

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
FORT WAYNE DIVISION

FILED
MAR 4 2013 11:00
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

ELDON WAYNE MCKINLEY,)
DIXIE MCKINLEY,)
)
Plaintiffs,)

v.)

FRANCK'S LAB, INC., Individually and d/b/a)
Franck's Compounding Lab and/or Franck's)
Pharmacy, Inc.; WELLS PHARMACY)
NETWORK, L.L.C.; PAUL W. FRANCK,)
R.Ph.; and ANTHONY JAMES CAMPBELL,)
R.Ph.,)
)

Defendants.)

CASE NO. 1:13CV060 JTM

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Plaintiffs, Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dixie McKinley, by counsel, respectfully make their Complaint for Damages against Franck's Lab, Individually and d/b/a Franck's Compounding Lab and/or Franck's Pharmacy, Inc., Wells Pharmacy Network, L.L.C., Paul W. Franck, R.Ph., and Anthony James Campbell, R.Ph., each of them, and alleges and states as follows:

COUNT I
JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Original jurisdiction exists in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 in that there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiffs and Defendants, the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interests and costs, and there is complete diversity between the parties.

2. Venue is proper within this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as a substantial part of the events, acts, or omissions giving rise to the asserted claim took place in this district.

3. Plaintiff, Eldon Wayne McKinley, is a person of the full age of majority and at all times relevant domiciled in the state of Indiana. Plaintiff Dixie McKinley is the wife of, and resides with, Eldon Wayne McKinley.

4. Defendants, Franck's Lab, Inc., individually and d/b/a Franck's Compounding Lab, and/or Franck's Pharmacy, Inc. are Florida corporations not registered but doing business in the State of Indiana with their principal place of business in Ocala, Florida.

5. The Defendant, Wells Pharmacy Network, L.L.C., is a Florida limited liability corporation, not registered but doing business in the State of Indiana and is, in whole or in part, a successor in interest to the aforementioned Defendants and, as such, is liable to the Plaintiffs for the below listed acts, omissions or strict products liability of its predecessors in interest, as well as liable for the actions of its agents, employees and/or representatives, including but not limited to Anthony James Campbell, R.Ph.

6. Defendant, Paul W. Franck, R.Ph., was a principal and shareholder of defendant, Franck's Lab, Inc., and was involved in the management and operations of Franck's Lab, Inc. and directed the manner in which the pharmaceutical products were compounded in the laboratory. Mr. Franck was a licensed pharmacist in Florida engaged in the practice of compounding pharmaceutical products placed in the stream of commerce, distributed and used in Indiana and causing injury to Indiana resident, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley.

7. Defendant, Anthony James Campbell, R.Ph., was a lead chemist with Franck's Lab, Inc. with responsibility for overseeing the laboratory operations and assuring compliance

with the rules, laws and regulations concerning compounding pharmacies, including the federal rules and regulations concerning the manufacture, sale and distribution of products, including the one that caused injury to Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley.

8. Whenever reference in this Complaint is made to any act of Defendants, such allegation shall be deemed to mean that the officers, directors, members, agents, subsidiaries, affiliates, and employees of the Defendants did or authorized such act or conduct, and did so while acting within the course and scope of their employment.

COUNT II
FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

9. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 8 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

10. At all times relevant herein, the Defendants were engaged in the business of manufacturing, compounding, labeling, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing into interstate commerce and into the State of Indiana, either directly or indirectly through third parties or related entities, its products, including "Brilliant Blue G" (BBG), which is a dye used by ophthalmologists during eye surgeries.

11. At all times relevant to this matter, the Defendants represented that the product was pure, sterile and for the purpose of assisting with cataract surgery.

12. On November 3, 2011, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley underwent cataract surgery on his right eye in Fort Wayne, Indiana, performed by J. Rex Parent, M.D.

13. During the surgery, Brilliant Blue G was administered to Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley's right eye.

14. The Brilliant Blue G administered to Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley's right eye was contaminated with microorganisms which cause endophthalmitis.

15. Subsequent to the surgery on November 3, 2011, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley developed endophthalmitis in his right eye.

16. Dr. J. Rex Parent diagnosed endophthalmitis in Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley's right eye due to the contaminated Brilliant Blue G manufactured and distributed by the Defendants.

17. On March 9, 2012, an "Urgent Product Recall" was issued by Defendants concerning defective and contaminated lots of Brilliant Blue G that were manufactured, compounded or otherwise placed into the stream of commerce by Franck's Lab, Inc., individually and d/b/a Franck's Compounding Lab, and/or Franck's Pharmacy, Inc., and compounded by Mr. Franck, Mr. Campbell and/or other employees, agents and representatives of other Defendants.

18. On March 19, 2012, the United States Food and Drug Administration issued a recall of all remaining Brilliant Blue G from Defendants because of reports of endophthalmitis in patients who had the dye administered during surgery.

19. The investigation by numerous state, county and federal health agencies concluded that the defendants' BBG product was contaminated and that the defendants had violated numerous federal rules and regulations. On July 9, 2012, the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") issued a Warning Letter FLA-12-38, which advised Paul W. Franck and Franck's Lab, Inc., that:

a. The subject BBG was adulterated within the meaning of Section 501(a)(1) of the Act [21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(1)], it was not sterile and it was contaminated with filthy, putrid or decomposed substances;

b. The BBG was adulterated within the meaning of Section 501(c) of the Act [21 U.S.C. § 351(c)] in that its strength differed from, or its purity or quality fell below, that which it was purported to possess;

c. The BBG and all sterile drugs compounded by the defendants were adulterated under Section 501(a)(2)(A) of the Act [21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2)(A)] in that they were prepared, packed and stored under unsanitary conditions whereby they may have been contaminated by filth and were not sterile as represented;

d. The BBG was misbranded within the meaning of Section 502(a) of the Act [21 U.S.C. § 352(a)] because their labeling was false and misleading;

e. That the FDA found several locations in the firm's laboratory where multiple bacterial and fungal species were identified. These bacterial and fungal species in the laboratory sections which were identified as "clean rooms" made any products compounded in those areas adulterated within the meaning of Section 501(a)(2)(A) of the Act [21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2)(A)];

f. The FDA investigators observed numerous instances of unsanitary and inappropriate practices by compounding technicians who left and re-entered clean rooms without changing lab coats, who were touching non-sterile items while wearing their sterile gloves and then returned to compounding activities, etc.; and

g. The BBG drug products were misbranded insofar as they were labeled as being sterile, and they contained filthy, putrid, or decomposed substances, and organisms.

20. The defendants knew that failing to follow safe and appropriate compounding practices could result in complications, including fatal ones. In 2009, the defendants compounded cocktails that were given to prized polo horses from the Venezuelan-owned Lechuza Caracas team in preparation for championship matches near West Palm Beach, Florida. Twenty-one of these prized polo horses died from errors committed by the defendants in compounding these cocktails.

COUNT III
STRICT LIABILITY AGAINST DEFENDANTS

21. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 20 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

22. The Brilliant Blue G was defective in its compounding and manufacture since it was different from the manufacturer's intended result as set forth on the packaging and related material that accompanied the product, specifically that the product was sterile and free of any contamination. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the batch of the product that included the BBG that was injected into Eldon Wayne McKinley's eye was defective in compounding and manufacture in that it differed from other batches of BBG from these defendants.

23. The defect in the compounding and manufacture of the product, specifically the contamination and non-sterile nature of the product, existed in the product when it left the possession of the defendants.

24. At the time that Brilliant Blue G was placed into the stream of commerce by Defendants, it contained defects which made the product unreasonably dangerous for its intended use. The defective product contained no warnings that the product was or could be contaminated with filth, foreign matter or organisms.

25. Defendants failed to perform adequate testing, failed to have appropriate quality control procedures in place, and failed to follow those quality control procedures which would have shown that the Brilliant Blue G was in an unreasonably defective and dangerous condition.

26. Defendants knew or should have known that the Brilliant Blue G was unreasonably defective and dangerous for the use for which it was supplied.

27. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent of the increased risk of using the contaminated Brilliant Blue G, including but not limited to a risk of infections and the risk of endophthalmitis associated with the use of the non-sterile Brilliant Blue G.

28. The Brilliant Blue G manufactured, compounded, labeled, distributed, sold, marketed, and/or introduced into interstate commerce by the Defendants lacked proper warnings regarding possible non-sterile conditions, possible inclusion of organisms in the Brilliant Blue G itself, and possible endophthalmitis and other injuries.

29. The Brilliant Blue G manufactured, compounded, labeled, distributed, sold, marketed, and/or introduced into interstate commerce by the Defendants was in an unreasonably defective and dangerous condition when it left the Defendants' control and was represented as sterile.

30. As a direct and proximate result of the defective and unreasonably dangerous conditions of the Brilliant Blue G, Plaintiffs Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dixie McKinley suffered damages as described in paragraphs 10 through 20 and 60 through 64 in this Complaint for Damages.

COUNT IV
NEGLIGENCE OF DEFENDANTS

31. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 30 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

32. Defendants owed a duty of reasonable care to Plaintiffs to design, compound, manufacture, market, sell, and distribute the Brilliant Blue G in a condition that was safe for its intended purpose and consistent with the representation that it was sterile. Defendants were careless and negligent in their testing, design, manufacturing, compounding, packaging, storing, labeling, distributing, selling, marketing, advertising and/or introducing into interstate commerce of Brilliant Blue G.

33. Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the manufacturing, compounding, labeling, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing into interstate commerce of Brilliant Blue G, including a duty to assure that Brilliant Blue G did not cause users, including Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley, to suffer from unreasonable and dangerous injuries from contamination such as endophthalmitis.

34. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care and/or were reckless in the manufacturing, compounding, labeling, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing into interstate commerce of Brilliant Blue G, in that Defendants knew or should have known that using Brilliant Blue G caused a risk of unreasonable and dangerous injuries from contamination, including endophthalmitis.

35. Defendants knew or should have known of the potential for contamination, nonsterile condition and unfit conditions that were present in the compounding facility where the Brilliant Blue G was compounded and failed to ensure that the Brilliant Blue G was compounded

in a safe and sterile environment that was free from contamination and safe for its reasonably intended and foreseeable uses prior to sale and distribution.

36. Defendants knew or should have known they were violating provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 331, by introducing a misbranded and adulterated drug into interstate commerce.

37. Defendants also had a duty to warn Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent of potential adverse drug reactions, including the development of endophthalmitis, when Brilliant Blue G was administered into a patient's eye.

38. Defendants failed to warn Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent of potential adverse drug reactions, including the development of endophthalmitis and including failing to give a timely and adequate warning that would have attracted the attention of Dr. J. Rex Parent when he administered the defective Brilliant Blue G to Eldon Wayne McKinley's right eye on November 3, 2011.

39. Defendants knew or should have known that consumers, including Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley, would foreseeably suffer injury as a result of Defendants' failure to exercise ordinary care and failure to warn, as set forth above.

40. As a direct and proximate result of the defective and unreasonably dangerous conditions of the Brilliant Blue G, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley suffered damages as described in paragraphs 10 through 20 and 59 through 62 in this Complaint for Damages.

41. As a further direct and proximate result of the defective and unreasonably dangerous conditions of the Brilliant Blue G, Plaintiff Dixie McKinley lost her husband's services and her consortium has been damaged.

COUNT V
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

42. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 41 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

43. Defendants expressly warranted and represented to physicians and consumers, including Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent, that Brilliant Blue G was safe for its intended use, was well tolerated and sterile.

44. The express warranties represented by Defendants were relied upon by Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent and were part of the basis for Dr. J. Rex Parent's administration of Brilliant Blue G into Eldon Wayne McKinley's eye.

45. The Brilliant Blue G did not conform to the express representations of the Defendants, because it was contaminated with adulterated substances and because it was defective and unreasonably dangerous and caused damage, including endophthalmitis, when administered to Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley.

46. As a direct and proximate result of the defective and unreasonably dangerous conditions of the Brilliant Blue G, Plaintiffs Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dixie McKinley suffered damages as described in paragraphs 10 through 20 and 59 through 64 in this Complaint for Damages.

COUNT VI
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

47. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 46 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

48. At the time that Defendants marketed, sold and distributed Brilliant Blue G, Defendants knew of the use for which Brilliant Blue G was intended and impliedly warranted

Brilliant Blue G to be of merchantable quality, safe and fit for the uses described herein and as represented by Defendants.

49. Defendants knew or had reason to know that consumers like Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and his physician, Dr. J Rex Parent, would rely on Defendant's judgment and skill in providing Brilliant Blue G for its intended use during surgery.

50. Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent relied on Defendants' judgment and skill as to whether Brilliant Blue G was of merchantable quality, safe and fit for intended use.

51. Contrary to such implied warranty, Brilliant Blue G was not of merchantable quality or safe or fit for its intended use, because the product was unreasonably dangerous, defective and unfit for the ordinary purpose for which Brilliant Blue G was used due to contaminated ingredients which cause harmful conditions as described herein.

52. As a direct and proximate result of the defective and unreasonably dangerous conditions of the Brilliant Blue G, Plaintiffs Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dixie McKinley suffered damages as described in paragraphs 10 through 20 and 59 through 64 in this Complaint for Damages.

COUNT VII
FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION

53. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference Paragraphs 1 through 52 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

54. Prior to and at the time Defendants placed the Brilliant Blue G into the stream of commerce, Defendants made false statements of past and existing material facts concerning the

quality, reliability, purity, and safety of the Brilliant Blue G with knowledge and/or reckless lack of knowledge of the falsity of those misrepresentations.

55. At the times these misrepresentations were made, Defendants knew or should have known that these statements were false and misleading.

56. The Defendants made these statements to induce consumers, including Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent, to act upon the statement and purchase Brilliant Blue G based upon their statements regarding its quality, reliability, purity, and safety.

57. Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley and Dr. J. Rex Parent relied upon the Defendants' statements and acted upon the statements by administering Brilliant Blue G into Eldon Wayne McKinley's eye.

58. As a direct and proximate result of the fraudulent misrepresentations by the Defendants alleged in this Count, Plaintiffs suffered injuries and damages which are set forth in paragraphs 10 through 20 and 59 through 64 of this Complaint for Damages.

COUNT VIII
DAMAGES SUFFERED BY ELDON WAYNE MCKINLEY

59. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

60. As a direct and proximate result of the negligence of the Defendants, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley required subsequent surgeries and is now legally blind in his right eye. His severe vision loss has severely impaired his ability to perform his activities of daily living, including, but not limited to, his job driving automobiles for an automobile agency.

61. As a direct and proximate result of the negligence of the Defendants, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley, in order to treat his injuries and lessen his physical pain and mental

anguish, has undergone medical treatment and incurred medical expenses. As a result of the negligence of the Defendants, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley may also require further medical services in the future.

62. As a direct and proximate result of the negligence of the Defendants, Plaintiff Eldon Wayne McKinley experienced severe mental and emotional distress, mental anguish, physical pain and suffering, disability, loss of earnings, loss of earning capacity, loss of use/function of his body, and loss of enjoyment of life.

COUNT IX
DAMAGES SUFFERED BY
PLAINTIFF DIXIE MCKINLEY

63. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 to 62 of this Complaint the same as if fully set forth.

64. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence, Plaintiff Dixie McKinley has her husband's services and her consortium has been damaged.

COUNT X
PUNITIVE DAMAGES

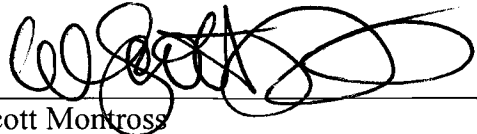
65. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 64 of this Complaint for Damages the same as if fully set forth.

66. Defendants acted with malice, fraud, gross negligence, recklessness, willful and wanton misconduct, and/or oppressiveness which was not a result of mistake of fact or law, honest error of judgment, overzealousness, mere negligence, or other human failing, and, therefore, it is in the public's interest that punitive damages be assessed as a result of the Defendants' conduct.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, Eldon Wayne McKinley and Doris McKinley, pray for judgment against Defendants, Franck's Lab, Individually and d/b/a Franck's Compounding Lab and/or Franck's Pharmacy, Inc., Wells Pharmacy Network, L.L.C., Paul W. Franck, R.Ph., and Anthony James Campbell, R.Ph., each of them in an amount commensurate with the damages sustained by Plaintiffs, for punitive damages, for prejudgment interest, for the cost of this action, and for all other just and proper relief.

Respectfully submitted,

MONTROSS MILLER MULLER
MENDELSON & KENNEDY, LLP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Scott Montross', is written over a horizontal line.

W. Scott Montross
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Attorney for Plaintiffs

CIVIL COVER SHEET

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

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
 Eldon Wayne McKinley,
 Dixie McKinley

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
 W. Scott Montross
 Montross Miller Muller Mendelson & Kennedy, 8900 Keystone Xing,
 #1250, Indpls, IN 46240, (317) 574-4599

DEFENDANTS
 Franck's Lab, Inc., Individually and d/b/a Franck's Compounding Lab
 and/or Franck's Pharmacy, Inc.; Wells Pharmacy Network, LLC; Paul
 W. Franck, R.Ph. and Anthony James Campbell, R.Ph.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Marion County, Florida
 (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
 THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)
 Thomas Beach
 Beach, Whitman Cowdrey, 500 E. Esplanade Dr, #1400, Oxnard, CA
 93036

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

1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

2 U.S. Government Defendant

3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	FEDERAL TAX SUIT <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609		

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

1 Original Proceeding

2 Removed from State Court

3 Remanded from Appellate Court

4 Reinstated or Reopened

5 Transferred from Another District (specify)

6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

Brief description of cause:
contaminated dye manuftrd & distrib by Defs for use in eye surgeries caused infection & subsequent loss of vision

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 Theresa Springmann DOCKET NUMBER 1:12-CV00197

DATE 2/28/13 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD 

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INN 1003170