



1 Plaintiff's primary injuries alleged herein are serious, disabling symptoms caused by his  
2 gadolinium retention in multiple organs (brain, heart, liver, kidney, bones, and skin). The  
3 gadolinium, a toxic heavy metal, causes fibrosis in organs, bone, and skin.

4 3. Plaintiff was never warned about the risks of gadolinium retention because he had  
5 normal renal function and the GBCA manufacturers chose to only provide warnings to patients  
6 with reduced renal function.

7 4. Defendant Bracco Diagnostics Inc. manufactures, tests, markets, advertises, and  
8 sells the linear GBCA named MultiHance.

9 5. Defendant Bracco Diagnostics, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal  
10 place of business in New Jersey. Bracco Diagnostics, Inc. is engaged in the business of  
11 designing, licensing, manufacturing, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing  
12 MultiHance into interstate commerce, either directly or indirectly through third parties or related  
13 entities. This court has personal jurisdiction over said Defendant under the doctrine of specific  
14 jurisdiction because said Defendant purposefully availed itself of the benefits and protections of  
15 this state's laws, and Plaintiff's claim arises out of Defendant's forum-related activities.

16 6. Defendants Guerbet LLC, Mallinckrodt Inc., Mallinckrodt LLC, and Liebel-  
17 Flarsheim Company LLC manufacture, test, market, advertise, and sell the linear GBCA named  
18 OptiMark.

19 7. Defendant Guerbet, LLC is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of  
20 business in Indiana. Defendant Guerbet, LLC engaged in the business of designing, licensing,  
21 manufacturing, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing OptiMark into interstate  
22 commerce, either directly or indirectly through third parties or related entities. This court has  
23 personal jurisdiction over said Defendant under the doctrine of specific jurisdiction because said  
24 Defendant purposefully availed itself of the benefits and protections of this state's laws, and  
25 Plaintiff's claim arises out of Defendant's forum-related activities.

26 8. Defendant Mallinckrodt Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of  
27 business in Missouri. Defendant Mallinckrodt Inc. engaged in the business of designing,  
28 licensing, manufacturing, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing OptiMark into

1 interstate commerce, either directly or indirectly through third parties or related entities. This  
2 court has personal jurisdiction over said Defendant under the doctrine of specific jurisdiction  
3 because said Defendant purposefully availed itself of the benefits and protections of this state's  
4 laws, and Plaintiff's claim arises out of Defendant's forum-related activities.

5 9. Defendant Mallinckrodt LLC is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of  
6 business in Missouri. Defendant Mallinckrodt LLC engaged in the business of designing,  
7 licensing, manufacturing, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing OptiMark into  
8 interstate commerce, either directly or indirectly through third parties or related entities. This  
9 court has personal jurisdiction over said Defendant under the doctrine of specific jurisdiction  
10 because said Defendant purposefully availed itself of the benefits and protections of this state's  
11 laws, and Plaintiff's claim arises out of Defendant's forum-related activities.

12 10. Defendant Liebel-Flarsheim Company LLC is a Delaware corporation with its  
13 principal place of business in Missouri. Defendant Liebel-Flarsheim Company LLC engaged in  
14 the business of designing, licensing, manufacturing, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or  
15 introducing OptiMark into interstate commerce, either directly or indirectly through third parties  
16 or related entities. This court has personal jurisdiction over said Defendant under the doctrine of  
17 specific jurisdiction because said Defendant purposefully availed itself of the benefits and  
18 protections of this state laws, and Plaintiff's claim arises out of Defendant's forum-related  
19 activities.

20 11. The true names and capacities of those Defendants designated as DOES 1-20 are  
21 unknown to Plaintiff. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that DOES 1-20 manufactured  
22 gadolinium-based contrast agents that were injected into Plaintiff and that these fictitiously  
23 named defendants bear some legal responsibility for the events and damages set forth herein.  
24 Plaintiff will amend this complaint if necessary to show the identity of each fictitiously named  
25 Defendant when they have been ascertained.

26 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

27 12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (diversity  
28 jurisdiction). The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interest and costs. There

1 is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiff and Defendants. Plaintiff is a resident and  
2 citizen of and is domiciled in the State of California. As set forth more fully above, all  
3 Defendants are entities organized in states other than the State of California, all Defendants have  
4 their principal place of business in a state other than the State of California, and none of the  
5 Defendants is a citizen or resident of the State of California.

6 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, each of which is licensed to  
7 conduct and/or is systematically and continuously conducting business in this state, including, but  
8 not limited to, the marketing, researching, testing, advertising, selling, and distributing of drugs,  
9 including GBCA's of the type received by Plaintiff STEINER, to the residents in this state.

10 14. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a), because  
11 Defendants marketed, advertised, and distributed the dangerous product in this District,  
12 Defendants do substantial business in this state and within this District, and Defendants  
13 developed, manufactured, promoted, marketed, tested, researched, distributed, warranted, and  
14 sold GBCA's, including Optimark and Multihance, in interstate commerce.

15 **FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

16 15. Plaintiff JEFFREY STEINER underwent MRIs during which he was injected with  
17 the linear gadolinium-based contrast agents Optimark and Multihance. Plaintiff JEFFREY  
18 STEINER had normal kidney function at the time he was injected with Optimark and Multihance.  
19 The gadolinium STEINER was injected with was retained in his body and resulted in fibrosis in  
20 his organs, skin, and bones, retained gadolinium in the neurons of his brain, and related injuries.  
21 Plaintiff JEFFREY STEINER's symptoms include but are not limited to the following: severe  
22 pain, skin hardening, burning sensations, difficulty walking, cognitive issues, loss of balance, and  
23 sensations of tightness in his skin.

24 16. The type of gadolinium retention sustained by Plaintiff occurs in patients with  
25 normal or near-normal renal function that develop persistent symptoms that arise hours to months  
26 after the administration of a linear gadolinium-based contrast agent. STEINER had no  
27 preexisting disease or subsequently developed disease of an alternate known process to account  
28 for the symptoms. People suffering from gadolinium retention experience symptoms consistent

1 with the known toxic effects of retained gadolinium. Typical clinical features include persistent  
2 headaches, bone and joint pain, and clouded mental activity. People with gadolinium retention  
3 experience subcutaneous soft-tissue thickening that clinically appears somewhat spongy or  
4 rubbery. Tendons and ligaments may also be painful and have a thickened appearance. People  
5 with gadolinium retention often experience excruciating pain, typically in a distal distribution, of  
6 the arms and legs, but it may also manifest in the torso or other locations. This pain is often  
7 described as feeling like sharp pins and needles, cutting, or burning. Gadolinium retention often  
8 progresses to painful inhibition of the ability to use the arms, legs, hands, feet, and other joints.  
9 This is a progressive condition for which there is no known cure.

10 17. During the years that Defendants manufactured, marketed, distributed, sold, and  
11 administered linear gadolinium-based contrast agents, there have been numerous case reports,  
12 studies, assessments, papers, peer reviewed literature, and other clinical data that have described  
13 and/or demonstrated gadolinium retention in connection with the use of linear gadolinium-based  
14 contrast agents

15 18. Defendants failed to warn Plaintiff and his healthcare providers about the serious  
16 health risks associated with linear gadolinium-based contrast agents, and failed to disclose the  
17 fact that there were safer alternatives (e.g., macrocyclic agents instead of linear agents).

18 19. As a direct and proximate result of receiving injections of linear gadolinium-based  
19 contrast agents manufactured, distributed, marketed, and/or sold by Defendants, Plaintiff  
20 developed gadolinium retention resulting in fibrosis in his organs, skin, and bones, retained  
21 gadolinium in his brain, and related injuries.

22 20. Defendants have repeatedly and consistently failed to advise consumers and their  
23 healthcare providers of the causal relationship between linear gadolinium-based contrast agents  
24 and gadolinium retention resulting in fibrosis in the organs, skin, and bones, retained gadolinium  
25 in the brain, and related injuries. Defendants knew or should have known of the risks posed by  
26 linear gadolinium-based contrast agents to individuals with normal or near-normal kidney  
27 function.

28 21. Had Plaintiff and/or his healthcare providers been warned about the risks

1 associated with linear gadolinium-based contrast agents, he would not have been administered  
2 linear gadolinium-based contrast agents and would not have been afflicted with gadolinium  
3 retention resulting in fibrosis in his organs, skin, and bones, retained gadolinium in his brain, and  
4 related injuries.

5 22. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiff being administered linear gadolinium-  
6 based contrast agents, he has suffered severe physical injury and pain and suffering, including,  
7 but not limited to, gadolinium retention resulting in fibrosis in his organs, skin, and bones,  
8 retained gadolinium in his brain, and related injuries.

9 23. As a direct and proximate result of being administered linear gadolinium-based  
10 contrast agents, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer significant mental anguish and  
11 emotional distress and will continue to suffer significant mental anguish and emotional distress in  
12 the future.

13 24. As a direct and proximate result of being administered linear gadolinium-based  
14 contrast agents, Plaintiff has also incurred medical expenses and other economic damages and  
15 will continue to incur such expenses in the future.

16 25. The nature of Plaintiff's injuries and damages, and their relationship to linear  
17 gadolinium-based contrast agents, were not discovered, and through reasonable care and due  
18 diligence could not have been discovered, by Plaintiff, until a time less than two years before the  
19 filing of this complaint. On or about September 23, 2017, STEINER took a urine test that  
20 conclusively demonstrated the continued presence of toxic levels of gadolinium in his body.

21 26. The manufacturers of the linear GBCAs have known since the 1980s that their  
22 drugs could cause retention of toxic gadolinium. But their claims to the public and healthcare  
23 providers have been misleading and false.

24 27. In 1984 – prior to FDA approval – the inventors of linear gadolinium-based  
25 contrast agents claimed that their product, Gd-DTPA, did not cross the blood-brain barrier, and  
26 that the bonds between the toxic gadolinium and its protective coating did not break inside the  
27 body. Additionally, they claimed that there would be no toxic gadolinium residue left behind to  
28

1 cause illness.<sup>1</sup>

2 28. There are two basic types of contrast agents differentiated by their chemical  
3 structure – linear agents and macrocyclic agents. The main difference is that the linear agents do  
4 not fully surround the gadolinium ion, whereas the macrocyclic agents form a more complete ring  
5 around the gadolinium ion which creates a stronger bond. The linear agents include: Magnevist  
6 (manufactured by Bayer), Omniscan (manufactured by GE), OptiMark (manufactured by  
7 Guerbet/ Mallinckrodt/ Liebel-Flarsheim), and MultiHance (manufactured by Bracco).

8 29. Magnevist, a linear agent, was the first gadolinium-based contrast agent to reach  
9 the market after receiving FDA approval in 1988.

10 30. In 1988 it was recognized in a paper that gadolinium was breaking free from the  
11 bonds in the linear-based contrast agents and this was in part due to the competition for its  
12 protective layer (chelate) by other essential metals in the body such as zinc, copper, and iron.<sup>2</sup>  
13 Furthermore, emerging science showed that the bond between toxic gadolinium and its chelate or  
14 cage (Gd-DTPA) became very weak and separates easily in low pH conditions such as those  
15 found in many compartments of the human body including extracellular fluid spaces.

16 31. Stability differences among gadolinium contrast agents have long been recognized  
17 in laboratory (in vitro), and deposition of toxic gadolinium in tissues has been described in animal  
18 models since at least 1984. The first major study that showed deposition in humans appeared in  
19 1998 regarding patients with renal failure and later in 2004 in patients with normal renal  
20 function.<sup>3</sup>

21 32. Laboratory (in vitro) studies assessing the stability of each gadolinium-based  
22 contrast agent in human blood were performed and demonstrated that, over time, greater  
23 percentages of gadolinium were released from linear agents as compared to the macrocyclic  
24 agents.<sup>4</sup>

25 <sup>1</sup> Brasch RC. Inherent contrast in magnetic resonance imaging and the potential for contrast enhancement – the 1984  
26 Henry Garland lecture. *West J Med.* 1985 Jun; 142:847-853.

27 <sup>2</sup> Huckle JE, Altun E, Jay M, et al. Gadolinium deposition in humans: when did we learn that gadolinium was  
deposited in vivo? *Invest. Radiol.* 2016; 51:236-240.

28 <sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> Tweedle MF, Eaton SM, Eckelman WC, et al. Comparative chemical structure and pharmacokinetics of MRI

1           33.     The lack of stability seen within the linear agents was dismissed as an issue by the  
2 defendants claiming that the GBCA's were excreted out of the body according to the drug's  
3 claimed half-life, before the chelate could release the toxic gadolinium. However, it was later  
4 noted that some conditions could cause prolonged retention of the contrast agents, thus allowing  
5 more toxic gadolinium to be released in the bodies of patients. In addition, a delayed elimination  
6 phase of the gadolinium-based contrast agents would later be discovered.

7           34.     Peer-reviewed articles on the deposition of gadolinium in animals with normal  
8 renal function, some illustrating deleterious consequences, have been published as early as 1984.<sup>5</sup>

9           35.     Three months after the FDA approval of GE's Omniscan (a linear contrast agent)  
10 in 1993 the preclinical safety assessment and pharmacokinetic data were published describing its  
11 pharmacokinetics in rats, rabbits, and cynomolgus monkeys. These studies noted that while toxic  
12 gadolinium was no longer detectable in the blood 7-days after administration, quantifiable  
13 concentrations of gadolinium were persistent in both the renal cortex and areas around bone  
14 cartilage.<sup>6</sup>

15           36.     The first report of toxic gadolinium retention in humans may have been presented  
16 in September 1989, a little over 1 year after the approval of Magnevist. Authors *Tien et al.*  
17 reported that intracerebral masses "remained enhanced on MRI images obtained 8 days after  
18 injection of gadolinium DTPA dimeglumine (Magnevist)."<sup>7</sup> Subsequent chemical analysis  
19 revealed that a high concentration of gadolinium remained in the tissue.

20           37.     Defendants knew that their linear GBCAs did not have very stable bonds and  
21 could come apart easily causing significant toxicity in humans. Defendants have known about the  
22 risks that linear gadolinium-based contrast agents pose to people with normal kidney function for  
23

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24 contrast agents. *Invest. Radiol.* 1988; 23 (suppl 1): S236-S239; *see also* Frenzel T, Lengsfeld P, Schimer H, et al.  
25 Stability of gadolinium-based magnetic resonance imaging contrast agents in serum at 37 degrees C. *Invest. Radiol.*  
26 2008; 43:817-828.

27 <sup>5</sup> Weinman HJ, Brasch RC, Press WR, et al. Characteristics of gadolinium-DTPA complex: a potential NMR contrast  
28 agent. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 1984; 142: 619-624.

<sup>6</sup> Harpur ES, Worah D, Hals PA, et al. Preclinical safety assessment and pharmaco-kinetics of gadodiamide injection,  
a new magnetic resonance imaging contrast agent. *Invest Radiol.* 1993; 28 (suppl 1): S28-S43.

<sup>7</sup> Tien RD, Brasch RC, Jackson DE, et al. Cerebral Erdheim-Chester disease: persistent enhancement with Gd-DTPA  
on MR images. *Radiology.* 1989; 172:791-792.



1 years. Pharmacokinetic studies in 1991 indicated that gadolinium retention was occurring in  
2 people with normal renal function.<sup>8</sup>

3 38. In 2004, gadolinium was shown to be deposited in the resected femoral heads  
4 (bones) of people who had undergone gadolinium MRI studies.<sup>9</sup> Since then, studies have  
5 continued to indicate that gadolinium remains within people's bodies long after the suggested  
6 half-life.

7 39. Despite this well-documented evidence of gadolinium retention, Defendants have  
8 continuously failed to warn consumers and their healthcare providers on the label of their  
9 products, or anywhere that a patient or physician could be informed.

10 40. Dermatologists, nephrologists, and other scientists connected the administration of  
11 linear gadolinium-based contrast agents to a rapidly progressive, debilitating and often fatal  
12 condition called gadolinium-induced "Nephrogenic" Systemic Fibrosis (NSF), prompting the  
13 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to issue a black box warning regarding the release of toxic  
14 gadolinium from the linear contrast agents, and its long-term retention in the bodies of animals  
15 and humans (for patients with abnormal kidney function) on all gadolinium-based contrast agents  
16 in 2007.

17 41. Defendants corrected their label to include contraindications for use in people with  
18 kidney disease and acute kidney injury.

19 42. There were over 500 NSF cases reported and estimated to be well over a thousand  
20 non-reported. There was a prior MDL and other litigation involving NSF against the defendants  
21 in the current litigation. A trial in that litigation resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and  
22 against GE. The litigation resolved and the MDL was formally closed in 2015. Due to the new  
23 black box warning in the GBCA's labelling, doctors stopped using GBCAs in patients with  
24 abnormal kidney function. However, the warnings for patients with normal kidney function  
25 remained unchanged until May 21, 2018, and as a result the linear GBCAs continued to be widely

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27 <sup>8</sup> Schumann-Giampieri G, Krestin G. Pharmacokinetics of Gd-DTPA in patients with chronic renal failure. *Invest Radiol.*, 1991; 26:975-979.

28 <sup>9</sup> Gibby WA, Gibby KA, Gibby WA. Comparison of Gd DTPA-BMA (Omniscan) versus Gd HP-DO3 (ProHance) retention in human bone tissue by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy. *Invest Radiol.*, 2004; 39:138-142.

1 used and marketed notwithstanding the Defendants' knowledge of the dangers of the product.  
2 This case and the others pending throughout the country involve widespread fibrosis and other  
3 symptoms in the bodies of patients with normal kidney function.

4 43. The vast majority of the medical community were not aware, until recently, of any  
5 disease that was associated with gadolinium other than NSF, which was defined as only occurring  
6 in patients with renal failure.

7 44. Gadolinium toxicity is, therefore, an underreported and underdiagnosed condition.  
8 Over the past several years (since the link between gadolinium-based contrast agents and NSF  
9 was acknowledged) patients with normal renal function have been forming advocacy groups and  
10 coming forward to create awareness for their condition. Symptomatic patients often have  
11 documentation of high levels of gadolinium in their blood and urine long after their exposure to  
12 gadolinium-based contrast agents. Many patients also have tissue biopsies of various parts of  
13 their body that show additional evidence of retained gadolinium years after their exposure.

14 45. Some patients sent several strongly worded letters with scientifically-supported  
15 research data to the FDA, warning about the occurrence of gadolinium toxicity in those with  
16 normal renal function following injections of gadolinium-based contrast agents. Correspondence  
17 was confirmed as early as 2012.

18 46. In 2013, while examining non-contrast enhanced MRI images, Japanese  
19 researchers found evidence of retained gadolinium in the brains of patients with normal renal  
20 function that had previously received one or more injections of gadolinium-based contrast agents  
21 up to several years prior. They found that the brain had hyperintense signals in critical areas of  
22 the brain.<sup>10</sup>

23 47. These findings were confirmed by scientists at the Mayo Clinic in 2014 when  
24 autopsy studies were performed on 13 deceased individuals, all of whom had normal or near  
25 normal renal function and who had received six or more injections of gadolinium-based contrast  
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27 <sup>10</sup> Kanda T, Ishii K, Kawaguchi H, et al. High signal intensity in the dentate nucleus and globus pallidus on  
28 unenhanced T1-weighted MR images: relationship with increasing cumulative dose of a gadolinium-based contrast  
material. *Radiology*. 2014; 270: 834-841.

1 agents in the years prior. Up to 56 mcg of gadolinium per gram of desecrated tissue were found  
2 within the brains of these patients.<sup>11</sup>

3 48. In July of 2015, in response to the Mayo Clinic study's findings, the FDA issued a  
4 new public safety alert stating that the FDA is evaluating the risk of brain deposits from repeated  
5 use of gadolinium-based contrast agents used in MRIs.

6 49. In September 2017, the FDA's medical advisory committee voted 13 to 1 in favor  
7 of adding a warning on labels that gadolinium can be retained in some organs, including the  
8 brain, even in patients with healthy kidneys.

9 50. On May 21, 2018, the GBCA manufacturers finally issued a joint warning to  
10 patients with normal kidney function. This new "Important Drug Warning" issued by Bayer, GE,  
11 Bracco, and Guerbet included the following:

- 12 a. "Subject: Gadolinium from GBCAs may remain in the body for months to  
13 years after injection;"
- 14 b. A new class warning, patient counseling, and a medication guide;
- 15 c. Warning that gadolinium is retained for months to years in several organs;
- 16 d. Warning that the highest concentrations of retained gadolinium are found in  
17 bone, followed by organs (brain, skin, kidney, liver, and spleen);
- 18 e. Warning that the duration of gadolinium retention is longest in bone and varies  
19 by organ;
- 20 f. Warning that linear GBCAs cause more retention than macrocyclic GBCAs;
- 21 g. Warning about reports of pathological skin changes in patients with normal  
22 renal function;
- 23 h. Warning that adverse events involving multiple organ systems have been  
24 reported in patients with normal kidney function;
- 25 i. Warning that certain patients are at higher risk:
  - 26 i. patients with multiple lifetime doses;

27  
28 <sup>11</sup> McDonald RJ, McDonald JS, Kallmes DF, et al. Intracranial gadolinium deposition after contrast-enhanced MR imaging. *Radiology*. 2015; 275:772-782.



1 physical injuries, harm, damages, and economic loss. Plaintiff will continue to suffer such harm,  
2 damages, and economic loss in the future.

3 57. The foregoing acts, conduct and omissions of Defendants were vile, base, willful,  
4 malicious, wanton, oppressive and fraudulent, and were done with a conscious disregard for the  
5 health, safety and rights of Plaintiff and other users of Defendants' products, and for the primary  
6 purpose of increasing Defendants' profits. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to exemplary or punitive  
7 damages.

8 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
9 **(Against All Defendants)**  
10 **NEGLIGENCE**

11 58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each paragraph set forth above.

12 59. Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the design, formulation,  
13 testing, manufacture, labeling, marketing, sale and distribution of their linear gadolinium-based  
14 contrast agents. In particular, they had a duty to assure that their products did not pose an  
15 unreasonable risk of bodily harm and adverse events.

16 60. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care in the design, formulation,  
17 manufacture, sale, testing, marketing, or distribution of their linear gadolinium-based contrast  
18 agents in that they knew or should have known that these products could cause significant bodily  
19 harm or death, and were not safe for use by consumers.

20 61. Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in the labeling of their linear  
21 gadolinium-based contrast agents and failed to issue to consumers and their health care providers  
22 adequate warnings concerning the risks of serious bodily injury due to the use of linear GBCAs.

23 62. Despite the fact that Defendants knew or should have known that their linear  
24 gadolinium-based contrast agents posed a serious risk of bodily harm to consumers, Defendants  
25 unreasonably continued to manufacture and market linear gadolinium-based contrast agents and  
26 failed to exercise reasonable care with respect to post-sale warnings and instructions for safe use.

27 63. At all relevant times, it was foreseeable to Defendants that consumers like Plaintiff  
28 would suffer injury as a result of Defendant's failure to exercise ordinary care as described above.



Dated: June 27, 2018

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

JEFFREY STEINER

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Santa Clara County, CA (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

DEFENDANTS

BRACCO DIAGNOSTICS, INC.; GUERBET LLC; MALLINCKRODT INC.; MALLINCKRODT LLC; LIEBEL-FLARSHEIM COMPANY LLC;; and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive,

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

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 U.S. Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) 2 U.S. Government Defendant 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)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, HABEAS CORPUS, OTHER, 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. Section 1332

Brief description of cause: Strict Liability, Failure to Warn, Negligence

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 06/27/2018

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet.** The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), 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.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
  - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
  - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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.
  - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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-CAND 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 six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
  - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
  - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
  - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
  - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
  - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
  - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. 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-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.