenic effects, and free LNG may be higher with Mirena than with combined oral contraceptives.
 - e. that oral contraceptives may use different progestins, which may have fewer progestogenic or other hormonal effects compared to LNG, despite a higher total or free serum level.

125. Defendants have consistently represented that Mirena® is a "low" or "no" hormone contraceptive with limited or no systemic effects in Mirena®'s labeling, patient education, and marketing materials.

126. Until October 1, 2009, Mirena®'s label claimed that: "The plasma concentrations achieved by MIRENA® are lower than those seen with levonorgestrel contraceptive implants and with oral contraceptives. Unlike oral contraceptives, plasma levels with MIRENA® do not display peaks and troughs."

127. Mirena®'s label continues to claim that it releases a "low" amount of hormone directly into the uterus.

128. From December 6, 2000, until the present, Mirena's Patient Information Booklet has not included any warning that systemic hormonal side effects may occur while using Mirena.

129. From December 6, 2000, until the present, Mirena's Patient Information Booklet has claimed that "[o]nly small amounts of the hormone [LNG] enter your blood."

130. On or before July 21, 2008 until October 1, 2010, Mirena's Patient Information Booklet claimed, "Levonorgestrel is a progestin hormone often used in birth control pills; however, unlike many birth control pills, Mirena does not contain an estrogen."

131. From May 29, 2014 to present, Mirena's Patient Information Booklet has claimed that "Mirena is a small flexible plastic T-shaped system that slowly releases a progestin hormone called levonorgestrel that is often used in birth control pills. Because Mirena releases levonorgestrel into your uterus, only small amounts of the hormone enter your blood. Mirena does not contain estrogen."

132. Mirena's Patient Information Booklet contains no information regarding the wide variance in serum LNG that may occur in individuals using Mirena.

133. Mirena's Patient Information Booklet misleads consumers, and misled Plaintiff, into the belief that serum levels of LNG are always extremely low, and that Mirena causes little to no systemic or hormonal side effects.

134. Defendants have also used direct-to-consumer advertising in the form of television and radio commercials, as well as other video or audio clips to market Mirena.

135. Since December 6, 2000, these patient education and marketing materials have misrepresented Mirena as a low or no hormone contraceptive with few or no systemic effects, and a lower hormone option than other hormonal contraceptives.

136. Defendants have also used key opinion leaders and sales representatives to market Mirena to healthcare professionals.

137. Since December 6, 2000, key opinion leaders and sales representatives have misrepresented Mirena as a low or no hormone contraceptive with few or no systemic effects, and a lower hormone option than other hormonal contraceptives, consistent with Mirena's labeling.

138. Defendants have marketed Mirena® as being a better "low hormone" or "no hormone" contraceptive option for women who cannot use other hormonal contraceptives from December 6, 2000 to the present.

139. Mirena®'s label, patient education, and marketing materials rely upon total serum LNG levels to support "low" or "no" hormone claims, rather than comparing free, unbound, and hormonally active amounts of LNG.

140. For example, Defendants' website for Mirena®, which both patients and healthcare practitioners are encouraged to visit, currently advises consumers that "Mirena® is estrogen-free. It releases small amounts of levonorgestrel, a progestin hormone found in many birth control pills, locally into your uterus at a slow and steady rate. Only small amounts of hormone enter your blood."⁶

141. Defendants' representations to healthcare professionals specifically rely upon total serum LNG to support the claim that Mirena® is a low hormone contraceptive.⁷

142. From December 6, 2000 to present, Mirena®'s label has claimed that Mirena® releases LNG in such a way that blood plasma or blood serum LNG levels are

⁶ Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, *How Does Mirena® Work?*, MIRENA®: CONSUMER SITE, <http://www.Mirena®-us.com/about-Mirena®/how-Mirena®-works.php> (last visited March 2, 2015).

⁷ Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, *Mechanism of Action: Uses local delivery*, MIRENA®: FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS, <http://hcp.Mirena®-us.com/lets-talk-about-Mirena®/mechanism-of-action.php> (last visited March 2, 2015).

"stable" and "without peaks and troughs."

143. From December 6, 2000 to present, Defendants have failed to provide any information in Mirena®'s labeling, patient education, and marketing materials:

- a. regarding the propensity of LNG to suppress SHBG.
- b. stating that SHBG suppression may increase the risk of hormonal side effects.
- c. regarding the propensity for total serum LNG to spike while using Mirena®, or that spikes in total serum LNG may increase the risk of hormonal side effects.
- d. regarding the greater potency of LNG on certain receptors, including but not limited to the progesterone receptor, as compared to other progestins.
- e. that the greater potency of LNG on numerous hormone receptors, compared to other progestins, increases the risk of hormonal side effects.
- f. regarding the important distinction between total serum LNG while on LNG-only products versus LNG-plus-EE products.

144. From at least December 6, 2000 to present, Defendants have failed to distinguish between total serum LNG while on LNG-only versus LNG-plus-EE products, misleading healthcare providers, patients, the public, and the FDA by suggesting that systemic exposure to LNG with Mirena is less than systemic exposure to LNG with combined hormonal contraceptives.

145. From December 6, 2000 to present, Defendants have failed to provide

accurate and complete information in Mirena®'s label, patient education, and marketing materials concerning maximum observed total LNG serum levels at different time points, providing only a range which is not clearly designated as a standard deviation or a percentile range.

146. From December 6, 2000 to present, Defendants' failure to provide complete information in Mirena®'s label, patient education, and marketing materials concerning maximum observed total LNG serum levels at different time points has resulted in misrepresentation of serum levels in individual Mirena users, which have the potential to be much higher.

147. Defendants have failed to provide the information above in order to mislead and defraud healthcare providers, patients, the FDA, and the public regarding Mirena's systemic effects and hormonal side effects.

148. As a result of Defendants' omissions and affirmative misrepresentations regarding LNG and Mirena®'s systemic effects, healthcare professionals and consumers do not know the full potential for hormonal side effects with the use of Mirena, including the potential for developing PTC/IH.

**Norplant® and Other Long-Term
LNG-Releasing Contraceptives Warn of PTC/IH**

149. In 1991, a levonorgestrel-releasing implant called Norplant® became available in the United States, after its manufacturer obtained FDA approval on December 10, 1990. Norplant® was developed by the Population Council and distributed in the United States by Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories as the "Norplant System."

150. Norplant® consists of a set of six small silicone capsules, each containing 36 mg of levonorgestrel, which were implanted subdermally in the upper arm and

effective as contraception for five years. Norplant® was estimated to release levonorgestrel initially at about 85 µg/day followed by a decline to about 50 µg/day after nine months and to about 35 µg/day by 18 months with a further decline to about 30 µmg/day.

151. In February 1993, Wyeth submitted a supplemental new drug application to the FDA for the Norplant System, requesting the addition of “idiopathic intracranial hypertension” and other modifications to the PRECAUTIONS section of Norplant System’s physician labeling. The supplemental NDA also requested other modifications to the physician labeling and the patient package insert. Wyeth requested expedited review of its supplemental NDA.

152. On March 26, 1993, the FDA approved the supplemental NDA, including its proposed addition of warnings regarding PTC/IH to the Norplant System.

153. The new labeling addition included under the PRECAUTIONS section stated:

“Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (pseudotumor cerebri, benign intracranial hypertension) is a disorder of unknown etiology which is seen most commonly in obese females of reproductive age. There have been reports of idiopathic intracranial hypertension in NORPLANT SYSTEM users. A cardinal sign of idiopathic intracranial hypertension is papilledema; early symptoms may include headache (associated with a change in frequency, pattern, severity, or persistence; of particular importance are those headaches that are unremitting in nature) and visual disturbances. Patients with these symptoms should be screened for papilledema and, if present, the patient should be referred to a neurologist for further diagnosis and care. NORPLANT SYSTEM should be removed from patients experiencing this disorder.”

154. A warning for PTC/IH was also added to the patient package insert and stated:

“Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (pseudotumor

cerebri, benign intracranial hypertension) – An increase in intracranial pressure has been reported in NORPLANT SYSTEM users. Symptoms may include headache (associated with a change in the frequency, pattern, severity, or persistence, of particular importance are those headaches that do not stop) and visual disturbances. Contact your physician or health-care provider if you experience these symptoms. While a causal relationship is unclear, your health-care provider may recommend that the NORPLANT SYSTEM be removed.”

155. By 1995, several reports of women developing PTC or IH were reported in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.⁸ The authors noted that levonorgestrel may have contributed to the onset of the condition. The authors concluded that until more information became available, patients should be screened for symptoms and the implants should be removed in patients who show increased intracranial pressure.

156. Additional studies concluded the same and noted that IH/PTC had been reported in Norplant users.⁹ By 2001, Norplant®’s label included an entry under the “Warnings” section for “Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension” that stated:

“Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (pseudotumor cerebri, benign intracranial hypertension) is a disorder of unknown etiology which is seen most commonly in obese females of reproductive age. There have been reports of idiopathic intracranial hypertension in NORPLANT (levonorgestrel implants (unavailable in us)) SYSTEM users. A cardinal sign of idiopathic intracranial hypertension is papilledema; early symptoms may include headache (associated with a change in frequency, pattern, severity, or persistence; of particular importance are those headaches that are unremitting in nature) and visual disturbances. Patients with these symptoms, particularly obese patients or those with recent weight gain, should be screened for papilledema and, if present, the patient should be referred to a neurologist for further diagnosis and care. NORPLANT (levonorgestrel implants (unavailable in us)) SYSTEM should be removed from patients experiencing this disorder.”

⁸ *See Id.*

⁹ *See* Allan J. Coukell & Julia A. Balfour, *Levonorgestrel Subdermal Implants: A Review of Contraceptive Efficacy and Acceptability*, 55 *Drugs* 861, 877 (1998); Karen R. Meckstroth & Philip D. Darney, *Implantable Contraception*, 27 *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am* 781, 796 (2000); and Wysowski DK, Green L., *Serious adverse events in Norplant users reported to the Food and Drug Administration’s MedWatch Spontaneous Reporting System.*, 85 *Obstet Gynecol.* 538-42 (1995).

157. Jadelle® or “Norplant® II”, which is a two-rod levonorgestrel-releasing implant, also contains similar language under the “Warnings” section of its label.¹⁰ And importantly, Jadelle® is contraindicated in patients with a history of IH.

158. Jadelle® was approved in the United States in 1996 for up to three years use and in 2002 for up to five years use. However, Jadelle® has never been marketed in the United States.

159. Jadelle® was also developed by The Population Council, but is now manufactured, marketed, and distributed by Defendants outside of the United States.

160. In Jadelle®’s prescribing information, Defendants specifically warn that benign intracranial hypertension (another name for PTC/IH) has been reported in users of levonorgestrel implants, that the diagnosis should be considered if persistent headache and/or visual disturbances occur in Jadelle® users, and particularly in an obese user or a user who has recently gained weight, and that Jadelle® should be removed if a patient is diagnosed with the condition.

161. Both the Norplant® and Jadelle® labels included warnings of PTC/IH specific to informing patients and physicians of the disorder.

162. By the mid-1990s, tens of thousands of lawsuits were filed claiming injuries due to Norplant®. Wyeth pulled Norplant® off the market in June of 2002.

163. Despite a wide body of information available to Defendants regarding the connection between levonorgestrel and PTC/IH, Mirena®’s label is devoid of any warning regarding PTC or IH.

¹⁰ See 11/22/2002 “Norplant II” Jadelle® Label, p. 10 available at http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2002/20544se2-003_jadelle_lbl.pdf.

164. Upon information and belief, because Mirena®'s label is devoid of any warnings of PTC or IH, once a patient's healthcare provider rules out transient cerebral ischemia or stroke as a cause of symptoms of migraine and/or asymmetrical visual loss, the healthcare provider will not typically know or advise a patient with PTC to remove Mirena®, which causes or contributes to the development and/or progression of PTC/IH.

165. Defendants have a history of overstating the efficacy of Mirena® while understating the potential safety concerns.

166. In or around December 2009, Defendants were contacted by the Department of Health and Human Services' Division of Drug Marketing, Advertising, and Communications ("DDMAC") regarding a consumer-directed advertising program entitled "Mirena® Simple Style Statements Program," a live presentation designed for "busy moms." The Simply Style program was presented in a consumer's home or other private setting by a representative from "Mom Central," a social networking internet site, and Ms. Barb Dehn, a nurse practitioner, in partnership with Defendants.

167. The Simple Style program represented that Mirena® use would increase the level of intimacy, romance and emotional satisfaction between sexual partners. DDMAC determined these claims were unsubstantiated and, in fact, pointed out that Mirena®'s package insert states that at least 5% of clinical trial patients reported a decreased libido after use.

168. The Simple Style program script also intimated that Mirena® use can help patients "look and feel great." Again, DDMAC noted these claims were unsubstantiated and that Mirena® can caused a number of side effects, including weight gain, acne, and breast pain or tenderness.

169. The portion of the Simple Style script regarding risks omitted information about serious conditions, including susceptibility to infections and the possibility of miscarriage if a woman becomes pregnant on Mirena®.

170. Finally, Defendants falsely claimed that Mirena® required no compliance with a monthly routine.

PLAINTIFF'S USE OF DEFENDANTS' MIRENA AND RESULTING INJURY

171. Plaintiff Latasha Monet is currently 30 years old.

172. Upon information and belief, in or about December 2011, Plaintiff had the Mirena® IUS inserted into her body without complication according to the manufacturer's instructions by her healthcare provider, Dr. Andre Guette at Tulane Center for Women's Health in Metairie, Louisiana.

173. Upon information and belief, in October 2012, after nearly 1 year of use, Plaintiff had the Mirena® IUS removed from her body without complication according to the manufacturer's instructions by a healthcare provider at Ochsner Medical Center in Louisiana.

174. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff and her healthcare providers relied on Defendants' representations regarding Mirena® in its Patient Information Booklet, or otherwise disseminated by Defendants in deciding to use and prescribe Mirena®.

175. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff relied upon representations made by Defendants when deciding to use Mirena®.

176. Upon information and belief, after her Mirena® was placed, among other things, Plaintiff Latasha Monet began experiencing severe headache, dizziness, blurred vision, vision loss, and tinnitus.

177. Upon information and belief, on or around October 2012, Plaintiff was diagnosed with intracranial hypertension.

178. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff first realized the possible causal connection between her injuries and Defendants' conduct in February 2017.

179. As a result of the injuries she suffered as a result of the defective and unreasonably dangerous Mirena® IUS, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

**COUNT I
NEGLIGENCE**

180. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

181. Defendants were and are engaged in the business of selling Mirena® in the State of Louisiana.

182. The Mirena® was manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed, and sold by Defendants, and was expected to, and did, reach Plaintiff without substantial change in the condition in which it was sold.

183. Defendants owed a duty to provide a reasonably safe product and to warn Plaintiff, patients, the FDA, prescribing physicians, the healthcare community, and other foreseeable users of the foreseeable risks associated with Mirena®.

184. Defendants owed a duty to design the Mirena® in a way to prevent foreseeable harm to patients like the Plaintiff Latasha Monet.

185. Defendants owed a duty to test its Mirena® in a manner that was commensurate with the dangers associated with it.

186. Defendants owed a duty to test Mirena® based on Defendants' intended use of the Mirena as long-term contraception and/or long-term treatment for heavy menstrual bleeding.

187. Defendants owed a duty to test Mirena® based on Defendants' intended use of the Mirena to expose Mirena users to levonorgestrel on a daily basis for long-term (up to five years) treatment.

188. The foreseeable risks associated with the design or formulation of Mirena® include, but are not limited to, the fact that the design or formulation of Mirena® is more dangerous than a reasonably prudent consumer would expect when used in an intended and reasonably foreseeable manner.

189. The foreseeable risks associated with the design or formulation of Mirena® include, but are not limited to, the development of IH/PTC, and rapid or sudden weight gain, which is also a risk factor in the development of IH/PTC.

190. The foreseeable risks associated with Defendants' Mirena® design outweigh its utility for the foreseeable uses for which it is prescribed to patients like the Plaintiff.

191. Defendants manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed and sold a product that was not merchantable and/or reasonably suited to the use intended, and its condition when sold was the proximate cause of the injuries sustained by Plaintiff Latasha Monet.

192. Defendants failed to adequately and properly test the Mirena® both before and after placing it on the market.

193. A prudent seller in the exercise of ordinary care would and should have discovered and foreseen the dangerous and defective condition of Mirena® and its potential to cause severe conditions, including PTC/IH, when placing the product on the market.

194. As a direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff Latasha Monet's use of Mirena®, she has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

195. Defendants placed Mirena® into the stream of commerce with wanton and reckless disregard for the public safety.

196. Defendants knew or should have known that physicians and other healthcare providers began commonly prescribing this product as a safe and effective contraceptive device despite its lack of efficacy and potential for serious permanent side effects, including IH/PTC.

197. Defendants knew or should have known that Mirena®, and specifically, the synthetic progestin levonorgestrel, causes and/or contributes to the development of IH/PTC, a severe and possibly irreversible brain condition.

198. There are contraceptives on the market with safer alternative designs in that they provide equal or greater efficacy and far less risk.

199. There are contraceptives on the market, including the 10-year copper IUD ParaGard®, with safer alternative designs in that they do not expose patients to

levonorgestrel, which is known to be associated with the development of IH/PTC.

200. Upon information and belief, Defendants failed to use reasonable care in designing Mirena® in that Defendants:

- a. failed to properly and thoroughly test Mirena® before releasing the drug to market;
- b. failed to properly and thoroughly analyze the data resulting from the premarketing tests of Mirena®;
- c. failed to conduct sufficient post-marketing testing and surveillance of Mirena®;
- d. designed, manufactured, marketing, advertised, distributed, and sold Mirena® to consumers, including Plaintiff, without an adequate warning of the significant and dangerous risks of Mirena® and without proper instructions to avoid the harm which could foreseeably occur as a result of using the drug;
- e. failed to exercise due care when advertising and promoting Mirena®; and
- f. negligently continued to manufacture, market, advertise, and distribute Mirena® after Defendants knew or should have known of its adverse effects.

201. A reasonable manufacturer would or should have known that the risks created by Mirena® were unreasonably greater than that of other contraceptives and that Mirena® had no clinical benefit over such other contraceptives that compensated in whole or part for the increased risk.

202. Defendants knew or should have known that Mirena®, and specifically, the synthetic progestin levonorgestrel causes and/or contributes to the development of IH/PTC, a severe and possibly irreversible brain condition that can also lead to permanent blindness.

203. Despite an increasing number of adverse events, including reports of intracranial hypertension, blindness, papilledema, and increased intracranial pressure,

Defendants have made no effort to warn physicians, the healthcare community, or patients of the risk of developing IH/PTC with Mirena®.

204. Defendants knew or should have known that an additional risk factor for developing IH/PTC is sudden weight gain—a common side effect of Mirena—and Defendants did nothing to warn patients, physicians, or the healthcare community that Mirena® could cause rapid or sudden weight gain, which increases the risk of developing IH/PTC.

205. Defendants, in fact, specifically recommend Mirena® for use in women of childbearing age and for use in women who have recently given birth, further misrepresenting Mirena®'s safety regarding its risk of developing IH/PTC.

206. Likewise, Defendants knew or should have known that Mirena, a levonorgestrel-releasing IUD, should be removed immediately to avoid exacerbation of injuries, once a patient is diagnosed with papilledema, IH/PTC, or once a patient develops symptoms consistent with these conditions, and Defendants have made no effort to warn patients, physicians, the healthcare community, or the public of this fact.

207. An ordinarily prudent manufacturer, with knowledge of Mirena®'s risks, including IH/PTC, would not have placed Mirena® on the market.

208. Defendants are also therefore liable for the negligent researching, marketing, supplying, promoting, packaging, sale, testing, quality assurance, quality control and/or distribution of Mirena®.

209. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will

experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

210. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT II
DESIGN DEFECT**

211. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

212. Defendants manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed and sold, and otherwise released into the stream of commerce the pharmaceutical Mirena®, and in the course of same, directly advertised or marketed the product to consumers or persons responsible for consumers.

213. The Mirena® was manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed, and sold by Defendants, and was expected to, and did, reach Plaintiff Latasha Monet without substantial change in the condition in which it was sold.

214. Defendants' Mirena® was unreasonably dangerous for the use for which it was intended, and its unreasonably dangerous condition existed when it left the control of Defendants.

215. Defendants' Mirena® is defective and unreasonably dangerous because it releases and exposes patients long-term to levonorgestrel, which is known to cause,

contribute to, and/or trigger the development of IH/PTC.

216. Defendants' Mirena® is defective because it failed to perform in a manner reasonably expected in light of its nature and intended function.

217. The foreseeable risks associated with the design or formulation of Mirena® include, but are not limited to, the fact that the design or formulation of Mirena® is more dangerous than a reasonably prudent consumer would expect when used in an intended and reasonably foreseeable manner.

218. The foreseeable risks associated with the design or formulation of Mirena® include, but are not limited to, the development of IH/PTC, and rapid or sudden weight gain, which is also a risk factor in the development of IH/PTC.

219. The foreseeable risks associated with Defendants' Mirena design outweigh its utility for the foreseeable uses for which it is prescribed to patients like Plaintiff Latasha Monet.

220. The risks inherent in Mirena's design, including the risks of developing IH/PTC, outweigh the utility of Mirena so designed.

221. Defendants manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed and sold a product that was not merchantable and/or reasonably suited to the use intended, and its condition when sold was the proximate cause of the injuries sustained by the Plaintiff.

222. Defendants placed Mirena® into the stream of commerce with wanton and reckless disregard for the public safety.

223. Defendants knew or should have known that physicians and other

healthcare providers began commonly prescribing this product as a safe and effective contraceptive device despite its lack of efficacy and potential for serious permanent side effects, including IH/PTC.

224. Defendants knew or should have known that Mirena®, and specifically, the synthetic progestin levonorgestrel, causes and/or contributes to the development of IH/PTC, a severe and possibly irreversible brain condition.

225. There are contraceptives on the market with safer alternative designs in that they provide equal or greater efficacy and far less risk.

226. There are contraceptives on the market, including the 10-year copper IUD ParaGard®, with safer alternative designs because they do not expose patients to levonorgestrel, which is known to cause, contribute to, and/or trigger the development of IH/PTC.

227. These safer alternatives would have prevented or significantly reduced the risk of developing IH/PTC, without substantially impairing their utility.

228. These safer alternatives were both technologically and economically feasible when Defendants' Mirena® left the control of Defendants.

229. Defendants' Mirena® is unreasonably dangerous in its design, in that the hormone released by Mirena causes, contributes to, and/or triggers the development of IH/PTC.

230. Notably, many of the risks and injuries at issue in this lawsuit were known to, or should have been known to, the Defendants *well before they sought and obtained FDA approval*, because of the medical, scientific, and market experience of other levonorgestrel-implant products, including those that Defendants were involved in

manufacturing and/or selling.

231. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

232. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT III
FAILURE TO WARN**

233. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

234. Defendants manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed and sold, and otherwise released into the stream of commerce the pharmaceutical Mirena®, and in the course of same, directly advertised or marketed the product to consumers or persons responsible for consumers, and therefore had a duty to warn of the risks associated with the use of Mirena®.

235. Defendants knew or should have known that Mirena®, and specifically, the synthetic progestin levonorgestrel caused and/or contributed to the development of IH/PTC, a severe and possibly irreversible brain condition.

236. Defendants failed to adequately warn that Mirena® causes and/or

contributes to the development of IH/PTC.

237. Defendants failed to warn the FDA, patients, physicians, the healthcare community, and the public at large of the risks associated with Mirena®, including that use of Mirena causes, contributes to, and/or triggers the development of IH/PTC.

238. Likewise, Defendants knew or should have known that Mirena®, a levonorgestrel-releasing IUD, should be removed immediately to avoid exacerbation of injuries, once a patient is diagnosed with papilledema, IH/PTC, or once a patient develops symptoms consistent with these conditions, and Defendants have made no effort to warn patients, physicians, the healthcare community, or the public of this fact.

239. Defendants did not disclose an unreasonably dangerous condition regarding its Mirena®, namely, that the hormones in Mirena® can cause or substantially contribute to the development of papilledema and/or IH/PTC.

240. Despite an increasing number of adverse events, including reports of intracranial hypertension, blindness, papilledema, and increased intracranial pressure, Defendants have made no effort to warn physicians, the healthcare community, or patients of the risk of developing IH/PTC with Mirena®.

241. Defendants knew or should have known that an additional risk factor for developing IH/PTC is sudden weight gain—a common side effect of Mirena®, and Defendants did nothing to warn patients, physicians, or the healthcare community that Mirena®'s could cause rapid or sudden weight gain, which increases the risk of developing IH/PTC.

242. Defendants knew or should have known that women of childbearing age, overweight women, and women with sudden weight gain, are at a higher risk of

developing IH/PTC, and yet Defendants failed to adequately warn that Mirena® causes and/or contributes to the development of the disorder, and that in combination with these other risk factors, Mirena® use presents even a greater risk of developing the disorder.

243. Defendants also knew or should have known that Mirena® users who are diagnosed with papilledema and/or IH/PTC, and/or who begin suffering from the symptoms of papilledema and/or IH/PTC, should have their Mirena® removed immediately, and yet Defendants failed to warn or instruct of this fact.

244. Mirena® is a defective and unreasonably dangerous product, because its labeling fails to adequately warn consumers and prescribers of, among other things, the increased risk of developing IH/PTC.

245. Mirena® was under the exclusive control of Defendants and was unaccompanied by appropriate warnings regarding all of the risks associated with its use. The warnings did not accurately reflect the risk, incidence, symptoms, scope or severity of such injuries to the consumer or physicians, including the increased risk of developing PTC/IH.

246. The promotional activities of Defendants further diluted or minimized the warnings given with the product.

247. Defendants downplayed the serious and dangerous side effects of Mirena® to encourage sales of the product; consequently, Defendants placed profits above their customers' safety.

248. Mirena® was defective and unreasonably dangerous when it left the possession of Defendants in that it contained warnings insufficient to alert Plaintiff Latasha Monet or her doctor to the dangerous risks and reactions associated with it. Even

though Defendants knew or should have known of the risks associated with Mirena®, they failed to provide warnings that accurately reflected the signs, symptoms, incident, scope, or severity of the risks associated with the product.

249. Defendants, before and/or after approval of Mirena®, withheld from or misrepresented to the FDA required information, including information regarding the link between PTC and levonorgestrel, that was material and relevant to the performance of the Mirena and was causally related to the Plaintiff's injuries.

250. Plaintiff used Mirena® as intended and as indicated by the package labeling in a reasonably foreseeable manner.

251. Plaintiff could not have discovered any defect in Mirena® through the exercise of reasonable care.

252. Defendants, as manufacturers of pharmaceutical drugs, are held to the level of knowledge of an expert in the field and, further, Defendants had knowledge of the dangerous risks and side effects of Mirena®, including the risks of developing IH/PTC.

253. Plaintiff Latasha Monet did not have the same knowledge as Defendants and no adequate warning was communicated to her physician(s).

254. Plaintiff Latasha Monet and her healthcare practitioners relied upon the Defendants' representations regarding Mirena® in the package insert, Patient Information Booklet, or otherwise disseminated by the Defendants.

255. Defendants had a continuing duty to warn consumers, including Plaintiff and her physicians, and the medical community, of the dangers associated with Mirena®, and by negligently and/or wantonly failing to adequately warn of the dangers associated

with its use, Defendants breached their duties.

256. Although Defendants knew, or was reckless in not knowing, of the defective nature of Mirena®, they continued to manufacture, design, formulate, test, package, label, produce, create, make, construct, assemble, market, advertise, distribute and sell Mirena® without providing adequate warnings and instructions concerning the use of Mirena® so as to maximize sales and profits at the expense of the public health and safety, in knowing, conscious, and deliberate disregard of the foreseeable harm caused by Mirena®.

257. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

258. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT IV
STRICT LIABILITY**

259. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

260. Defendants manufacturers and/or suppliers of Mirena® and are strictly liable to Plaintiff for manufacturing, designing, formulating, testing, packaging, labeling, producing, creating, making, constructing, assembling, marketing, advertising,

distributing, selling, and placing Mirena® into the stream of commerce.

261. Defendants are engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling the Mirena® IUS and placing it into the stream of commerce where it was expected to and did reach the Plaintiff.

262. Defendants' Mirena® was expected to, and did, reach the Plaintiff Latasha Monet without substantial change in the condition in which it was sold.

263. Defendants placed their product, Mirena®, on the market knowing that it is to be used without inspection for defects. Mirena® proved to have defects which caused injury to Plaintiff.

264. Mirena®, manufactured and/or supplied by Defendants, was defective in design or formulation in that when it left the hands of the manufacturer and/or supplier, it was unreasonably dangerous, more dangerous than an ordinary consumer would expect, and more dangerous than other contraceptives.

265. Mirena® was defective in design or formulation in that, when it left the hands of the manufacturer and/or suppliers, the foreseeable risks exceeded the benefits associated with design or formulation.

266. Defendants' Mirena® is defective because it failed to perform in a manner reasonably expected in light of its nature and intended function.

267. Mirena® was defective in manufacturing in that, when it was implanted into the Plaintiff, it failed to perform as intended, such as by introducing improper amounts of levonorgestrel into the bloodstream and, via hormonal and other changes, caused Plaintiffs' injuries.

268. Defendants' Mirena® was not merchantable and reasonably suited to the

uses for which it is intended, including the uses for which it was prescribed to the Plaintiff, and its condition, when sold to the Plaintiff, proximately caused her injuries.

269. A reasonable alternative design existed which would have eliminated or reduced Plaintiff's injuries. Other methods of contraception do not pose the risks that Mirena® use presents, including the risk of developing IH/PTC.

270. Mirena® was also defective due to inadequate warnings or instructions because the manufacturer knew or should have known that Mirena® created, among other things, a risk of developing IH/PTC, and the Defendants failed to adequately warn of these risks.

271. Mirena® was also defective due to inadequate warnings or instructions because the manufacturer knew or should have known that Mirena®, along with its common side effect of rapid or sudden weight gain, created, among other things, a risk of developing IH/PTC, and the Defendants failed to adequately warn of these risks.

272. Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to warn of Mirena®'s dangers, including the increased risk of developing IH/PTC, when used in its intended manner for contraception and/or to treat heavy menstrual bleeding.

273. Defendants breached their duty to warn Plaintiff of Mirena®'s dangers because Defendants' warnings were inadequate and Defendants failed to warn entirely of the risks of developing IH/PTC with use of Defendants' Mirena®.

274. Defendants failed to adequately warn Plaintiff Latasha Monet or her physicians of the increased risk of developing IH/PTC with use of Mirena® and failed to warn that Mirena® should be immediately removed once Plaintiff is diagnosed with IH/PTC, and/or papilledema, and/or suffers characteristics, symptoms, or manifestations

of IH/PTC and/or papilledema.

275. Mirena® was also defective due to inadequate pre-marketing and/or post-marketing testing.

276. Despite Defendants' knowledge of the risks associated with levonorgestrel-releasing implants, including the development of IH/PTC, Defendants did not adequately conduct pre-market and/or post-market testing to account for the risks.

277. Defendants failed to provide adequate initial warnings and post-marketing warnings or instructions after the manufacturer and/or supplier knew or should have known of the extreme risks associated with Mirena®, and continues to promote Mirena® in the absence of those adequate warnings.

278. Despite Defendants' knowledge of an increasing number of adverse events reporting IH/PTC or its symptoms, including papilledema, diplopia (double vision), severe migraine-like headaches, and blindness, Defendants did nothing to alert the healthcare community or patients or otherwise warn of these risks.

279. Defendants owed a post-sale duty to warn patients, including Plaintiff, of the dangers posed by Mirena® in light of an increasing number of adverse events of IH/PTC, papilledema, blindness, or other related symptoms, and Defendants failed in their duty to provide these post-sale warnings.

280. Defendants continue to fail to warn of the risk of developing IH/PTC with use of Mirena®.

281. An ordinarily prudent manufacturer, with knowledge of Mirena®'s risks, including IH/PTC, would not have placed Mirena® on the market.

282. Plaintiff and her healthcare providers relied upon Defendants'

representations regarding Mirena® in the package insert, Patient Information Booklet, or otherwise disseminated by Defendants, when deciding to prescribe and use Mirena®.

283. Had Defendants properly warned of the risks associated with Mirena®, including the risk of developing IH/PTC and that Mirena® should be removed immediately once a patient is diagnosed with or suffers symptoms of IH/PTC, Plaintiff's healthcare providers would not have prescribed Mirena® to the Plaintiff, and Plaintiff would not have used Mirena®.

284. Defendants' Mirena® is defective because it is unreasonably dangerous and does not meet the reasonable expectations of an ordinary consumer with respect to its safety; that is, Mirena® is an unreasonably dangerous product in a condition not contemplated by the ultimate consumer, including Plaintiff, and is not fit for its intended purpose.

285. Plaintiff's Mirena® was defective, left the Defendants' control in a defective condition, was unaltered by Plaintiff or her physicians, and the defects are traceable to the Defendants.

286. A reasonable manufacturer with knowledge of Mirena's dangerous condition would not have placed Mirena on the market.

287. Defendants are strictly liable under state common law and/or applicable product liability statutes for placing an unreasonably dangerous product on the market that is not safe for its intended use, which was expected to, and did, reach the Plaintiff without alteration, and was inserted and used pursuant to the Defendants' instructions.

288. Defendants' Mirena® was a substantial factor or legal cause in producing the development of Plaintiff's PTC/IH condition, and proximately caused Plaintiff's

PTC/IH condition.

289. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

290. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT V
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY**

291. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

292. Defendants manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed and sold Mirena® as safe for use by the public at large, including Plaintiff Latasha Monet, who purchased Mirena®.

293. Defendants knew the use for which their product was intended and impliedly warranted the product to be of merchantable quality, safe and fit for use.

294. Defendants impliedly warranted Mirena® as a safer type of hormonal birth control that would not produce progestogenic side effects by warranting that it was an extremely low hormonal contraceptive.

295. Plaintiff relied on the skill and judgment of the Defendants, and as such,

their implied warranty, in using Mirena®.

296. Plaintiff used Defendants' Mirena® for the ordinary purposes for which it is indicated for use, and Plaintiff's physician inserted the Mirena® pursuant to the Defendants' instructions.

297. Mirena® was defective and not of merchantable quality or safe or fit for its intended use because it is unreasonably dangerous and unfit for the ordinary purpose for which it is intended and was used. Specifically, Mirena® is unreasonably dangerous, unmerchantable, and unfit for the ordinary purpose for which it is intended and was used because it causes and/or contributes to the development of IH/PTC, a foreseeable risk, which Defendants knew or should have known of.

298. Defendants' Mirena® does not meet the reasonable expectations of an ordinary consumer, including the Plaintiff, as to its safety and is not reasonably safe for its intended purpose and use because it is defectively designed and because Defendants inadequately warned of the risks of developing IH/PTC and/or papilledema, and/or that the Mirena® should be removed once these conditions, and/or symptoms of these conditions, develop.

299. Defendants had reason to know that Plaintiff would purchase Mirena® for the purpose of contraception and/or heavy menstrual bleeding.

300. Defendants had reason to know that Plaintiff would rely on Defendants' skill or judgment to furnish and produce Mirena® in a safe and appropriate manner.

301. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monetn nhas been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will

experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

302. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT VI
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

303. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

304. The aforementioned designing, manufacturing, marketing, formulating, testing, packaging, labeling, producing, creating, making, constructing, assembling, advertising, and distributing of Mirena® were expressly warranted to be safe by Defendants for Plaintiff and members of the public generally. At the time of the making of these express warranties, Defendants had knowledge of the foreseeable purposes for which Mirena® was to be used and Defendants warranted Mirena® to be in all respects safe, effective and proper for such purposes.

305. Defendants expressly warranted Mirena in its label, which was directly intended to benefit Plaintiff Latasha Monet.

306. Defendants' express warranties in the Mirena label were intended for the product's consumers, including the Plaintiff.

307. Defendants expressly warranted Mirena in its Patient Information Booklet, which was intended to benefit Plaintiff and intended to be provided directly to Plaintiff.

308. Defendants expressly warranted Mirena® in advertisements and/or

brochures, which Plaintiff read and relied upon.

309. Defendants expressly represented to Plaintiff, her physician(s), healthcare providers, and/or the FDA that Mirena® was safe and fit for the uses in which it is intended.

310. Further, Defendants' promotional and marketing activities, including television commercials, pamphlets, and brochures stated or implied that Mirena® is safe and fit for its intended uses, that it did not produce severe side effects, including IH/PTC, and that it was adequately tested.

311. Defendants expressly warranted Mirena® as a safer type of hormonal birth control that would not produce progestogenic side effects by warranting that it was an extremely low hormonal contraceptive.

312. Plaintiff read and relied upon Defendants' express warranties in its Patient Information Booklet and/or in other information, including marketing and promotional material, disseminated by Defendants.

313. Plaintiff's physician(s) read and relied upon Defendants' express warranties in the Mirena label and/or in other information, including marketing and promotional material, disseminated by Defendants.

314. Mirena® does not conform to these express warranties and representations because Mirena® is not safe or effective and may produce serious side effects, including the development of IH/PTC, and rapid and sudden weight gain, which also contributes to the risk of developing IH/PTC.

315. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and

has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

316. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT VII
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

317. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

318. Defendants have misrepresented the nature and/or actions of LNG.

319. Defendants have misrepresented LNG's effects on SHBG levels.

320. Defendants have misrepresented LNG's effects due to the binding affinities of LNG.

321. Defendants have misrepresented that total serum LNG in grams is the appropriate measure of hormonally active LNG.

322. Defendants have misrepresented the differences between LNG and other progestins and/or combined oral contraceptives.

323. Defendants have misrepresented differences in serum levels of LNG due to various factors, including individual metabolic clearance rates.

324. Defendants have misrepresented that Mirena® is a "low" or "no" hormone contraceptive.

325. Defendants have misrepresented that LNG levels are "stable" and "without

peaks and troughs".

326. Defendants have misrepresented that Mirena® causes few to no systemic effects.

327. Defendants have misrepresented that serum or plasma concentrations of LNG with Mirena® are lower than with other contraceptives.

328. Defendants have misrepresented that Mirena causes or contributes to fewer systemic hormonal effects compared to other hormonal contraceptives.

329. At the timeframes discussed herein, these misrepresentations were made in Mirena's labeling, patient education, and marketing materials, which were produced and distributed by Defendants with the intent to defraud Plaintiff, her healthcare providers, the healthcare community, patients, the FDA, and the public.

330. Likewise, Defendants made these representations to Plaintiff in advertising, in the Patient Information Booklet, and/or in other marketing intended for consumers, prior to Plaintiff's insertion, when she received the Patient Information Booklet, and when she had her Mirena inserted.

331. Defendants additionally used key opinion leaders, thought leaders and/or sales representatives to make these misrepresentations to physicians, including Plaintiff's physicians, throughout Mirena®'s post-marketing period and prior to Plaintiff's insertion.

332. Defendants had pecuniary interest in transaction in which Plaintiff purchased Mirena, because they earned money as a result of the transaction.

333. Defendants supplied the above false information for the guidance of others, including Plaintiff, her healthcare providers, the healthcare community, patients,

the FDA, and the public, in the business transaction of purchasing Defendants' product, Mirena.

334. Plaintiff's pecuniary losses were caused by her justifiable reliance upon Defendants' false information.

335. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care or competence in obtaining or communicating the above false information.

336. Plaintiff and her healthcare practitioners reasonably relied and actually relied upon the above misrepresentations.

337. As a result of the above misrepresentations, Defendants have negligently misrepresented that Mirena® is safe and effective and does not cause side effects like PTC/IH or other neurological conditions.

338. But for these misrepresentations, Plaintiff would not have purchased Mirena.

339. Defendants, having undertaken the designing, manufacturing, marketing, formulating, testing, packaging, labeling, producing, creating, making, constructing, assembling, advertising, and distributing of Mirena®, owed a duty to provide accurate and complete information regarding Mirena®.

340. Defendants have made false statements of material facts, of which Defendants were careless and/or negligent in ascertaining the truth of, with an intention of inducing Plaintiff and/or her healthcare providers to act upon them.

341. Plaintiff and her healthcare providers did take action in prescribing and using Defendants' Mirena® in reliance upon Defendants' false statements of material facts, which has caused damage and injuries to Plaintiff as described herein.

342. Defendants falsely represented to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers that Mirena® was a safe and effective contraceptive option and/or treatment for heavy menstrual bleeding. The representations by Defendants were in fact false, as Mirena® is not safe and is dangerous to the health of its users.

343. At the time the aforesaid representations were made, Defendants concealed from Plaintiff and her healthcare providers information about the propensity of Mirena® to cause great harm, including the increased risk of developing IH/PTC, and the increased risk of suffering severe consequences due to not removing Mirena® once a patient experiences symptoms of papilledema and/or IH/PTC. Defendants negligently misrepresented claims regarding the safety and efficacy of Mirena® despite the lack of information regarding same.

344. These misrepresentations were made by Defendants with the intent to induce Plaintiff to use Mirena® and to induce Plaintiff's healthcare providers to prescribe Mirena®, which Plaintiff and her healthcare providers were induced and did act, and which caused injury.

345. At the time of Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff was unaware of the falsity of these statements and reasonably believed them to be true.

346. Defendants breached their duties to Plaintiff by providing false, incomplete and/or misleading information regarding its product.

347. Plaintiff and her healthcare providers reasonably believed Defendants' representations and reasonably relied on the accuracy of those representations when using and prescribing Mirena®.

348. Defendants' representations that Mirena is safe and effective depend upon

its marketing, patient education, and labeling claims that Mirena releases a low amount of hormone directly into the uterus, that hormone levels are stable and without peaks and troughs, that the amount of hormone is less than other hormonal contraceptives, and that there are few or no systemic effects.

349. However, Mirena is not safe and is dangerous to the health of its users because it has a propensity for causing hormonal side effects, including but not limited to causing or contributing to the development of IH/PTC.

350. Defendants negligently misrepresented that Mirena does not have the propensity to cause or contribute to IH/PTC or hormonal side effects generally.

351. Plaintiff and her healthcare providers reasonably believed that Mirena releases a low amount of hormone directly into the uterus, that hormone levels are stable and without peaks and troughs, that the amount of systemic hormone is less than other hormonal contraceptives, and that it is so minimal that there are few or no systemic effects, such as IH/PTC.

352. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

353. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT VIII
FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION**

354. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

355. Defendants have affirmatively misrepresented that Mirena® is a “low” or “no” hormone contraceptive.

356. Defendants have affirmatively misrepresented that LNG levels are "stable" and "without peaks and troughs".

357. Defendants have affirmatively misrepresented that Mirena® causes few to no systemic effects.

358. Defendants have affirmatively misrepresented that serum or plasma concentrations of LNG with Mirena® are lower than with use of other contraceptives.

359. Defendants have affirmatively misrepresented that Mirena causes or contributes to fewer systemic hormonal effects compared to other hormonal contraceptives.

360. The above representations are in fact false.

361. Defendants knew of the falsity of these misrepresentations, or they were made with reckless disregard as to their truth or falsity.

362. At the timeframes discussed herein, these affirmative misrepresentations were made in Mirena's labeling, patient education, and marketing materials, which were produced and distributed by Defendants with the intent to defraud, Plaintiff, her healthcare providers, the healthcare community, patients, the FDA, and the public.

363. Likewise, Defendants made these representations to Plaintiff in advertising, in the Patient Information Booklet, or in other marketing materials intended

for consumers prior to Plaintiff's insertion, when she received the Patient Information Booklet, and when she had her Mirena inserted.

364. Defendants additionally used key opinion leaders, thought leaders and/or sales representatives to make these misrepresentations to physicians, including Plaintiff's physicians, throughout Mirena®'s post-marketing period and prior to Plaintiff's insertion.

365. Defendants made the above misrepresentations in order to induce Plaintiff, Plaintiff, her healthcare providers, the healthcare community, patients, the FDA, and the public to act upon them.

366. Plaintiff and her healthcare practitioners reasonably and actually relied upon the above affirmative misrepresentations.

367. As a result of these affirmative misrepresentations, Defendants have fraudulently misrepresented that Mirena® is safe and effective and does not cause side effects like PTC/IH or other neurological conditions.

368. The above misrepresentations were material to the transaction; but for these affirmative misrepresentations, Plaintiff would not have purchased Mirena.

369. Defendants, having undertaken the designing, manufacturing, marketing, formulating, testing, packaging, labeling, producing, creating, making, constructing, assembling, advertising, and distributing of Mirena® described herein, owed a duty to provide accurate and complete information regarding Mirena®.

370. Defendants have made false statements of material facts, of which Defendants knew or believed to be false, with an intention of inducing Plaintiff and/or her healthcare providers to act upon them.

371. Plaintiff and her healthcare providers did take action in prescribing and using Defendants' Mirena® in reliance upon Defendants' false statements of material facts, which has caused damage and injuries to Plaintiff as described herein.

372. Defendants fraudulently misrepresented material facts and information regarding Mirena® including, but not limited to, its propensity to cause serious physical harm, including its propensity to cause and/or contribute to the development of IH/PTC, that it should be removed immediately upon diagnosis with papilledema and/or IH/PTC, or any of the symptoms thereof, and that it leads to other risk factors for developing the disorder, including sudden and increased weight gain.

373. Defendants fraudulently misrepresented that Mirena® was safe for use in women of child-bearing age, in women who have recently had a child, and in women without regard to their weight or body mass index, despite having actual knowledge that Mirena® is unreasonably dangerous and defective because its use creates an increased risk of developing IH/PTC.

374. Defendants fraudulently misrepresented that Mirena® caused few, if any, adverse reactions and side effects, and fraudulently misrepresented that Mirena® would not lead to neurologic side effects, including the development of IH/PTC.

375. Specifically, Defendants fraudulently misrepresented that such side effects could not or would not occur due to the low systemic hormonal effects of Mirena by representing Mirena as releasing a low amount of hormone directly into the uterus, representing that hormone levels are stable and without peaks and troughs, and representing that the amount of hormone is less than other hormonal contraceptives, including those containing EE.

376. These representations were, in fact, false, because, as described herein, the nature of LNG, and even more specifically, of LNG-only releasing contraceptives, does not make Mirena comparable to other types of hormonal contraception, including those that contain EE or other progestins.

377. However, Mirena is not safe and is dangerous to the health of its users because it has a propensity for causing hormonal side effects, including but not limited to causing or contributing to the development of IH/PTC.

378. Specifically, Defendants have made representations to the FDA from at least 1997 to the present that while using Mirena, individuals experience very low systemic LNG levels, that the level of systemic hormone is much lower than is seen with other hormonal contraceptives, and that hormone levels are stable and without peaks and troughs.

379. Additionally, Defendants have made representations to the healthcare community and the public from at least December 6, 2000 to the present that while using Mirena, individuals experience very low systemic LNG levels, that the level of systemic hormone is much lower than is seen with other hormonal contraceptives, and that hormone levels are stable and without peaks and troughs.

380. Therefore, Plaintiff Latasha Monet and her healthcare providers were unaware that systemic LNG levels may be much higher than is represented on Mirena's label, that hormone levels may be as high or higher than hormone levels with other hormonal contraceptives, that hormone levels with Mirena may display peaks and troughs and may not be stable, and that Mirena may cause or contribute to hormonal side effects, including but not limited to developing IH/PTC.

381. Defendants made these misrepresentations to the FDA, the public, patients, physicians, and the healthcare community at large, throughout Defendants' pre- and post- marketing period and continuing to the present.

382. Defendants made these misrepresentations to Plaintiff and her healthcare providers, with the intent to induce Plaintiff and her healthcare providers to use and prescribe Mirena®, and with the intent to defraud Plaintiff and her healthcare providers.

383. Defendants made these misrepresentations when initially obtaining FDA approval, when obtaining a new indication for heavy menstrual bleeding, during Mirena's entire post-marketing period, and continuing to the present.

384. Defendants made these misrepresentations prior to Plaintiff's physicians prescribing Plaintiff Mirena® and prior to her insertion.

385. Defendants made these misrepresentations in advertisements, marketing, commercials, promotional materials, reports, press releases, campaigns, billboards, and instructional material and labeling.

386. Defendants made these misrepresentations in its "Patient Information Booklet" provided to Plaintiff and other Mirena patients at the time of insertion.

387. Defendants made these misrepresentations through contact with Plaintiff's physicians in material provided to Plaintiff's physicians through Defendants' sales representatives, or through communication with Plaintiff's physicians by Defendants' sales representatives.

388. Defendants also made these misrepresentations through promotional and educational campaigns specifically targeting prescribing physicians, including, upon information and belief, Plaintiff's physicians.

389. Defendants intended to defraud the FDA, prescribing physicians, patients, the public, and Plaintiff and Plaintiff's physicians in making these misrepresentations.

390. At the time of Defendants' fraudulent misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff was unaware and ignorant of the falsity of the statements and reasonably believed them to be true.

391. Defendants knew this information to be false, incomplete and misleading and/or made fraudulent misrepresentations recklessly and without regard to its truth or falsity.

392. Defendants intended to deceive and mislead Plaintiff and her healthcare practitioners so that they might rely on these fraudulent misrepresentations.

393. Plaintiff and her healthcare practitioners had a right to rely on and did reasonably rely upon Defendants' deceptive, inaccurate and fraudulent misrepresentations.

394. Plaintiff and her healthcare practitioners were deceived by Defendants' fraudulent misrepresentations.

395. Moreover, Defendants have continued these misrepresentations and this concealment into the present, causing the statute of limitations to be tolled, via fraudulent concealment, discovery rule, or otherwise.

396. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

397. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

**COUNT IX
FRAUD**

398. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

399. Defendants have omitted, suppressed or concealed the nature and/or actions of LNG, in the following ways:

400. Defendants have omitted or concealed the LNG's effects on SHBG levels.

401. Defendants have omitted or concealed hormonal effects due to the binding affinities of LNG.

402. Defendants have omitted or concealed the that free serum LNG in moles is the appropriate measure of hormonally active LNG.

403. Defendants have omitted or concealed the differences between LNG and other progestins and/or combined oral contraceptives.

404. Defendants have omitted or concealed the differences in serum levels of LNG due to various factors.

405. Defendants have omitted or concealed the maximum observed serum concentrations with Mirena.

406. Defendants have omitted or concealed that serum LNG may spike or increase after insertion either temporarily or permanently.

407. Defendants have omitted or concealed that Mirena® causes systemic

effects.

408. Defendants have omitted or concealed that serum or plasma concentrations of LNG with Mirena® may be higher than with other contraceptives.

409. Defendants have omitted or concealed that Mirena causes or contributes to systemic hormonal effects as with other hormonal contraceptives.

410. Defendants knew of the falsity or materiality of these omissions, or they were made with reckless disregard as to their truth or materiality.

411. Defendants have defrauded Plaintiff and her healthcare providers into the reasonable belief that Mirena® is safe and effective and does not cause side effects like PTC/IH or other neurological conditions by the omission, suppression, and concealment of these material facts.

412. Defendants omitted the above information in order to induce Plaintiff, Plaintiff, her healthcare providers, the healthcare community, patients, the FDA, and the public to act by purchasing Mirena.

413. The above omissions were material to the transaction; but for these omissions, Plaintiff would not have purchased Mirena.

414. Defendants had a duty and obligation to disclose to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers that Mirena® was dangerous and likely to cause serious health consequences to users when used as prescribed.

415. Defendants had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers that Mirena® causes and/or contributes to the development of IH/PTC, and that it can also cause rapid or sudden weight gain, which also contributes to the development of IH/PTC.

416. Defendants had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers that Mirena® is particularly unsafe for use in overweight women of childbearing age, or in women who experience sudden weight gain, who are already at an increased risk of developing IH/PTC.

417. Defendants had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers that Mirena® should be removed immediately if a patient using Mirena® is diagnosed with IH/PTC and/or papilledema, and/or develops any of the symptoms, characteristics, or manifestations of either IH/PTC or papilledema.

418. Defendants intentionally, willfully, and maliciously concealed and/or suppressed the facts set forth above from Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers with the intent to defraud her as alleged herein.

419. Defendants had a duty and obligation to disclose the maximum observed levels of LNG with Mirena, that hormone levels may be as high or higher than hormone levels with other hormonal contraceptives, that hormone levels with Mirena may display peaks and troughs and may not be stable, and that Mirena may cause or contribute to hormonal side effects, including but not limited to developing IH/PTC.

420. Defendants induced Plaintiff and her healthcare providers to choose Mirena by inducing them to believe that Mirena is a low or no hormone product, with few if any hormonal side effects, and which displays stable serum LNG levels without peaks or troughs.

421. Neither Plaintiff nor her physicians were aware of the facts set forth above, and had they been aware of said facts would not have prescribed this product.

422. Defendants' fraudulent suppression of the above facts induced Plaintiff to

use Mirena® and induced Plaintiff's healthcare providers to prescribe the Plaintiff Mirena®.

423. Defendants fraudulently concealed this information from the FDA, the public, patients, physicians, and the healthcare community at large, throughout Defendants' pre- and post- marketing period and continuing to the present.

424. Defendants fraudulently concealed this information when initially obtaining FDA approval, when obtaining a new indication for heavy menstrual bleeding, during Mirena®'s entire post-marketing period, and continuing to the present.

425. Defendants fraudulently concealed this information in advertisements, marketing, commercials, promotional materials, reports, press releases, campaigns, billboards, and instructional material and labeling.

426. Defendants also fraudulently concealed this information in its "Patient Information Booklet" provided to Plaintiff and other Mirena® patients at the time of insertion.

427. Defendants additionally used key opinion leaders, thought leaders and/or sales representatives to conceal this information in representations to physicians, including Plaintiff's physicians, throughout Mirena®'s post-marketing period and prior to Plaintiff's insertion.

428. Defendants made affirmative false representations to the FDA, healthcare providers, Plaintiff and other Mirena® users, and the public at large that Mirena® does not cause neurological conditions like PTC/IH.

429. Defendants fraudulently concealed information regarding nervous system disorders and neurological disorders like PTC/IH with use of Mirena®.

430. Defendants fraudulently concealed information regarding the symptoms of PTC/IH, including, but not limited to, headaches, a change in headaches, migraines, vision problems, and/or papilledema.

431. Defendants intended to defraud the FDA, prescribing physicians, patients, the public, and Plaintiff and Plaintiff's physicians by fraudulently concealing this information.

432. As a proximate result of the concealment and/or suppression of the facts set forth above, Plaintiff has proximately sustained damage, as set forth herein.

433. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiff Latasha Monet has been permanently injured and has incurred or will incur past and future medical expenses, has experienced or will experience past and future pain and suffering, has incurred or will incur lost wages, and is subject to an increased risk of future harm.

434. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

COUNT X
STATE CONSUMER FRAUD VIOLATIONS

435. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

436. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection statutes listed below when they failed to adequately warn consumers, health care

professionals, and the healthcare industry of the safety risks associated with their products. As a direct result of the Defendants' deceptive, unfair, unconscionable, and fraudulent conduct, Plaintiffs suffered and will continue to suffer personal injury, economic loss, pecuniary loss, loss of companionship and society, mental anguish and other compensable injuries.

437. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of LA. R.S. 51:1401 et seq.

438. The actions and failure to act of Defendants, including the false and misleading representations and omissions of material facts regarding the safety and potential risks of Defendants' products and the above described course of fraudulent conduct and fraudulent concealment constitute acts, uses or employment by Defendants of unconscionable commercial practices, deception, fraud, false pretenses, misrepresentations, and the knowing concealment, suppression or omission of material facts with the intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression or omission of material facts in connection with the sale of merchandise of Defendants in violation of the consumer protection statutes listed above.

439. Plaintiffs, health care professionals, and the healthcare community relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions in determining whether to utilize and/or prescribe their products.

440. By reason of the unlawful acts engaged in by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered ascertainable loss and damages.

**COUNT XI
LOSS OF CONSORTIUM**

441. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

442. Plaintiff Charles Monet is the husband of Plaintiff Latasha Monet.

443. As a result of the medical conditions developed by his wife and the medical treatment that she endured, Plaintiff Charles Monet:

- a. lost a substantial measure of his wife's household services; and
- b. lost, and will continue to lose in the future, a substantial measure of his wife's consortium.

444. Plaintiff Charles Monet demands judgment against Defendants for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all other such relief as the Court deems appropriate pursuant to the common law and statutory law.

REQUEST FOR PUNITIVE DAMAGES

445. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

446. At all times relevant herein, Defendants:

- a. knew that Mirena® was dangerous and ineffective;
- b. concealed the dangers and health risks from Plaintiff, physicians, pharmacists, other medical providers, the FDA and the public at large;
- c. made misrepresentations to Plaintiff, her physicians, pharmacists, hospitals and medical providers and the public in general as previously stated herein as to the safety and efficacy of Mirena®; and
- d. with full knowledge of the health risks associated with Mirena® and without adequate warnings of the same, manufactured, designed, formulated, tested, packaged, labeled, produced, created, made, constructed, assembled, marketed, advertised, distributed and sold Mirena® for routine use.

447. Defendants, by and through officers, directors, managing agents, authorized sales representatives, employees and/or other agents who engaged in malicious, fraudulent and oppressive conduct toward Plaintiff and the public, acted with willful and wanton and/or conscious and/or reckless disregard for the safety of Plaintiff and the general public.

448. Defendants consciously and deliberately engaged in wanton disregard of the rights and safety of the Plaintiff.

449. Defendants had actual knowledge of Mirena®'s defective nature and capacity to cause injury because of its increased risk of developing IH/PTC and Defendants failed to, and continue to fail to take any action to correct the problem.

450. Plaintiff's injuries are a result of fraud, malice, and/or gross negligence on the part of the Defendants.

451. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of these wrongful acts or omissions of the Defendants, Plaintiffs are entitled to a recovery of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against the Defendants and request:

- a. A trial by jury;
- b. Judgment against Defendants for all compensatory and punitive damages allowable to Plaintiffs;
- c. Judgment against Defendants for all other relief sought by Plaintiffs under this Complaint;
- d. An order for all costs and attorneys' fees; and
- e. Such further relief which the Court deems just and appropriate.

Dated: February 7, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jennifer L. Orendi

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