

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

IN RE: INVOKANA (CANAGLIFLOZIN)
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION

ROBIN PEPPER,

Plaintiff,

v.

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. and
JOHNSON & JOHNSON CO.

Defendants.

MDL NO. 2750

Master Docket No. 3:16-md-2750

JUDGE BRIAN R. MARTINOTTI

JUDGE LOIS H. GOODMAN

DIRECT FILED COMPLAINT
PURSUANT TO CASE
MANAGEMENT ORDER NO. 4

Civil Action No.: _____

Plaintiff files this Complaint pursuant to CMO No. 4 and are to be bound by the rights, protections and privileges and obligations of that CMO. Further, in accordance with CMO No. 4, Plaintiff hereby designates the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey as the place of remand as this case may have originally been filed there.

Plaintiff, ROBIN PEPPER, by and through their attorneys, upon information and belief, at all times hereinafter mentioned, alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. This is an action for damages suffered by Plaintiff as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent and wrongful conduct in connection with the design, development, manufacture, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distribution, labeling, and/or sale of INVOKANA (at times referred to herein as "the subject product") for the treatment of diabetes.

2. Defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals ("JANSSEN") and Johnson & Johnson, Co.

(“JOHNSON & JOHNSON”), concealed, and continue to conceal, their knowledge of INVOKANA’s unreasonably dangerous risks from Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, other consumers, and the medical community.

3. As a result of the defective nature of INVOKANA, persons who were prescribed and ingested INVOKANA, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, have suffered and may continue to suffer severe and permanent personal injuries, including amputations, kidney failure, diabetic ketoacidosis, stroke, and heart attack.

4. After beginning treatment with INVOKANA, and as a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ actions and inaction, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had amputations. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER’S ingestion of the defective and unreasonably dangerous drug INVOKANA has caused and will continue to cause injury and damage to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

5. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER brings this action for personal injuries suffered as a proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting INVOKANA. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER accordingly seeks compensatory and punitive damages, monetary restitution, and all other available remedies as a result of injuries caused by INVOKANA.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER is a citizen and resident of the State of New York.

7. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER began taking INVOKANA on or about May 2015 and continued to use INVOKANA until about June 2016.

8. Defendant JANSSEN is a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business at 1125 Trenton Harbourton Road, Titusville, New Jersey, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant JOHNSON & JOHNSON. JANSSEN is registered to do business in New Jersey, and has designated a registered agent in New York. JANSSEN is engaged in the business

of researching, developing, designing, licensing, manufacturing, distributing, supplying, selling marketing, and introducing into interstate commerce, either directly or indirectly through third parties or related entities, its products, including the prescription drug INVOKANA.

9. Defendant JOHNSON & JOHNSON is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business at One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, New Jersey. JOHNSON & JOHNSON is engaged in the business of researching, developing, designing, licensing, manufacturing, distributing, supplying, selling marketing, and introducing into interstate commerce, either directly or indirectly through third parties or related entities, its products, including the prescription drug INVOKANA.

JURISDICTION

10. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) because Plaintiff and Defendants are citizens of different States and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

11. Venue in this action properly lies in this judicial district pursuant to CMO No. 4 and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because, at all times material hereto, Defendants JANSSEN and JOHNSON & JOHNSON had their principal place of business in this District, and all Defendants conducted substantial business in this district.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

12. Defendant JOHNSON & JOHNSON, designed and developed the diabetes drug, INVOKANA.

13. Defendant JANSSEN, a wholly owned subsidiary of JOHNSON & JOHNSON, acquired the marketing rights to INVOKANA in North America, and marketed, advertised, distributed, and sold INVOKANA in the United States, including in the State of New York.

14. INVOKANA is one of Defendants' top selling drugs, with sales of \$278 million in just the first quarter of 2015.

15. In March 2013, the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approved Defendants' compound INVOKANA (*canagliflozin*) for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

16. *Canagliflozin* is a member of the *gliflozin* class of pharmaceuticals, also known as sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 ("SGLT2") inhibitors, and is marketed in the United States by Defendants under the name INVOKANA.

17. SGLT2 inhibitors, including INVOKANA, primarily are used for treating type 2 diabetes. INVOKANA was the first SGLT2 inhibitor approved for use by the FDA.

18. SGLT2 inhibitors, including INVOKANA, are designed to inhibit renal glucose reabsorption with the goal of lowering blood glucose. As a result, excess glucose is not metabolized, but instead is excreted through the kidneys of a population of consumers already at risk for kidney disease.

19. Though INVOKANA is indicated for only improved glycemic control in type 2 adult diabetics, Defendants have marketed and continue to market INVOKANA for off label purposes, including but not limited to weight loss, reduced blood pressure, and improved glycemic control in type 1 diabetics.

20. Despite Defendants' knowledge of the increased risk of severe injury among INVOKANA users, Defendants did not warn patients but instead continued to defend INVOKANA, mislead physicians and the public, and minimize unfavorable findings.

21. Consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, who have used INVOKANA for treatment of diabetes, have several alternative safer products available to treat the conditions.

22. Defendants knew of the significant risk of amputation caused by ingestion of

INVOKANA. However, Defendants did not adequately and sufficiently warn consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER or the medical community of the severity such risks.

23. To the contrary, Defendants conducted nationwide sales and marketing campaigns to promote the sale of INVOKANA and willfully deceived Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S health care professionals, the medical community, and the general public as to the health risks and consequences of the use of the INVOKANA.

24. As a direct result, in or about May 2015, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER was prescribed and began taking INVOKANA, primarily to treat diabetes.

25. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER ingested and used INVOKANA as prescribed and in a foreseeable manner.

26. The INVOKANA used by Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER was provided to her in a condition substantially the same as the condition in which it was manufactured and sold.

27. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER agreed to initiate treatment with INVOKANA in an effort to reduce her blood sugar. In doing so, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER relied on claims made by Defendants that INVOKANA was safe and effective for the treatment of diabetes.

28. Instead, INVOKANA can cause severe injuries, including diabetic ketoacidosis and amputations.

29. After beginning treatment with INVOKANA, and as a direct and proximate result thereof, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had amputation.

30. Defendants knew or should have known the risks associated with the use of INVOKANA, including the risk of amputation.

31. The development of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries was preventable and resulted directly from Defendants' failure and refusal to conduct proper safety studies, failure to

properly assess and publicize alarming safety signals, suppression of information revealing serious and life- threatening risks, willful and wanton failure to provide adequate instructions, and willful misrepresentations concerning the nature and safety of INVOKANA. This conduct and the product defects complained of herein were substantial factors in bringing about and exacerbating Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries.

32. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries were a reasonably foreseeable consequence of Defendants' conduct and INVOKANA's defects.

33. At all times material hereto, Defendants, by and through their agents, servants and employees, negligently, recklessly and carelessly marketed, distributed and sold INVOKANA without adequate instructions or warning of its serious side effects and unreasonably dangerous risks.

34. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER would not have used INVOKANA had Defendants properly disclosed the risks associated with the drug. Thus, had Defendants properly disclosed the risks associated with INVOKANA, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER would have avoided the risk of developing the injuries complained of herein by not ingesting INVOKANA.

35. Defendants, through their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, actively concealed from Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her physicians the true and significant risks associated with taking INVOKANA.

36. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her prescribing physicians were unaware, and could not reasonably have known or learned through reasonable diligence, that Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had been exposed to the risks identified herein, and that those risks were the direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts, omissions, and misrepresentations.

37. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence, wrongful conduct, and the unreasonably dangerous and defective characteristics of INVOKANA, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER suffered severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has endured pain and suffering, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, and economic loss, including significant expenses for medical care and treatment which will continue in the future. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER seeks actual, compensatory, and punitive damages from Defendants.

38. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has suffered from mental anguish from the knowledge that she may suffer life-long complications as a result of the injuries caused by INVOKANA.

DELAYED DISCOVERY

39. Defendants, through their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, actively concealed from Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S physicians and healthcare providers the true and significant risks associated with INVOKANA.

40. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S physicians and healthcare providers were unaware, and could not have reasonably known or have learned through reasonable diligence, that Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had been exposed to the risks identified in this Complaint, and that those risks were the result of Defendants' acts, omissions, and misrepresentations.

41. The accrual and running of any applicable statute of limitations has been tolled by reason of Defendants' fraudulent concealment.

42. Each Defendant is equitably estopped from asserting any limitations defense by virtue of its fraudulent concealment and other misconduct as described in this Complaint.

COUNT I
PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT — MANUFACTURING DEFECT
(N.J.S.A. 2A:58C-1, *et seq.*)

43. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

44. At all times material to this action, Defendants were engaged in the business of designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distributing, labeling, and/or selling INVOKANA.

45. At all times material to this action, INVOKANA was expected to reach, and did reach, consumers in the State of New York and throughout the United States, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, without substantial change in the condition in which it was sold.

46. At all times material to this action, INVOKANA was designed, developed, manufactured, tested, packaged, promoted, marketed, distributed, labeled, and/or sold by Defendants in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition at the time it was placed in the stream of commerce in ways which include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:

a. When placed in the stream of commerce, INVOKANA contained manufacturing defects which rendered the subject product unreasonably dangerous;

b. The subject product's manufacturing defects occurred while the product was in the possession and control of Defendants;

c. The subject product was not made in accordance with Defendants' specifications or performance standards; and

d. The subject product's manufacturing defects existed before it left the control of Defendants.

47. The subject product manufactured and/or supplied by Defendants was not

reasonably fit, suitable or safe for its intended purpose because when it left Defendants' hands, it deviated from the design specifications, formulae, or performance standards of the manufacturer or from otherwise identical units manufactured to the same manufacturing specifications or formulae. In particular, the product is not safe, has numerous and serious side effects, and causes severe and permanent injuries including, but not limited to, having amputation.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT II
PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT — DEFECTIVE DESIGN
(N.J.S.A. 2A:58C-1, *et seq.*)

48. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

49. INVOKANA is defective in its design or formulation in that it is not reasonably fit, suitable, or safe for its intended purpose and/or its foreseeable risks exceed the benefits associated with its design and formulation.

50. At all times material to this action, INVOKANA was expected to reach, and did reach, consumers in the State of New York and throughout the United States, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, without substantial change in the condition in which it was sold.

51. At all times material to this action, INVOKANA was designed, developed, manufactured, tested, packaged, promoted, marketed, distributed, labeled, and/or sold by Defendants in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition at the time it was placed in the stream of commerce in ways which include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:

a. When placed in the stream of commerce, INVOKANA contained unreasonably dangerous design defects and was not reasonably safe as intended to be used, subjecting Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER to risks that exceeded the benefits of the subject product, including, but not limited to, permanent personal injuries including, but not limited to, having amputation and other serious injuries and side effects;

b. When placed in the stream of commerce, INVOKANA was defective in design and formulation, making the use of INVOKANA more dangerous than an ordinary consumer would expect, and more dangerous than other risks associated with the other medications and similar drugs on the market to treat type 2 diabetes;

c. The design defects of INVOKANA existed before it left the control of Defendants;

d. INVOKANA was insufficiently and inadequately tested;

e. INVOKANA caused harmful side effects that outweighed any potential utility; and

f. INVOKANA was not accompanied by adequate instructions and/or warnings to fully apprise consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, of the full nature and extent of the risks and side effects associated with its use, thereby rendering Defendants liable to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

52. In addition, at the time the subject product left the control of Defendants, there were practical and feasible alternative designs that would have prevented and/or significantly reduced the risk of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries without impairing the reasonably anticipated or intended function of the product. These safer alternative designs were economically

and technologically feasible and would have prevented or significantly reduced the risk of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries without substantially impairing the product's utility.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT III
PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT — FAILURE TO WARN
(N.J.S.A. 2A:58C-1, *et seq.*)

53. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

54. INVOKANA was defective and unreasonably dangerous when it left the possession of Defendants in that it contained warnings insufficient to alert consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, of the dangerous risks and reactions associated with the subject product, including but not limited to its propensity to permanent physical injuries including, but not limited to, having amputation and other serious injuries, side effects, and death; notwithstanding Defendants' knowledge of an increased risk of these injuries and side effects over other forms of treatment for type 2 diabetes. Thus, the subject product was unreasonably dangerous because an adequate warning was not provided as required pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:58C-1, *et seq.*

55. The subject product manufactured and supplied by Defendants was defective due to inadequate post-marketing warnings or instructions because, after Defendants knew or should have known of the risk of serious bodily harm from the use of the subject product, Defendants failed to provide an adequate warning to consumers and/or their health care providers of the

defects of the product, and/or alternatively failed to conform to federal and/or state requirements for labeling, warnings and instructions, or recall, while knowing that the product could cause serious injury and/or death.

56. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER was prescribed and used the subject product for its intended purpose.

57. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER could not have discovered any defect in the subject product through the exercise of reasonable care.

58. Defendants, as manufacturers and/or distributors of the subject prescription product, are held to the level of knowledge of an expert in the field.

59. Defendants, the manufacturers and/or distributors of the subject prescription product, are held to a level of knowledge of an expert in the field as the Reference Listed Drug Company and the New Drug Application Holder.

60. The warnings that were given by Defendants were not accurate, clear, and/or were ambiguous.

61. The warnings that were given by Defendants failed to properly warn physicians of the increased risks of permanent physical injuries including, but not limited to, amputations, kidney failure, diabetic ketoacidosis, stroke, and heart attack.

62. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, individually and through her prescribing physician, reasonably relied upon the skill, superior knowledge, and judgment of Defendants

63. Defendants had a continuing duty to warn Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER of the dangers associated with the subject product.

64. Had Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER received adequate warnings regarding the risks of the subject product, she would not have used it.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT IV
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

65. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

66. Defendants expressly represented to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, other consumers, and the medical community that INVOKANA was safe and fit for its intended purposes, was of merchantable quality, did not produce any dangerous side effects, and had been adequately tested.

67. INVOKANA does not conform to Defendants' express representations because it is not safe, has numerous and serious side effects, and causes severe and permanent injuries, including, but not limited to, having an amputation and other serious injuries and side effects.

68. At the time of the making of the express warranties, Defendants knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, of the purpose for which the subject product was to be used and warranted the same to be, in all respects, fit, safe, and effective and proper for such purpose. The subject product was unreasonably dangerous because it failed to conform to an express warranty of Defendants.

69. At the time of the making of the express warranties, Defendants knew or should have known that, in fact, said representations and warranties were false, misleading, and untrue in that the subject product was not safe and fit for its intended use and, in fact, produces serious injuries to the user.

70. At all relevant times INVOKANA did not perform as safely as an ordinary

consumer would expect, when used as intended or in a reasonably foreseeable manner.

71. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, other consumers, and the medical community relied upon Defendants' express warranties.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT V
BREACH OF WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ORDINARY USE

72. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

73. Defendants warrant, as a matter of law, that the subject product is reasonably fit for its ordinary and intended use.

74. The subject product is not safe, has numerous and serious side effects and causes severe and permanent injuries including, but not limited to, amputation and other serious injuries and side effects. As a result, INVOKANA is unfit and inherently dangerous for ordinary use.

75. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had an amputation. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has and will sustain significant injuries, damages, and losses, including, but not limited to: medical and related expenses, loss of income and support, and diminished economic horizons. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has also suffered and will continue to suffer other losses and damages, including, but not limited to: diminished capacity for the enjoyment of life, a diminished quality of life and grief.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter

judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT VI
NEGLIGENCE

76. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

77. Defendants directly or indirectly caused INVOKANA to be sold, distributed, packaged, labeled, marketed, promoted, and/or used by Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

78. The Defendants owed Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and other consumers a duty to exercise reasonable care when designing, manufacturing, marketing, advertising, distributing, and selling INVOKANA, including the duty to take all reasonable steps necessary to ensure the product was not unreasonably dangerous to its consumers and users, and to warn Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and other consumers of the dangers associated with INVOKANA.

79. At all times material hereto, Defendants had actual knowledge, or in the alternative, should have known through the exercise of reasonable and prudent care, of the hazards and dangers of INVOKANA.

80. Defendants had a duty to disclose to health care professionals the causal relationship or association of INVOKANA to the development of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries.

81. Defendants' duty of care owed to consumers, health care professionals, and patients included providing accurate information concerning: (1) the clinical safety and effectiveness profiles of INVOKANA, and (2) appropriate, complete, and accurate warnings concerning the adverse effects of INVOKANA, including the injuries suffered by Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

82. During the time that Defendants designed, manufactured, packaged, labeled, promoted, distributed, and/or sold INVOKANA, Defendants knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that their product was defective, dangerous, and otherwise harmful to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

83. Defendants knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that the use of INVOKANA could cause or be associated with Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries and thus created a dangerous and unreasonable risk of injury to users of the products.

84. Defendants knew that many health care professionals were prescribing INVOKANA, and that many patients developed serious side effects including but not limited to amputation.

85. Defendants breached their duty of reasonable care and failed to exercise ordinary care in the design, research, development, manufacture, marketing, supplying, promotion, marketing, advertisement, packaging, sale, testing, quality assurance, quality control, sale, and distribution of INVOKANA in interstate commerce, in that Defendants knew and had reason to know that a consumer's use and ingestion of INVOKANA created a significant risk of suffering unreasonably dangerous health related side effects, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries, and failed to prevent or adequately warn of the severity of these risks and injuries.

86. Defendants were further negligent in that they manufactured and produced a defective product containing *canagliflozin*, knew and were aware of the defects inherent in the product, failed to act in a reasonably prudent manner in designing, testing, and marketing the products, and failed to provide adequate warnings of the product's defects and risks.

87. The Defendants failed to exercise due care under the circumstances, and their negligence includes the following acts and omissions:

- a. failing to properly and thoroughly test INVOKANA before releasing the drug to market;
- b. failing to properly and thoroughly analyze the data resulting from the pre-marketing tests of INVOKANA;
- c. failing to conduct sufficient post-market testing and surveillance of INVOKANA;
- d. designing, manufacturing, marketing, advertising, distributing, and selling INVOKANA to consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, without an adequate warning of the significant and dangerous risks of INVOKANA and without proper instructions to avoid foreseeable harm;
- e. failing to accompany their product with proper or adequate warnings or labeling regarding adverse side effects and health risks associated with the use of INVOKANA and the comparative severity of such adverse effects;
- f. failing to provide warnings, instructions or other information that accurately reflected the symptoms, scope, and severity of the side effects and health risks, including but not limited to those associated with the severity of INVOKANA's effect on renal function;
- g. failing to adequately warn users, consumers, and physicians about the need to monitor renal function in patients that do not already suffer from renal impairment;
- h. failing to exercise due care when advertising and promoting INVOKANA;
and
- i. negligently continuing to manufacture, market, advertise, and distribute

INVOKANA after the Defendants knew or should have known of its adverse effects.

88. Defendants knew and/or should have known that it was foreseeable that consumers such as Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER would suffer injuries as a result of Defendants' failure to exercise ordinary care in the manufacturing, marketing, labeling, distribution and sale of INVOKANA.

89. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER did not know the nature and extent of the injuries that could result from ingestion and use of INVOKANA.

90. Defendants' negligence was the proximate cause of the injuries, harm, and economic losses that Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER suffered, and will continue to suffer, as described herein.

91. Defendants' conduct, as described above, was reckless. Defendants' actions and inaction risked the lives of consumers and users of their products, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

92. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate consequence of Defendants' actions, omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had an amputation and other related health complications. In addition, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER requires and will continue to require healthcare and services. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur medical and related expenses. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also has suffered and will continue to suffer diminished capacity for the enjoyment of life, a diminished quality of life, increased risk of premature death, aggravation of preexisting conditions, activation of latent conditions, and other losses and damages. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S direct medical losses and costs include physician care, monitoring, and treatment. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur

mental and physical pain and suffering.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT VII
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

93. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

94. Defendants manufactured, distributed, advertised, promoted, and sold INVOKANA.

95. At all relevant times, Defendants knew of the use for which INVOKANA was intended, and impliedly warranted the product to be of merchantable quality and safe and fit for such use.

96. Defendants were aware that consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, would use INVOKANA for treatment of type 2 diabetes and for other purposes, including but not limited to weight loss, and reduced blood pressure.

97. INVOKANA was neither safe for its intended use nor of merchantable quality, as impliedly warranted by Defendants, in that INVOKANA has dangerous propensities when used as intended and can cause serious injuries, including amputations, kidney failure, diabetic ketoacidosis, stroke, and heart attack.

98. At all relevant times, Defendants intended that INVOKANA be used in the manner used by Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, and Defendants impliedly warranted it to be of merchantable quality, safe, and fit for such use, despite the fact that INVOKANA was not adequately tested.

99. Defendants were aware that consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, would use INVOKANA as marketed by Defendants. As such, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER was a foreseeable user of INVOKANA.

100. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and/or her health care professionals were at all relevant times in privity with Defendants.

101. INVOKANA was dangerous and defective when Defendants placed it into the stream of commerce because of its propensity to cause Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries.

102. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and the medical community reasonably relied upon the judgment and sensibility of Defendants to sell INVOKANA only if it was indeed of merchantable quality and safe and fit for its intended use.

103. Defendants breached their implied warranty to consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER. INVOKANA was not of merchantable quality, nor was it safe and fit for its intended use.

104. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her physicians reasonably relied upon Defendants' implied warranty for INVOKANA when prescribing and ingesting INVOKANA.

105. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S use of INVOKANA was as prescribed and in a foreseeable manner as intended, recommended, promoted, and marketed by Defendants.

106. INVOKANA was expected to reach and did in fact reach consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, without substantial change in the condition in which it was manufactured and sold by Defendants.

107. Defendants breached the warranties of merchantability and fitness for its particular purpose because INVOKANA was unduly dangerous and caused undue injuries, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries.

108. The harm caused by INVOKANA far outweighed its alleged benefit, rendering INVOKANA more dangerous than an ordinary consumer or health care professional would expect and more dangerous than alternative products.

109. Neither Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER nor her health care professionals reasonably could have discovered or known of the risk of serious injury and death associated with INVOKANA.

110. Defendants' breach of these implied warranties caused Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries.

111. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate consequence of Defendants' actions, omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had an amputation and other related health complications. In addition, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER requires and will continue to require healthcare and services. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur medical and related expenses. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also has suffered and will continue to suffer diminished capacity for the enjoyment of life, a diminished quality of life, increased risk of premature death, aggravation of preexisting conditions, activation of latent conditions, and other losses and damages. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S direct medical losses and costs include physician care, monitoring, and treatment. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur mental and physical pain and suffering.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT VIII
FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION

112. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

113. Defendants made fraudulent misrepresentations with respect to INVOKANA in the following particulars:

a. Defendants represented through their labeling, advertising, marketing materials, detail persons, seminar presentations, publications, notice letters, and regulatory submissions that INVOKANA had been tested and found to be safe and effective for the treatment of diabetes; and

b. Upon information and belief, Defendants represented that INVOKANA was safer than other alternative medications.

114. Defendants knew that their representations were false, yet they willfully, wantonly, and recklessly disregarded their obligation to provide truthful representations regarding the safety and risk of INVOKANA to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, other consumers, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER physicians, and the medical community.

115. The representations were made by the Defendants with the intent that doctors and patients, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her physicians, rely upon them.

116. Defendants' representations were made with the intent of defrauding and deceiving Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, other consumers, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S physicians, and the medical community to induce and encourage the sale of INVOKANA.

117. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S doctors, and others relied upon these representations.

118. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate consequence of Defendants' actions, omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had an amputation and other related

health complications. In addition, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER requires and will continue to require healthcare and services. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur medical and related expenses. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also has suffered and will continue to suffer diminished capacity for the enjoyment of life, a diminished quality of life, increased risk of premature death, aggravation of preexisting conditions, activation of latent conditions, and other losses and damages. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S direct medical losses and costs include physician care, monitoring, and treatment. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur mental and physical pain and suffering.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT IX
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

119. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

120. Defendants owed a duty in all of their undertakings, including the dissemination of information concerning INVOKANA, to exercise reasonable care to ensure they did not create unreasonable risks of personal injury to others.

121. Defendants disseminated to health care professionals and consumers — through published labels, marketing materials, and otherwise — information that misrepresented the properties and effects of INVOKANA with the intention that health care professionals and consumers would rely upon that information in their decisions concerning whether to prescribe or ingest INVOKANA.

122. Defendants, as the designers, manufacturers, sellers, promoters, and/or distributors of INVOKANA, knew or reasonably should have known that health care professionals and consumers of INVOKANA rely on information disseminated and marketed to them regarding the product when weighing the potential benefits and potential risks of prescribing or ingesting INVOKANA.

123. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care to ensure that the information they disseminated to health care professionals and consumers concerning the properties and effects of INVOKANA were accurate, complete, and not misleading. As a result, Defendants disseminated information to health care professionals and consumers that was negligently and materially inaccurate, misleading, false, and unreasonably dangerous to consumers such as Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

124. Defendants, as designers, manufacturers, sellers, promoters, and/or distributors of INVOKANA, knew or reasonably should have known that health care professionals would write prescriptions for INVOKANA in reliance on the information disseminated by Defendants, and that the patients receiving prescriptions for INVOKANA would be placed in peril of developing serious and potential life threatening injuries if the information disseminated by Defendants and relied upon was materially inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise false.

125. From the time INVOKANA was first tested, studied, researched, evaluated, endorsed, manufactured, marketed, and distributed, and up to the present, Defendants failed to disclose material facts regarding the safety of INVOKANA. Defendants made material misrepresentations to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, her health care professionals, the healthcare community, and the general public, including:

- a. stating that INVOKANA had been tested and found to be safe and effective

for the treatment of diabetes;

b. concealing, misrepresenting, and actively downplaying the severe and life-threatening risks of harm to users of INVOKANA, when compared to comparable or superior alternative drug therapies; and

c. misrepresenting INVOKANA's risk of unreasonable, dangerous, adverse side effects.

126. Defendants made the foregoing representations without any reasonable ground for believing them to be true.

127. These representations were made directly by Defendants, their sales representative, and other authorized agents, and in publications and other written materials directed to health care professionals, medical patients, and the public.

128. Defendants made these representations with the intent to induce reliance thereon, and to encourage the prescription, purchase, and use of INVOKANA.

129. Defendants had a duty to accurately and truthfully represent to medical professionals and consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, the truth regarding Defendants' claims that INVOKANA had been tested and found to be safe and effective for treating diabetes.

130. The misrepresentations made by Defendants, in fact, were false and known by Defendants to be false at the time the misrepresentations were made.

131. Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in making their representations concerning INVOKANA and in the manufacture, sale, testing, quality assurance, quality control, and distribution in interstate commerce of INVOKANA.

132. Defendants engaged in a nationwide marketing campaign, over-promoting

INVOKANA in written marketing literature, in written product packaging, and in direct-to-consumer advertising via written and internet advertisements and television commercial ads. Defendants' over-promotion was undertaken by touting the safety and efficacy of INVOKANA while concealing, misrepresenting, and actively downplaying the serious, severe, and life-threatening risks of harm to users of INVOKANA, when compared to comparable or superior alternative drug therapies. Defendants negligently misrepresented INVOKANA's risk of unreasonable and dangerous adverse side effects.

133. Defendants' conduct, as described above, was reckless. Defendants risked the lives of consumers and users of INVOKANA, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER. Defendants had knowledge of the safety problems and suppressed this knowledge from the general public. Defendants made conscious decisions not to redesign, re-label, adequately warn, or inform the unsuspecting public. Defendants' reckless conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

134. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate consequence of Defendants' actions, omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had an amputation and other related health complications. In addition, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER requires and will continue to require healthcare and services. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur medical and related expenses. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also has suffered and will continue to suffer diminished capacity for the enjoyment of life, a diminished quality of life, increased risk of premature death, aggravation of preexisting conditions, activation of latent conditions, and other losses and damages. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S direct medical losses and costs include physician care, monitoring, and treatment. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur mental and physical pain and suffering.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT X
FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

135. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

136. Throughout the relevant time period, Defendants knew that INVOKANA was defective and unreasonably unsafe for its intended purpose, and intentionally and willfully failed to disclose and/or suppressed information regarding the true nature of the risks of use of INVOKANA.

137. Defendants fraudulently concealed information with respect to INVOKANA in the following particulars:

a. Defendants represented through their labeling, advertising, marketing materials, detail persons, seminar presentations, publications, notice letters, and regulatory submissions that INVOKANA was safe and fraudulently withheld and concealed information about the severity of the substantial risks of using INVOKANA; and

b. Upon information and belief, Defendants represented that INVOKANA was safer than other alternative medications and fraudulently concealed information which demonstrated that INVOKANA was not safer than alternatives available on the market.

138. Defendants were under a duty to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER to disclose and warn of the defective and dangerous nature of INVOKANA because:

- a. Defendants had sole access to material facts concerning, and unique and special expertise regarding, the dangers and unreasonable risks of INVOKANA;
- b. Defendants knowingly made false claims and omitted important information about the safety and quality of INVOKANA in the documents and marketing materials Defendants provided to physicians and the general public; and
- c. Defendants fraudulently and affirmatively concealed the defective and dangerous nature of INVOKANA from Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

139. As the designers, manufacturers, sellers, promoters, and/or distributors of INVOKANA, Defendants had unique knowledge and special expertise regarding INVOKANA. This placed them in a position of superiority and influence over Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her healthcare providers. As such, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her healthcare providers reasonably placed their trust and confidence in Defendants and in the information disseminated by Defendants.

140. The facts concealed or not disclosed by Defendants to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER were material facts that a reasonable person would have considered to be important in deciding whether or not to purchase or use INVOKANA.

141. The concealment and/or non-disclosure of information by Defendants about the severity of the risks caused by INVOKANA was intentional, and the representations made by Defendants were known by them to be false.

142. The concealment of information and the misrepresentations about INVOKANA were made by Defendants with the intent that doctors and patients, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, rely upon them so that Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER would request and purchase INVOKANA and her health care providers would prescribe and recommend INVOKANA.

143. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, her doctors, and others reasonably relied on Defendants' representations and were unaware of the substantial risk posed by INVOKANA.

144. Had Defendants not concealed or suppressed information regarding the severity of the risks of INVOKANA, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her physicians would not have prescribed or ingested the drug.

145. Defendants, by concealment or other action, intentionally prevented Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her health care professionals from acquiring material information regarding the lack of safety of INVOKANA, thereby preventing Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER from discovering the truth. As such, Defendants are liable for fraudulent concealment.

146. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate consequence of Defendants' actions, omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had an amputation and other related health complications. In addition, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER requires and will continue to require healthcare and services. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur medical and related expenses. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also has suffered and will continue to suffer diminished capacity for the enjoyment of life, a diminished quality of life, increased risk of premature death, aggravation of preexisting conditions, activation of latent conditions, and other losses and damages. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S direct medical losses and costs include physician care, monitoring, and treatment. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur mental and physical pain and suffering.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT XI
FRAUD

147. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

148. Defendants intentionally, willfully, and knowingly, fraudulently misrepresented to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, her prescribing health care professionals, the health care industry, and consumers that INVOKANA had been adequately tested in clinical trials and was found to be safe and effective as a diabetes treatment.

149. Defendants knew or should have known at the time they made their fraudulent misrepresentations that their material misrepresentations and omissions were false regarding the dangers and risk of adverse health events associated with use of INVOKANA. Defendants made their fraudulent misrepresentations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard and depraved indifference for the safety and well-being of the users of INVOKANA, such as Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

150. Defendants' fraudulent misrepresentations were made with the intent of defrauding and deceiving the health care industry and consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S prescribing health care professionals, so as to induce them to recommend, prescribe, dispense, or purchase INVOKANA, despite the risk of severe

life threatening injury, which Defendants knew were caused by the products.

151. Defendants fraudulently and intentionally concealed material information, as aforesaid. Defendants knew that INVOKANA was defective and unreasonably unsafe for its intended purpose and intentionally failed to disclose information regarding the true nature of the subject product's risks.

152. Defendants fraudulently and intentionally failed to disclose and warn of the severity of the injuries described herein, which were known by Defendants to result from use of INVOKANA.

153. Defendants fraudulently and intentionally suppressed information about the severity of the risks and injuries associated with INVOKANA from physicians and patients, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her prescribing physicians, used sales and marketing documents that contained information contrary to Defendants' internally held knowledge regarding the aforesaid risks and injuries, and overstated the efficacy and safety of the INVOKANA. For example:

- a. INVOKANA was not as safe and effective as other diabetes drugs given its intended use;
- b. Ingestion of INVOKANA does not result in a safe and more effective method of diabetes treatment than other available treatments;
- c. The risks of harm associated with the use of the INVOKANA was greater than the risks of harm associated with other forms of diabetes drug therapies;
- d. The risk of adverse events with INVOKANA was not adequately tested

and was known by Defendants, but Defendants knowingly failed to adequately test the product;

e. Defendants knew that the risks of harm associated with the use of INVOKANA was greater than the risks of harm associated with other forms of diabetes drug therapies, yet knowingly made material misrepresentations and omissions of fact on which Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER relied when ingesting INVOKANA;

f. The limited clinical testing revealed that INVOKANA had an unreasonably high risk of injury, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injuries, above and beyond those associated with other diabetes drug therapies;

g. Defendants intentionally and knowingly failed to disclose and concealed the adverse events discovered in the clinical studies and trial results;

h. Defendants had knowledge of the dangers involved with the use of INVOKANA, which dangers were greater than those associated with other diabetes drug therapies;

i. Defendants intentionally and knowingly failed to disclose that patients using INVOKANA could increase the risk of amputations and sequelae, and would require monitoring while treating with INVOKANA drug therapy; and/or

j. INVOKANA was defective, and caused dangerous and adverse side effects, including the specific injuries described herein.

154. Defendants had access to material facts concerning the defective nature of the subject product and its propensity to cause serious and dangerous side effects in the form of

dangerous injuries and damages to persons who ingest INVOKANA, information that was not publicly disseminated or made available, but instead was actively suppressed by the Defendants.

155. Defendants' intentional concealment and omissions of material fact concerning the safety of INVOKANA was made with purposeful, willful, wanton, fraudulent, and reckless disregard for the health and safety of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, and with reckless intent to mislead, so as to cause Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S prescribing health care professionals to purchase, prescribe, and/or dispense INVOKANA, and to cause Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER to rely on Defendants' fraudulent misrepresentations that INVOKANA was a safe and effective diabetes drug therapy.

156. At the time Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER purchased and used INVOKANA, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER was unaware that Defendants had made misrepresentations and omissions, and instead Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER reasonably believed Defendants' representations to constitute true, complete, and accurate portrayal of INVOKANA's safety and efficacy.

157. Defendants knew and had reason to know that INVOKANA could and would cause serious personal injury to the users of the products, and that the products were inherently dangerous in a manner that exceeded any purported warnings given by Defendants.

158. In reliance on Defendants' false and fraudulent misrepresentations, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER was induced to use and in fact used INVOKANA, thereby sustaining injuries and damages. Defendants knew and had reason to know that Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her health care professionals did not have the ability to determine the true facts intentionally concealed and suppressed by Defendants, and that Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her health care professionals would not have prescribed and ingested INVOKANA if the true facts regarding the drug had not been concealed by Defendants.

159. During the marketing and promotion of INVOKANA to health care professionals, neither Defendants nor the co-promoters who were detailing INVOKANA on Defendants' behalf, warned health care professionals, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S prescribing health care professionals, that INVOKANA caused or increased the risk of harm of amputations.

160. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER reasonably relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations, where knowledge of the concealed facts was critical to understanding the true dangers inherent in the use of INVOKANA.

161. Defendants willfully, wrongfully, and intentionally distributed false information, assuring Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, the public, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S health care professionals, and the health care industry that INVOKANA was safe for use as a means of diabetes treatment. Upon information and belief, Defendants intentionally omitted, concealed, and suppressed the true results of Defendants' clinical tests and research.

162. Defendants' conduct was intentional and reckless. Defendants risked the lives of consumers and users of INVOKANA, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER. Defendants knew of INVOKANA's safety problems, and suppressed this knowledge from the general public. Defendants' intentional and reckless conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

163. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate consequence of Defendants' actions, omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER had an amputation and other related health complications. In addition, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER requires and will continue to require healthcare and services. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur medical and related expenses. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also has suffered and will continue to suffer diminished capacity for the enjoyment of life, a diminished quality of life, increased risk of premature death, aggravation of preexisting conditions, activation of latent conditions, and other

losses and damages. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S direct medical losses and costs include physician care, monitoring, and treatment. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER has incurred and will continue to incur mental and physical pain and suffering.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

COUNT XII
PUNITIVE DAMAGES ALLEGATIONS

164. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

165. The wrongs done by Defendants were aggravated by malice, fraud, and grossly negligent disregard for the rights of others, the public, and Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, in that Defendants' conduct was specifically intended to cause substantial injury to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER. When viewed objectively from Defendants' standpoint at the time of the conduct, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to others, Defendants' conduct involved an extreme degree of risk. Defendants were actually, subjectively aware of the risk involved, but nevertheless proceeded with complete indifference to or a conscious disregard of the rights, safety, or welfare of others. Moreover, Defendants made material representations that were false, with actual knowledge of or reckless disregard for their falsity, with the intent that the representations be acted on by Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and her healthcare providers.

166. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER relied on Defendants' representations and suffered injuries as a proximate result of this reliance.

167. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER therefore asserts claims for exemplary damages.

168. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also alleges that the acts and omissions of Defendants, whether taken singularly or in combination with others, constitute gross negligence that proximately caused the injuries to Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER.

169. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER is entitled to an award of punitive and exemplary damages based upon Defendants' intentional, willful, knowing, fraudulent, and malicious acts, omissions, and conduct, and Defendants' reckless disregard for the public safety and welfare. Defendants intentionally and fraudulently misrepresented facts and information to both the medical community and the general public, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, by making intentionally false and fraudulent misrepresentations about the safety of INVOKANA. Defendants intentionally concealed the true facts and information regarding the serious risks of harm associated with the ingestion of INVOKANA, and intentionally downplayed the type, nature, and extent of the adverse side effects of ingesting INVOKANA, despite their knowledge and awareness of these serious side effects and risks.

170. Defendants had knowledge of, and were in possession of evidence demonstrating that INVOKANA caused serious side effects. Notwithstanding Defendants' knowledge, Defendants continued to market the drug by providing false and misleading information with regard to the product's safety to regulatory agencies, the medical community, and consumers of INVOKANA.

171. Although Defendants knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that INVOKANA causes debilitating and potentially lethal side effects, Defendants continued to market, promote, and distribute INVOKANA to consumers, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, without disclosing these side effects when there were safer alternative methods for treating diabetes.

172. Defendants failed to provide adequate warnings that would have dissuaded health

care professionals from prescribing INVOKANA and consumers from purchasing and ingesting INVOKANA, thus depriving both from weighing the true risks against the benefits of prescribing, purchasing, or consuming INVOKANA.

173. Defendants knew of INVOKANA's defective nature as set forth herein, but continued to design, manufacture, market, distribute, sell, and/or promote the drug to maximize sales and profits at the expense of the health and safety of the public, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, in a conscious, reckless, or negligent disregard of the foreseeable harm caused by INVOKANA.

174. Defendants' acts, conduct, and omissions were willful and malicious. Defendants committed these acts with knowing, conscious, and deliberate disregard for the rights, health, and safety of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER and other INVOKANA users and for the primary purpose of increasing Defendants' profits from the sale and distribution of INVOKANA. Defendants' outrageous and unconscionable conduct warrants an award of exemplary and punitive damages against Defendants in an amount appropriate to punish and make an example out of Defendants.

175. Prior to the manufacture, sale, and distribution of INVOKANA, Defendants knew that the drug was in a defective condition and knew that those who were prescribed the medication would experience and did experience severe physical, mental, and emotional injuries. Further, Defendants, through their officers, directors, managers, and agents, knew that the drug presented a substantial and unreasonable risk of harm to the public, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER. As such, Defendants unreasonably subjected consumers of INVOKANA to risk of injury or death.

176. Despite their knowledge, Defendants, acting through their officers, directors and managing agents, for the purpose of enhancing Defendants' profits, knowingly and deliberately

failed to remedy the known defects in INVOKANA and failed to adequately warn the public, including Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, of the extreme risk of injury occasioned by said defects. Defendants and their agents, officers, and directors intentionally proceeded with the manufacturing, sale, distribution, and marketing of INVOKANA knowing these actions would expose persons to serious danger in order to advance Defendants' pecuniary interest and monetary profits.

177. Defendants' conduct was committed with willful and conscious disregard for the safety of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER, entitling Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER to exemplary damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER also demands that the issues contained herein be tried by a jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff pray for relief and judgment against each of the Defendants, and each of them individually, jointly, and severally, as follows:

1. Compensatory damages in excess of the jurisdictional amount, including but not limited to, non-economic damages in excess of \$75,000;
2. Medical expenses and other economic damages in an amount to be determined at trial of this action;
3. Pain and suffering;
4. Non-economic damages for an increased risk of future complications as a direct result of Plaintiff ROBIN PEPPER'S injury;

5. Punitive damages;
6. Prejudgment interest at the highest lawful rate allowed by law;
7. Interest on the judgment at the highest legal rate from the date of judgment until collected;
8. Attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of this action; and
9. Such further relief as this Court deems necessary, just and proper

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury as to all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christopher A. Seeger

Christopher A. Seeger
Asim M. Badaruzzaman
SEEGER WEISS LLP
550 Broad Street, Suite 920
Newark, New Jersey 07102
T: (973) 639-9100
F: (973) 639-9393
cseeger@seegerweiss.com
Bar Identification No.: 042631990
abadaruzzaman@seegerweiss.com
Bar Identification No.: 040462009

Jeffrey S. Grand
SEEGER WEISS LLP
77 Water Street, 26th Floor
New York, New York 10005
T: (212) 584-0700
F: (212) 584-0799
jgrand@seegerweiss.com
Bar Identification No.: 4125803

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Dated: October 20, 2017

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
Robin Pepper, Plaintiff
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff State of New York
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, Email and Telephone Number)
Christopher A. Seeger cseeger@seegerweiss.com
SEEGER WEISS LLP, 550 Broad Street, Suite 920, Newark, NJ 07102
Tel. (973) 639-9100, Fax (973) 639-9393

DEFENDANTS
Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Johnson & Johnson Co., Defendants
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Mercer
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 US Government Plaintiff
2 US Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
PTF DEF
1 1
2 2
3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
Foreign Nation
PTF DEF
4 4
5 5
6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT
PERSONAL INJURY
REAL PROPERTY
TORTS
PRISONER PETITIONS
FORFEITURE/PENALTY
LABOR
IMMIGRATION
BANKRUPTCY
SOCIAL SECURITY
FEDERAL TAX SUITS
OTHER STATUTES

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C 1332
Brief description of cause:
Product defect resulting in serious bodily injury.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions): JUDGE Brian R. Martinotti DOCKET NUMBER 3:16-md-02750-BRM-LHG

DATE 10/20/2017 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s Christopher A. Seeger

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG JUDGE
Print Save As... Reset

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.