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## IN RE: RISPERDAL® LITIGATION

T.M. et al.,

Plaintiffs,
v.

## MAY TERM 2013

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, Inc., et al.

No. 1076
Defendants.

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# PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF THE MOTION FOR POST-TRIAL RELIEF 

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Plaintiffs Thomas Moroni and Brenda Tinkham respectfully file this memorandum of law in support their motion for post-trial relief. They seek the removal of the nonsuit entered against them and a new trial on all issues of compensatory damages as to defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC.

## FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

## I. Thomas Moroni developed gynecomastia as a result of ingesting Risperdal, following Janssen's negligent failure to warn.

Plaintiff Thomas Moroni ("Tommy") was born in February 1997 and is now 20-years old. Plaintiff Barbara Tinkham is his mother. They are a U.S. Air Force family who lived on military bases throughout the United States when Tommy was a child. In 2004, at age seven, Tommy's family moved to the Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls, Texas. Tommy began acting out in school. Tommy was referred to a pediatric psychiatric clinic on base, the Rose Street Mental Health Clinic. Tommy would eventually be diagnosed with attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and oppositional defiant disorder. He also suffered from depression because of childhood trauma. N.T., 12/6/2016, at 42-48; N.T., 12/8/2016, at 43.

In December 2004, Tommy visited pediatric psychiatrists Harvey Martin, M.D. and Bryan Wieck, M.D., at the Rose Street Clinic. Tommy was also evaluated by physician's assistant John Dewar and nurse practitioner Cynia

Menzik. Mr. Dewar described to Tommy and his mother the therapeutic benefits they anticipated with Risperdal, and described possible side effects limited to those noted in the label. Ms. Tinkham agreed to start Tommy on a Risperdal course. See Martin Dep., 5/4/2016, at 7-11, 16; Wieck Dep., 3/30/2001, at 8; Dewar Dep., 7/14/2016, at 9-18; N.T., 12/6/2016, at 52-69; N.T., 12/8/2016, at 44-47.

Sometime in 2006, Tommy developed gynecomastia, which is the development of female breast tissue in males. His gynecomastia was initially masked by significant weight gain caused by Risperdal. However, photographs of Tommy from 2006 and 2007 clearly showed his breasts developing over time. Tommy discontinued Risperdal in April 2008, but his breasts persisted and became increasingly more visible. N.T., 12/6/2016, at 70-95; N.T., $12 / 8 / 2016$, at 72-73, 99-100.

During a November 2010 visit at the Moscati Health Center in Hastings, Nebraska, a primary care physician noted Tommy's gynecomastia. According to another clinical note, Tommy reported he began noticing his developing breasts four years earlier, in 2006. He also reported occasional pain in his breasts. In February 2012, Tommy was formally diagnosed with gynecomastia by plastic surgeon Joel Atchison, M.D., who recommended reduction surgery. N.T., 12/6/2016, at 90-95; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 49.

## II. After close of Plaintiffs' case, the trial court granted Janssen's nonsuit motion.

In May 2013, Plaintiffs Thomas Moroni and Brenda Tinkham filed suit against Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC. (together, "Janssen"). Janssen manufactures, promotes, and sells Risperdal. Plaintiffs also asserted claims against Excerpta Medica, Inc. and Elsevier, Inc., which provided medical communication services to the pharmaceutical industry and were in the business of publishing scholarly books and journals in many fields of science. On March 11, 2015, Plaintiffs filed a praecipe to discontinue action with prejudice against defendants Excerpta and Elsevier. The dismissal left the Janssen defendants as the only remaining defendants in the case.

In July 2016, Janssen moved for summary judgment as to all of Plaintiffs' claims. Plaintiffs responded and Janssen filed a reply in support of their motion. On November 23, 2016, Judge New entered an Order partially granting and partially denying Janssen's summary judgment motion. Judge New permitted Plaintiffs' claims for negligent failure to warn, strict liability failure to warn, and fraud to proceed to trial.

Trial began with jury selection on November 28, 2016. Plaintiffs presented the testimony of breach of duty expert David Kessler, M.D.; causation expert Mark P. Solomon, M.D.; treating physicians Dr. Martin and

Dr. Wieck; treating physician's assistant Mr. Dewar; and Tommy's mother Ms. Tinkham.

On December 7, 2016, Janssen objected to the testimony of Dr.
Solomon on grounds that his opinion exceeded the fair scope of his report. The trial court sustained the objection and precluded Dr. Solomon from addressing pending questions about medical literature upon which he relied to draw his causation opinions. N.T., 12/7/2016, at 52-57.

On December 9, 2016, at the close of Plaintiffs' case, Janssen moved for nonsuit. See Janssen's Motion for non-suit dated Dec. 9, 2016 (attached as Exhibit "A"). Plaintiffs responded. See Plaintiffs' response, dated Dec. 11, 2016 (attached as Exhibit "B").

On December 13, 2016, the trial court granted the motion on grounds that, under Texas law, "Dr. Solomon's testimony is legally insufficient to prove causation in this case." N.T., 12/13/2016, at 4.

On December 22, 2016, Plaintiffs timely filed their Motion for post-trial relief pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. 227.1(c). This brief in support of the motion follows.

## STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Was the evidence at trial, viewed in the light favorable to Plaintiff, sufficient to send Plaintiffs' claims to the jury?
2. Did the trial court err in sustaining Janssen's objection Dr.

Solomon's testimony on "fair scope" grounds?
Questions 1-2 should be answered in the affirmative.

## STATEMENT OF THE SCOPE AND STANDARD OF REVIEW

Removal of nonsuit and new trial. In Pennsylvania, the "trial court may enter a compulsory nonsuit on any and all causes of action if, at the close of the plaintiff's case against all defendants on liability, the court finds that the plaintiff has failed to establish a right to relief." Scampone v. Highland Park Care Center, LLC, 57 A.3d 582, 595 (Pa. 2012). Nonsuit may be entered only where the lack of evidence to sustain the action is "so clear that it admits no room for fair and reasonable disagreement." Vicari v. Spiegel, 936 A.2d 503, 509 (Pa. Super. 2007), aff'd 989 A.2d 1277 (Pa. 2010). The trial court should give "the benefit of every reasonable inference and resolv[e] all evidentiary conflicts in [plaintiff's] favor." Scampone, 57 A.3d at 595. The compulsory nonsuit is otherwise properly removed and the plaintiff is entitled to a new trial. See id.

New trial (evidentiary rulings). The trial court determines whether a new trial is warranted through a two-part exercise. First, the trial court determines whether, over the defendant's timely and appropriate objection, it made a mistake under the standard of review applicable to that purported error. See Marsico v. DiBileo, 796 A.2d 997, 999 (Pa. Super. 2002). Second, the trial court determines whether the error was prejudicial to the moving party. See id. An error is prejudicial only if the Court determines that a new trial would produce a different verdict. Pennsylvania Dep't of Gen. Servs. v. U.S. Mineral Prods., 898 A.2d 590, 604 (Pa. 2006).

## ARGUMENT

## I. The trial court should remove nonsuit and re-list the case for trial.

On December 9, 2016, Janssen moved for nonsuit on several grounds. See Exhibit "A." Plaintiffs responded and opposed the motion. See Exhibit "B." On December 13, 2016, the trial court granted the motion for nonsuit. The trial court reasoned that "under Texas law, Dr. Solomon's testimony is legally insufficient to prove causation in this case." N.T., 12/13/2016, at 4. The trial court is wrong. Plaintiffs introduced ample evidence to permit the jury to conclude that (1) Janssen failed to warn Tommy's prescribing physicians of known risks associated with Risperdal; and (2) Janssen fraudulently induced Tommy's physician to prescribe Risperdal to Tommy. Plaintiff also introduced sufficient evidence that this failure caused Tommy's gynecomastia to permit those claims to move forward. Key evidence and arguments are set forth below.

## A. Legal framework

Under Texas law, a plaintiff seeking to establish negligence must demonstrate the defendant breached its duty to warn, and that the breach caused his injuries. See Alm v. Aluminum Co. of America, 717 S.W.2d 588, 591 (Tex. 1986). In the context of claims alleging a negligent failure to warn about the risks of prescription drugs, the manufacturer's duty is to adequately warn the treating physician or other prescriber. See id. at 591-92; W yeth-Ayerst

Laboratories Co. v. Medrano, 28 S.W.3d 87, 93 (Tex. App. Texarkana 2000) (advanced practice nurse considered learned intermediary). Texas law permits a physician's assistant to prescribe medication, under the supervision of a physician. See Tex. Occupations Code $\S$ 157.0511.

In 2003, the Texas legislature enacted Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code $\S 82.007$, which expressly addresses prescription drug failure to warn claims, as follows. Section 82.007 (a) creates a presumption that a drug manufacturer is not liable with respect to the allegations involving failure to provide adequate warnings if the warnings that accompanied the drug were those approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for a product approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. See Tex. Civ. Prac. \& Rem. § 82.007. The plaintiff may rebut this presumption with evidence that the drug manufacturer "recommended, promoted, or advertised the pharmaceutical product for an indication not approved by the [FDA]," and the plaintiff was injured by use of the drug as recommended, promoted, or advertised. See id. If the plaintiff introduces relevant rebuttal evidence, the presumption is neither treated as evidence nor weighed by the jury. See Gen. Motors Corp. v. Saenz 873 S.W.2d 353, 359 (Tex. 1993). "The evidence on the issue is then evaluated as it would be in any other case." Id.

In this context, the manufacturer's duty is to warn of hazards associated with its product "if a reasonably prudent person in the same position would
have warned of the hazards." Alm, 717 S.W.2d at 591-92. "[W]hen the warning to the prescribing physician is inadequate or misleading, the prescription drug manufacturer remains liable for the injuries sustained by the patient." Centocor, Inc. v. Hamilton, 372 S.W.3d 140, 157 (Tex. 2012) (citing Alm, 717 S.W.2d at 592). A warning is adequate if "given in a form that could reasonably be expected to catch the attention of a reasonably prudent person in the circumstances of the product's use; and the content of the warnings and instructions must be comprehensible to the average user and must convey a fair indication of the nature and extent of the danger and how to avoid it to the mind of a reasonably prudent person." Humble Sand \& Gravel, Inc. v. Gomer, 146 S.W.3d 170, 179 (Tex. 2004) (quoting Texas standard jury instructions). The adequacy of a warning is a question of fact to be determined by the jury. See id.

With respect to causation, the plaintiff must establish that the "defect in the manufacturer's warning was a substantial cause of the plaintiff's injury." Centocor, 372 S.W.3d at 170 (quoting Ackermann v. Wyeth Pharm., 526 F.3d 203, 209 (5th Cir. 2008)). "Where the physician would have adequately informed a plaintiff of the risks of a disease, had the label been sufficient, but fails to do so on that account, and where the plaintiff would have rejected the drug if informed, the inadequate labeling could be a 'producing' cause of the injury,
because it effectively sabotages the function of the intermediary." Id. (quoting
McNeil v. Wyeth, 462 F.3d 364, 373 (5th Cir. 2006)).

## B. Plaintiffs introduced ample evidence that Janssen's negligence caused Tommy's injuries to submit case to the jury.

Against this backdrop, Plaintiffs introduced sufficient evidence to survive a nonsuit motion and permit a jury to consider Janssen's liability. To establish a prima facie case for breach of duty, Plaintiffs relied on testimony from David Kessler, M.D., who served as Commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration between 1990 and 1997. To establish a prima facie case for causation, Plaintiffs primarily relied on expert Mark. P. Solomon, M.D. and Tommy's Risperdal prescribers Mr. Dewar, Dr. Martin, and Dr. Wieck.

## 1. Janssen's inadequate warning

Dr. Kessler testified that, in December 2004 (when Mr. Dewar
prescribed Risperdal to Tommy under the supervision of Dr. Martin and Dr.
Wieck), the Risperdal label completely failed to inform these treaters of the specific risks known to Janssen associated with the drug. Dr. Kessler testified that the revised October 2006 label was likewise inadequate, as follows.

Dr. Kessler testified that Risperdal is a second-generation antipsychotic drug designed and sold by Janssen since 1994. Risperdal is a powerful drug that acts upon the central nervous system by changing brain chemistry. The FDA approved Risperdal for limited use: for adult use only until October 2006;
in October 2006, for treatment of irritability associated with autism in children 5-16 years; and in August 2007, to treat manifestations of schizophrenia for children 13-17 and for short-term treatment of acute manic or mixed episodes associated with bipolar I disorder in children 10-17 years. These uses, efficacy, and risks of use are listed in the prescribing insert, or "label." Janssen is the author and owner of the Risperdal label. Importantly, a prescription drug's label is the most effective means of conveying warnings about known safety risks to treating physicians and patients. Kessler Tr. Dep., 5/19/2015, at 7-8, 13-22.

Dr. Kessler testified further that in February 2006, the Risperdal label indicated that Risperdal had no better or worse effect on prolactin levels than other drugs in its class, that hyperprolactinemia or elevated prolactin had generally unknown clinical significance, and that gynecomastia was an endocrine disorder rarely associated with Risperdal. The Risperdal label defined "rare" as an observed incidence of fewer than 1 in 1000 patients, compared to "frequent," which describes an observed incidence of more than 1 in 100 patients. In October 2006, Janssen revised the Risperdal label to reflect its first FDA-approved pediatric indication. Janssen warned of a hyperprolactinemia class-effect, qualified for the first time by an additional statement that "Risperidone is associated with higher levels of prolactin elevation than other antipsychotic drugs." Janssen continued to indicate that
the incidence of gynecomastia was "rare," although its label elsewhere reported for the first time a $2.3 \%$ incidence rate of gynecomastia among Risperdaltreated patients. Id. at 13-29.

According to Dr. Kessler, Janssen dramatically understated Risperdal's risks in the label, and in its communications with the FDA, physicians, and the public. Based primarily upon review of internal Janssen documents and clinical trial data, Dr. Kessler testified that, by 2002, Janssen knew Risperdal was associated with:

- higher levels of prolactin elevation than other antipsychotics;
- prolactin elevations even at the recommended low doses;
- "frequent" incidences of gynecomastia under Janssen's own definitions; and
- 4 to 5 cases of gynecomastia in every 100 patients.

But the Risperdal label did not reflect these risks, even though Janssen had aggressively marketed Risperdal for off-label treatment of conditions in children and adolescents, and though Risperdal had become widely prescribed for these unapproved populations. Id. at 195-99; P-18.

In the late 1990s, Janssen sought FDA approval to introduce pediatric dosing information in the Risperdal label and to use Risperdal in children to treat "conduct disorders." Risperdal had been on the market since 1993, for use by adults only. The FDA rebuffed both efforts, expressing concerns about
off-label promotion to children and about the insufficiency of safety and efficacy data supporting Janssen's new drug application. In response, Janssen began several pediatric clinical trials. As Dr. Kessler explained, two studies are notable for purposes of this litigation. Study RIS-INT-41 was a long-term clinical study paying special attention to gynecomastia and other prolactinrelated adverse events in children. Study RIS-INT-70 was a one-year extension of RIS-INT-41. $I d$. at 30-56, 79-81, 197-98.

By 2000, interim analysis of RIS-INT-41 data showed an incidence of $3.7 \%$ gynecomastia in male patients ( 13 cases/266 boys). By 2001, Janssen obtained additional data: the gynecomastia rate was actually $5.5 \%$. When RIS-INT-41 ended in 2002, Janssen released a final report showing an incidence rate of gynecomastia of $5.5 \%$ ( 23 cases $/ 419$ boys). It reported further that in $3.6 \%$ of patients, gynecomastia did not resolve by the end of the 48 -week clinical trial. In the related study, RIS-INT-70, Janssen further reported that, for children who were on Risperdal for a second year (having also participated in RIS-INT-41), the incidence of new and ongoing gynecomastia cases was an astonishing 12.5\%. Yet publication of RIS-INT-41 and RIS-INT-70 results was delayed for years. Id. at 46-72.

Dr. Kessler explained high rates of gynecomastia in clinical trials are significant against the background of millions of pediatric prescriptions written during this time. "[T]hat number is frequent... that's real to a physician or a
parent because that means some of these children in your practice are likely to develop it." Id.

In the early 2000 s , Janssen conducted eighteen open-label (no placebo) and double-blind (placebo) clinical studies with pediatric participants concerning Risperdal. Ten were multi-week studies and six were studies up to six months. RIS-INT-41 and RIS-INT-70 were the only long-term studies, and also the only studies giving special attention to prolactin-related adverse events and gynecomastia. These eighteen studies included 1,885 patients. Children ranged from 5 to 18 years old. Dr. Kessler emphasized two results in his testimony: (1) in the double-blind studies, children on placebo reported zero cases of gynecomastia; and (2) eight of nine cases of gynecomastia cases came from long-term studies. Dr. Kessler testified that, as these studies made clear, gynecomastia took time to manifest and would not be captured by short-term studies. Id. at 72-79; P-17.

In May 2002, five of the eighteen studies were included in a pooled post hoc statistical analysis of prolactin-related adverse effects. RIS-INT-41 was included, but RIS-INT-70 was not included. Janssen's analysis showed a 4.4 $\%$ gynecomastia rate ( 22 cases/489 boys). Id. at 90-94; P-22.

The May 2002 statistical run generated another notable result: Table 21. Dr. Kessler testified that Table 21 answered the question of whether, in children who have prolactin levels higher than the upper limit of normal, there
is an association with adverse events like gynecomastia. Participants had their prolactin measured before the clinical trial (at baseline), and every four weeks during the trial. In one passage of his testimony, Dr. Kessler summed up what Janssen found in Table 21 that is vitally important in this case - that Janssen had found a causal correlation between Risperdal and prolactin-related side effects, and that this correlation was statistically significant, meaning there was a $98.5 \%$ likelihood that the side-effects did not happen by chance. Indeed, in internal communications, Janssen scientists freely acknowledged the significance of this finding and of Table 21. Id. at 95-105; P-24, P-25.

Based on his experience as FDA Commissioner and as a physician, Dr. Kessler testified that Janssen had the obligation to warn, by reasonable means and within a reasonable time, about risks associated with hyperprolactinemia and gynecomastia that Janssen knew Risperdal posed. He testified that "[w]hen you market a drug for a use, there's no question that you have a duty to tell the risks and the benefits," and provide the full set of data. Then clinicians can analyze and discuss the data, make judgments about clinical significance, and factor risks in their decisions to prescribe. Dr. Kessler testified that Table 21 should have been submitted to the FDA and "highlighted as an important finding." Id. at 64, 116, 135, 143-45, 151-77.

Dr. Kessler testified that although Janssen had an obligation to warn treating physicians, it failed on every level to do so. He identified five different failures by Janssen in this regard.

First, Dr. Kessler testified that Janssen failed to disclose the Risperdal-prolactin-gynecomastia risk to the FDA, as required by federal law. In December 2003, when Janssen sought FDA approval for a first pediatric use (irritability associated with autism), Janssen failed to disclose the significant Table 21 findings. The FDA rejected Janssen's new drug application and specifically expressed safety concerns pertaining to prolactin elevation, the consequences of prolonged exposure to increased prolactin, and prolactinrelated adverse events. Janssen responded by telling the FDA that: "A review of the safety information did not show a correlation between prolactin levels and adverse events that are potentially attributable to prolactin." Janssen made this statement while omitting mention of Table 21 and pretending it did not exist. Dr. Kessler testified that Table 21 was highly relevant to the FDA's inquiry, and "a very important piece of information" that should have been provided. He testified that Janssen's response to the FDA was misleading. Id. at 177-84; P-43.

Second, Dr. Kessler testified that Janssen did not provide complete prolactin-related data (including Table 21) and actual gynecomastia incidence rates to its advisory board of child and adolescent clinicians. These outside
consultants met in 2002 in New York and Toronto to scrutinize Risperdal's prolactin-related safety. One result of Janssen's holding-back of this critical information was that critical safety findings were not publicized. Another result was that the advisory board (lacking that critical information) recommended against physicians performing prolactin monitoring at baseline or subsequently. Id. at 145-49; 230-31, P-36.

Third, Dr. Kessler testified that, both before and after October 2006, Janssen's label contained only the incomplete information provided the FDA and the advisory board. Janssen did not warn of Risperdal's actual risk profile. Dr. Kessler testified that Janssen should have specifically warned in the label: (1) about the "frequent" not "rare" association of gynecomastia to Risperdal; (2) about the 5 to $6 \%$ incidence of gynecomastia developed in clinical trials, such as RIS-INT-41 and 70; (3) about more incidence of hyperprolactinemia and greater elevations of prolactin at low doses than with drugs in the same class; and (4) about all prolactin findings, and especially the statistically significant Table 21 analysis. Dr. Kessler added that, post-2006, Janssen should have warned specifically about Table 21 and recommended prolactin monitoring. Id. at 244-46.

Fourth, Dr. Kessler testified that Janssen funded a misleading article in the Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, which purported to describe the known risks associated with Risperdal, specifically by reporting Janssen's post hoc analysis
results (the "Findling article"). This article denied the existence of a causal relationship between Risperdal, prolactin, and gynecomastia, and completely failed to warn about Risperdal's actual risks. Dr. Kessler testified that the Findling article was false and misleading in numerous respects. He testified that:

- The data reported in the article was "misleading," and the article's abstract wrongly represented there was no correlation between prolactin elevation and "symptoms hypothetically associated with prolactin"
- The article denominated gynecomastia by a vague nomenclature, "symptoms hypothetically associated with prolactin," even though Janssen specifically tracked "prolactin-related adverse events" in its clinical studies.
- Janssen chose Dr. Findling as nominal author of this misleading study because, according to Janssen personnel, he would "do/say whatever you want him to." Id. at 101-14; P-25, P-27.
- The article actually was drafted by Janssen medical and marketing personnel who concealed their role in the publication
- Janssen's personal wrote the article so that it misleadingly conveyed that prolactin elevations were transient and not related to adverse events like gynecomastia.
- When the clinical data contradicted the message Janssen wanted to convey in the article, Janssen simply changed the data.

This last point - Janssen changed the data to suit its message - is astonishing but true. The risk of gynecomastia from ingesting Risperdal is expressed as a ratio of gynecomastia cases to patient population. The higher the ratio, the greater the risk. And the converse is equally true. Dr. Kessler testified that, in 2002, Janssen reanalyzed pooled data set forth in Table 21 by decreasing the numerator of this ratio (gynecomastia cases) and also by increasing the denominator of the ratio (patient population). This manipulation caused the number of gynecomastia cases relative to patient population to become small enough so as to disappear as a statistically significant finding. Id. at 117-69; P-31 to P-40.

How did Janssen to this? Janssen included in the numerator only gynecomastia cases in boys younger than ten years. This manipulation significantly reduced the numerator from 22 to 5 . Significantly, this step to exclude boys older than ten years from the analysis was taken against the advice of Janssen's advisory board, which commented that omitting these boys would
be "hiding data." As for the denominator, Janssen included all 592 children and adolescents in the denominator, and not just the 255 boys younger than ten years. Thus, Janssen compared apples to oranges - counting only the condition in boys younger than ten years against an all age male and female population, while comparing that figure to all children whatever their age. Id.

Janssen's 2002 reanalysis resulted in a gynecomastia incidence rate of less than $1 \%$ compared to the actual rate of $4.4 \%$. Janssen employed similar manipulations of data to derive a $2.2 \%$ rate for all adverse events rather than the higher rates revealed by proper analysis. The $2.2 \%$ adverse event rate was the only rate disclosed in article's abstract. Id.

Fifth, Dr. Kessler testified that Janssen had multiple opportunities to warn in every communication to physicians - publications in medical literature; medical education seminars Janssen conducted; advisory board meetings; sales calls; and "Dear Doctor" letters to physicians and other healthcare professionals. Instead, Janssen worried that disclosing hyperprolactinemia and its association with clinical symptoms like gynecomastia was a "major disadvantage" in the drug's $\$ 340$ million (in 2001) market. This would have led child psychiatrists to look at other available drugs. Indeed, in the early 2000s, before any pediatric use was approved, Janssen stated as its marketing objective to grow Risperdal's share in children and adolescents. As Dr. Kessler testified, the strategies approved by Janssen's Board of Directors and senior executives
included training medical staff/consultants to promote pediatric use of antipsychotics and Risperdal specifically; making regular sales calls to pediatricians, pediatric psychiatrists, and pediatric neurologists, social workers, state hospitals, etc.; generating new data in key diagnostic symptom areas; disseminating reanalyzed data; and neutralizing safety concerns. In terms of "neutralizing" safety concerns, the strategy was to say "okay to clinicians, it causes hyperprolactinemia, that's established, but in essence, don't worry, it doesn't cause gynecomastia, there is no correlation, there is no association." Id. at 81-91, 200-31; P-5, P-19 to P-22.

Dr. Kessler testified that three items were absent from Janssen's communications with physicians: the rate of gynecomastia was in fact "frequent"; Risperdal increased hyperprolactinemia more than other drugs in its class; and a summary of the statistically-significant data in Table 21. He testified further that Janssen's promotional materials emphasized the opposite of the truth, suggesting "infrequent" incidence and omitting already-mentioned relevant safety information. Id. at 231-44; P-51.

Dr. Kessler concluded that Janssen had multiple opportunities to tell physicians about Risperdal's red flag and Table 21's safety signal. "There are multiple avenues, right, where a company can warn. And a company can always warn about safety." Rather than warn, Janssen dissembled. It
minimized documented safety concerns. It lied to physicians, and through them to the general public. Id. at 230-31.

## 2. Janssen failed to warn Tommy's prescribers.

Plaintiffs also offered testimony from Tommy's Risperdal prescribers and treating physicians - Mr. Dewar, Dr. Martin, and Dr. Wieck, to establish Janssen's negligent failure to warn was the proximate cause of his injuries.

Dr. Martin and Dr. Wieck testified they are psychiatrists who treat children and adolescents in their private practice at the Rose Street Clinic. See Martin Dep. at 2; Wieck Dep. at 2. In December 2004, Dr. Martin and Dr. Wieck supervised and "directed" the practice of Mr. Dewar, a physician's assistant with privileges to prescribe medication at the Rose Street Clinic. Dr. Martin, Dr. Wieck, and Mr. Dewar testified consistently that they were unaware that Risperdal elevates prolactin in the body more than other drugs in its class. They were also unaware that gynecomastia occurred "frequently" not rarely in Risperdal patients. And they were unaware that a statistically-significant causal relation existed between ingestion of Risperdal, prolactin levels, and gynecomastia. Martin Dep. at 5-10, 18; Wieck Dep. at 7-13; Dewar Dep. at 45, 9-11, 17.

Tommy's treaters did not recall specific conversations with Tommy and Mrs. Tinkham. But each testified that he discussed as a routine part of their practices any known risks of a drug, treatment options, and determine any
course of action with the minor patient's parents. Tommy's treaters added they rely upon the drug manufacturer to provide truthful, accurate, and complete information about the drug, including any risks known to the manufacturer. The testified that a manufacturer's failure to warn them about a drug's risks impaired their ability to communicate those risks to the parent, and impaired the parent's ability to make a decision. Dr. Martin, Dr. Wieck, and Mr. Dewar confirmed each would have communicated gynecomastia-related risks to Ms. Tinkham, as Tommy's mother and guardian. Martin Dep. at 3-4, 10, 16-17; Wieck Dep. at 3-6, 20-21; Dewar Dep. at 6-8, 10-11, 13-14.

Dr. Martin and Dr. Wieck testified that, between 2003 and 2005, Janssen sales representatives visited their clinic to promote use of products in his practice, including Risperdal for children and adolescents. They testified that these sales representatives did not offer any warning that gynecomastia is a frequent side-effect in children ingesting Risperdal. In November 2004, Dr. Wieck also attended Janssen's Risperdal Primary Care Physicians Advisory Forum in Miami, Florida. Dr. Wieck received a $\$ 1,000$ honorarium for attending, and complementary transportation and accommodations. The event included lectures on use of Risperdal in children. Janssen followed up with Dr. Wieck in December 2004 to remind him Risperdal was appropriate for use "in agitation and anxiety for younger kids." In December 2004, at the direction of Dr. Martin or Dr. Wieck, Mr. Dewar prescribed six refills of Risperdal to

Tommy. Martin Dep. at 13-16; Wieck Dep. at 7, 13-20; Dewar Dep. at 8-11, 13-15.

Ms. Tinkham testified that none of her son's treaters discussed gynecomastia with her before prescribing Risperdal or afterwards. She testified that she would not have allowed her son to take the drug had she known the significant risks of gynecomastia. N.T., 12/8/2016, at 44-47.

## 3. Janssen's causal responsibility

Plaintiffs also called an expert witness, Dr. Solomon, to demonstrate that Risperdal was the cause of Tommy's gynecomastia. Dr. Solomon was amply qualified as Plaintiffs' expert in surgery, plastic surgery, the physiology, biology, and pathology of the breast regarding certain medicines. In fact, Janssen did not cross-examine Dr. Solomon on voir dire, and it did not object to Dr. Solomon's qualifications to testify. See N.T., 12/6/2016, at 16-38; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 72-121.

Dr. Solomon testified that he examined Tommy and confirmed the diagnosis of gynecomastia earlier given by Tommy's physician in 2012. He testified that he reviewed Tommy's medical and pharmacy records; multiple photographs; the deposition testimony of Tommy, his mother, and his physicians, and that he also reviewed Janssen documents and published literature relating to Risperdal and its association with gynecomastia. Dr. Solomon opined with reasonable medical certainty that Tommy had
gynecomastia, that he developed gynecomastia during his ingestion of Risperdal, and that his ingestion of the drug as an offending agent caused the gynecomastia. Dr. Solomon testified that he based his opinion on the materials he reviewed and on his experience as a physician to make a differential diagnosis and form his opinion. N.T., 12/6/2016, at 37-39, 52; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 29-32, 45-46, 62-68.

Notably, Dr. Solomon testified that Tommy suffers from "true" gynecomastia that became visible as early as 2006. He testified that in May 2010, Tommy underwent a physical exam by Dr. Kurian; his physician noted that Tommy exhibited breast mounds and he was Tanner 3 stage. Normallydeveloping boys are generally Tanner 1 stage, meaning no breasts. But in November 2010, Tommy's nurse at the Moscati Health Center in Hastings, Nebraska, documented that Tommy had observed breast development about four years earlier in 2006. The nurse noted Tommy had stopped the Risperdal course a year and a half earlier, in 2008 but that he continued to have breasts. In February 2012, Dr. Atchison, a plastic reconstructive surgeon in Kearney, Nebraska, diagnosed Tommy with "true" gynecomastia. Dr. Solomon testified that Tommy now exhibited Tanner 4 stage breasts, based on his physical exam. Photographs of Tommy taken in 2006 through 2016 confirm the progression of Tommy's condition. N.T., 12/6/2016, at 67-75, 94-99; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 49-50, 65-68; P-5218, 5093, 5125, D-144.

Dr. Solomon testified that Tommy's condition developed and manifested while he was on Risperdal. In several 2006 to 2008 photographs shown to the jury, Dr. Solomon traced and pointed to Tommy's breast development, from Tanner 1 stage in July 2006 through the Tanner 2 stage in July 2007 and December 2008 photographs. By 2010, Tommy had Tanner 3 stage breast growth. Dr. Solomon testified that Ms. Tinkham described Tommy's growing breasts during the same period, which were to some degree masked by his excessive weight gain (also caused by Risperdal). Dr. Solomon testified that by the time Tommy's breasts became visible as Tanner 3 stage at his 2010 physical, they had already been developing for some time. Dr. Solomon noted Tommy's physicians Dr. Kurian and Dr. Atchison agreed with his assessment that Tommy's breast development had taken years. By mid2006, Tommy had been on Risperdal for nearly two and a half years. N.T., 12/6/2016 at 76-88; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 142-43; N.T., 12/8/2016, at 99-100; P-5218, 5093, 5125, D-144.

Dr. Solomon specifically opined that Tommy's gynecomastia was caused by his ingestion of Risperdal. In his testimony, he explained the entire causal pathway, summarized the key evidence, and concluded that Risperdal caused Tommy's gynecomastia. He testified that "gynecomastia is an increase in the cellularity of the breast." He added that, consistent with studies and medical literature, Risperdal acted as a stimulus for increase in the hormone prolactin.

Prolactin signals breast cells to grow in women and men. The growth is slow over time. Dr. Solomon also testified that even when you stop Risperdal, breast continues growing until the cells receive appropriate hormonal signal to stop growth. N.T., 12/7/2016, at 50-51, 70-71, 143-45.

Significantly, in performing his differential diagnosis and reaching a causation opinion, Dr. Solomon ruled out potential alternative causes of Timothy's gynecomastia. N.T., 12/6/2016, at 98-99; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 2945, 58-62, 68-70.

Especially when viewed in light most favorable to Plaintiffs, this evidence was sufficient for the trial to proceed to a jury and for the jury to enter a verdict on negligence and causation in favor of Plaintiffs under Texas law. See Scampone, 57 A.3d at 595. Plaintiffs do not suggest they were entitled to a directed verdict in their favor. But the Court erroneously entered nonsuit, where Plaintiffs presented sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case on each element of their claim for failure to warn. See Vicari, 936 A.2d at $509 .{ }^{1}$

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## C. The Court erroneously entered nonsuit.

The Court entered its nonsuit on the basis that, "under Texas law, Dr. Solomon's testimony is legally insufficient to prove causation in this case." N.T., 12/13/2016, at 4. Janssen earlier had moved for nonsuit on several grounds. As to Dr. Solomon, Janssen claimed that Plaintiffs "failed to introduce sufficient evidence of both general and specific causation." See Exhibit A at 13-23. This is the only ground that the Court identified as a basis for nonsuit and therefore is the focus of this analysis.

The Court erroneously entered nonsuit for several reasons. First, the Court mistakenly embraced Janssen's false conflation of admissibility and sufficiency as a basis for analyzing the nonsuit motion.

Janssen argued that Plaintiffs failed to meet their burden of proof for general causation as a matter of Texas law because Dr. Solomon had not presented "at least two studies" that demonstrate "a statistically significant doubling of the risk." For this proposition Janssen relied upon Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc. v. Havner, 953 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1997); Merck \& Co. v. Garza, 347 S.W.3d 256 (Tex. 2011); and Cerny v. Marathon Oil Corp., 480 S.W.3d 612 (Tex. App. Oct. 7, 2015). See Exhibit A at 13-19.

At the outset, neither Texas case law nor the Texas Products Liability Act requires a plaintiff to introduce evidence of epidemiological study (let alone two of them) to make a prima facie case of negligent failure to warn. See Tex.
Civ. Prac. \& Rem. $\int 82.007$; Centocor, 372 S.W.3d at 170. If the Texas legislature had intended to foreclose all negligent failure to warn claims where epidemiological studies were unavailable, it certainly could have articulated this defense in the statute. It did not. Id.

Under Texas law, a plaintiff's burden with respect to causation is simply to introduce evidence that the "defect in the manufacturer's warning was a substantial cause of the plaintiffs injury." Centocor, 372 S.W.3d at 170. Plaintiffs certainly met that standard here. Plaintiffs introduced expert testimony from Dr. Solomon, who opined with reasonable medical certainty that Tommy had gynecomastia, that he developed gynecomastia during his ingestion of Risperdal, and that his ingestion of the drug as an offending agent caused the gynecomastia. Plaintiffs also elicited testimony that Janssen's inadequate warning to Tommy's treating physicians was a substantial factor in their decision to prescribe Risperdal, and the proximate cause of Tommy's injuries. Especially when viewed in light favorable to the non-moving party, this evidence was sufficient to establish a prima facie case of causation under Texas law. See id.; see also Scampone, 57 A.3d at 595; Vicari, 936 A.2d at 509.

In moving for nonsuit, Janssen did not address the sufficiency of Dr. Solomon's testimony as it was actually admitted in Court. It instead focused on the "reliability" of Dr. Solomon's testimony and the appropriateness for the testimony be admitted in the first place. See Exhibit A at 13-23. There is a
basic difference between the admissibility of evidence (an evidentiary issue) and the sufficiency of the admitted evidence to establish a prima facie case for an element or cause of action (a substantive issue). Janssen's nonsuit motion conflated these distinct issues, and cleverly urged the Court to reach a sufficiency finding based on Janssen's perspective about whether Dr. Solomon's testimony should have been admitted in the first instance. See Commonwealth v. Schrader, 141 A.3d 558, 565 (Pa. Super. 2016). The Court failed to recognize that discrete decisions were at issue - the procedural issue of evidence on one hand, and the substantive issue of sufficiency on the other and then reached its decision on an improper legal foundation. See Betzu. Pneumo Abex, 44 A.3d 27, 54 (Pa. 2012).

Janssen's conflation of procedure and substance is apparent from its motion. Janssen moved for nonsuit relying primarily upon decisions that address the admissibility of expert testimony under Texas Rule of Civil Evidence 702 and Daubert v. Merrill Dow Pharmaceuticals, 509 U.S. 579 (1993). See Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 712; Garia, 347 S.W.3d at 262-64 (applying Havner); Cerry, 480 S.W. 3 d at 620 (same). In Havner and Garza, the Texas appellate courts also vacated jury verdicts in favor of the plaintiffs under a Texas "no evidence" procedure that does not exist in Pennsylvania and is inconsistent with Pennsylvania law. See Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 711 \& 714; Gařa, 347
S.W.3d at 262; see also Cerny, 480 S.W.3d at $615 \& 617$ (affirming trial court's "no evidence" summary judgment).

Havner illustrates Texas procedure in this regard. In Havner, the Texas Supreme Court vacated a jury verdict in favor of the plaintiffs and entered judgment for defendant Merrell Dow. The plaintiffs filed a negligence action in which they claimed Merrell Dow's drug Bendectin caused their daughter's birth defect. Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 708-09. To prove causation, the plaintiffs introduced the testimony of experts who relied upon epidemiological studies to conclude that Bendectin increased the risk of the child's birth defect. Id. Merrell Dow challenged the "reliability" of this evidence in pre-trial motions to exclude witnesses, and the trial court held an extensive hearing. Id. at 709. The trial court permitted the evidence and, at the conclusion of the liability phase, the jury entered a verdict and award in favor of the plaintiffs. The intermediate appellate court affirmed. Id.

On further appeal, the Texas Supreme Court reversed and held that the opinions of the plaintiffs' causation experts were unreliable and inadmissible under Texas Rule of Civil Evidence 702, as applied under E.I. Du Pont de Nemours \& Co. v. Robinson, 923 S.W.2d 549, 558 (Tex. 1995). Robinson incorporates the Daubert standard for admissibility of expert testimony into Texas law. Id. at 712-14. Applying a Daubert framework the Texas Supreme Court found the experts' causation opinions unreliable and inadmissible
because they were based upon epidemiological studies that did not meet the Court's threshold of statistical confidence. Id. at 721-30. Having found the experts' testimony unreliable, the Court applied a "no evidence" procedure to enter judgment in favor of Merrell Dow. Id. at 711 \& 714. This Texas "no evidence" procedure permits an appellate court to vacate a jury verdict upon finding that "the court is barred by rules of law or evidence from giving weight to the only evidence offered to prove a vital fact," such as causation. Id. Under this procedure, a court "reviews a no-evidence summary judgment first, and then proceeds to address a traditional summary judgment only if necessary." Cerry, 480 S.W.3d at 617.

With Janssen's clever conflation of different legal concepts, the Court mistakenly applied Texas law (rather than Pennsylvania law) to Janssen's challenge to the admissibility of Plaintiffs' evidence. Of course, the law of Pennsylvania governs all procedural matters in Pennsylvania courts.

Commonwealth v. Sancher, 716 A.2d 1221 (Pa. 1998). And evidence is procedural law, as are the standards for reviewing and deciding dispositive motions.

Commonwealth v. Dennis, 618 A.2d 972, 980 (Pa. 1992); Hileman v. Pittsburgh and
Lake Erie R. Co., 685 A.2d 994, 997 (Pa. 1996). As the Superior Court has explained: "Substantive law is the portion of the law which creates the rights and duties of the parties to a judicial proceeding, whereas procedural law is the set of rules which prescribe the steps by which the parties may have their
respective rights and duties judicially enforced." Sheard v. J.J. DeLuca Co., Inc., 92 A.3d 68, 76 (Pa. Super. 2014).

With respect to Dr. Solomon, Pennsylvania law alone would have to govern whether his testimony should have been admitted. Pa.R.E. 702 governs the admissibility of expert testimony where scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge beyond that possessed by a layperson will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in dispute. Pa.R.E. 702. As relates to expert testimony, Pennsylvania has adopted the test in Frye $v$. United States, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923). See Commonwealth v. Topa, 369 A.2d 1277, 1281 (Pa. 1977). It emphatically has not adopted Daubert. See Grady v. Frito-Lay, Inc., 839 A.2d 1038, 1045 (Pa. 2003).

Under Pennsylvania law, Frye scrutiny is not triggered every time science comes into the courtroom. Frye applies only to proffered expert testimony involving "novel" scientific evidence. Commonwealth v. Dengler, 890 A.2d 372, 382 (Pa. 2005); Pa.R.C.P. 207.1; Pa.R.E. 702 (comment). When novel scientific evidence is presented, the Frye test examines whether the expert's methodology "is generally accepted by scientists in the relevant field as a method for arriving at the conclusion the expert will testify to at trial." Grady, 839 A.2d at 1045. The focus of the "general acceptance" inquiry lies strictly on the expert's methodology. The proponent of the testimony need not prove that the
expert's conclusion is also generally accepted. Id.; Cassell v. Lancaster Mennonite Conference, 834 A.2d 1185, 1190 (Pa. 2003).

Trial courts applying Frye grant considerable deference to experts on the methodology underlying their scientific reasoning. Grady, 839 A.2d at 1044. As the Supreme Court explained, "deferring to those in the best position to evaluate the merits of a scientific theory is the better way of ensuring that only reliable expert scientific evidence is admitted at trial." Id. Deference also promotes consistency and predictability in judicial rulings, because "the decisions of individual judges, whose backgrounds in science may vary widely, will be similarly guided by the consensus that exists in the scientific community on such matters." Id.

The deference mandated by a Frye analysis contrasts with the "gatekeeper" approach that federal judges perform under Daubert. Daubert requires district courts to become a direct participant in the scientific debate and make de novo determinations about the quality of an expert's reasoning and conclusions. In contrast, Frye is "focused exclusively" on the presence of novel scientific evidence and, in that context, asks only the threshold question of whether the expert's methodology is generally accepted so as to satisfy the bare threshold for admissibility under Rule 702. Id. at 592 n.11. Pennsylvania law leaves the testing of weight and credibility to cross-examination and allows the
jury to decide the persuasive value of an expert's reasoning. See Trach v. Fellin, 817 A.2d 1102, 1118-19 (Pa. Super. 2003).

Here, Janssen might have formulated a challenge to the admissibility of Dr. Solomon's testimony by filing a Frye motion under the standards articulated above. Plaintiff believe that the any such challenge would have failed, but we need not speculate about that point. The fact is that Janssen did not challenge the admissibility of Dr. Solomon's testimony either pre-trial via a Frye motion or following voir dire. They made no objection at all to his right to testify under Frye and Rule 702 principles as developed in Pennsylvania. See N.T., 12/6/2016, at 16-38; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 72-121.

Janssen instead waited for Plaintiffs to rest and then moved for compulsory nonsuit premised upon arguments that the causation expert's testimony was unreliable and inadmissible under Daubert. See Exhibit A at 1415, 21-23. In other words, it waited until after Dr. Solomon had left the witness stand to articulate a challenge to whether his testimony should have been admitted in the first place.

Under Pennsylvania law, a defendant challenging the admissibility of evidence must make a specific and timely objection to the admission of evidence, either by pre-trial Frye motion or following voir dire. See Schrader, 141 A.3d at 565; see also Vicari, 989 A.2d at 1289 \& n. 1 (Saylor, J. concurring, joined by Eakin, J.). A defendant's challenge to the admissibility of an expert opinion
via objection on sufficiency grounds after the expert completed his testimony and the plaintiff's record was closed is neither specific nor timely. Schrader, 141 A. 3 d at 565; Vicari, 989 A. 2 d at 1289.

That Janssen's nonsuit motion is in actuality an improper and too-late challenge to the admissibility of Dr. Solomon's testimony is further illustrated by Janssen's reliance upon several federal court decisions which apply Daubert criteria, rather than the Frye analysis that applies in Pennsylvania. Janssen acknowledges in footnote that these decisions are not binding on the trial court, but claims the outcomes should nevertheless be followed because consistent with Pennsylvania law. See Exhibit A at 16-19 \& n.24. Janssen is wrong. Janssen relies upon federal decisions as basis for asking the trial court to participate in the scientific debate and make determinations about the quality, credibility, and weight of Dr. Solomon's reasoning and conclusions. Janssen asks the court to erode the roles of the expert and the jury under Pennsylvania law. That may be a sound approach under Daubert. But Daubert is clearly not Pennsylvania law. Grady, 839 A.2d at 1044. Pennsylvania law explicitly leaves the testing of weight and credibility to cross-examination and allows the jury to decide the persuasive value of an expert's reasoning. See Trach, 817 A.2d at 1118-19.

For all of these reasons, the trial court erred in entertaining Janssen's nonsuit argument and granting compulsory nonsuit. Not only was the
evidence sufficient to establish a prima facie case, and Dr. Solomon's testimony was properly allowed as a threshold matter, but the only basis for relief was an untimely objection to the reliability and admissibility of Dr. Solomon's expert opinion. The nonsuit should be lifted for these reasons alone.

Several additional considerations further support the removal of the nonsuit and allowance of a new trial. Initially, Janssen made an incorrect evidence argument about whether Dr. Solomon's testimony should have been admitted from the outset, arguing that Dr. Solomon's conclusion that Risperdal caused Tommy's gynecomastia was inadmissible under Frye because Dr. Solomon did not consider dose and dose-response, and because no physician observed breasts before 2010 .

As an evidence argument, the argument is defective because it is wellestablished that Frye does not "require an optimal methodology, just an accepted one." Cassell, 834 A.2d at 1190. Here, Dr. Solomon applied a differential diagnosis to conclude to a reasonable degree of medical certainty that Risperdal caused Tommy's gynecomastia and to exclude other possible causes. Dr. Solomon explained the methodology and bases for his causation opinion, and for excluding other potential causes. Any issue of Dr. Solomon's credibility and weight of his testimony were exclusively for the jury. Sancher, 36 A. 3d at 39; Reeves v. Middletown Athletic Ass'n, 866 A.2d 1115, 1130 (Pa. Super. 2004). Further, Janssen had the opportunity at trial (and in fact did) cross-
examine Dr. Solomon consistently with its arguments in the motion for nonsuit and more. N.T., 12/7/2016 (P.M.), at 72-121.

Janssen dismisses a photograph from 2007 of Tommy's breasts as insufficient to establish with medical certainty Tommy had gynecomastia at that time. See Exhibit A at 21-23. While the argument fails within the framework of evidence, it is also incapable of justifying a nonsuit in Pennsylvania because Dr. Solomon was allowed to testify and he did give testimony that established a prima facie case of causation at trial. Whether Janssen liked the evidence or not, and whether the Court was persuaded by the evidence or not, are both immaterial to whether the evidence sufficed to allow the jury to do its job. The jury should have been given the opportunity to consider and weigh the evidence. Janssen's Daubert-type and weight arguments were neither a proper basis upon which to discount evidence that was admitted properly and without objection, or a proper basis upon which to grant compulsory nonsuit.

Even assuming Janssen raised a proper sufficiency argument (which it did not), Janssen's reliance upon Havner is misplaced because the case is distinguishable on the facts. In Havner, the Texas Supreme Court noted that plaintiffs could rely on epidemiological studies to establish causation because direct experimentation on unborn children to determine whether the drug in fact causes birth defects "cannot be done." Id. at 714-15. Epidemiological studies are described as indirect evidence from a retrospective case comparison,
from which the "finder of fact is asked to infer that because the risk is demonstrably greater in the general population due to exposure to the [drug], the [plaintiffs] injury was more likely than not caused by the [drug]." Id. at 714-15, 721. The Court distinguished such indirect evidence (which it regarded with circumspection) from "direct" evidence of causation based on "controlled scientific experiments." Id.

Here, Plaintiffs did need to rely on extrapolations from data through epidemiological study. They introduced into evidence testimony about RIS-INT-41 and RIS-INT-70, two long-term clinical studies that investigated and demonstrated a direct causal relation between Risperdal ingestion and prolactin-related adverse events in children, including gynecomastia. RIS-INT41 showed a gynecomastia incidence rate of $5.5 \%$, and RIS-INT-70 reported an astonishing $12.5 \%$ incidence of gynecomastia. Janssen itself found a causal relation between Risperdal and prolactin-related side effects, upon running the statistical analysis of Table 21. The result was statistically significant, meaning there was a 98.5\% likelihood that the gynecomastia side-effects in Janssen's clinical studies did not happen by chance. In internal communications, Janssen scientists freely acknowledged the significance of this finding and of Table 21.

Kessler Dep. at 30-72, 79-81, 95-105;197-98; P-24, P-25.

Indeed, Risperdal's direct relation to development of gynecomastia in children and adolescents is generally accepted. Janssen's current copyrighted

Risperdal label acknowledges the connection. According to Janssen, Risperdal is "associated with higher levels of prolactin elevation than other anti-psychotic agents"; "gynecomastia . . ha[s] been reported in patients receiving prolactin elevating compounds." See P-53 (2007 Risperdal label).

In addition to this direct evidence of causation generated by Janssen's own employees and agents, Dr. Solomon was permitted to rely upon Dr. Kessler's testimony and other evidence of record addressing clinical trials in forming his opinions. See Pa.R.E. 703. Dr. Solomon also performed a traditionally-stated and supported differential diagnosis of T.M.'s affliction. Differential diagnosis is a standard medical procedure routinely used by doctors in their daily practice to distinguish a particular condition from others that may present similar symptoms. See, e.g., Bindschuszv. Phillips, 771 A.2d 803, 808 (Pa. Super. 2001). Havner did not purport to impose a "two epidemiological study" requirement where evidence from clinical trials is available and where the drug manufacturer acknowledges the causal relation. See Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 71415. In the end, Dr. Solomon had an evidentiary foundation that was both broad and deep to support his causation analysis - with or without epidemiology studies to further bolster his opinion.

As a final matter, Janssen improperly claimed that Dr. Solomon failed to identify the complete bases for his opinions under Pa.R.E. 705. See Exhibit A at 17-20. Pa.R.E. 705 provides as follows: "If an expert states an opinion the
expert must state the facts or data on which the opinion is based." Pa.R.E. 705. Janssen never objected on this basis at trial, and raised the issue for the first time in its motion for compulsory nonsuit, after Dr. Solomon completed his testimony and Plaintiffs rested. Janssen's objection was untimely, waived, and not a proper basis for compulsory nonsuit. The belated objection was not calculated to draw out the bases for Dr. Solmon's opinions, as it offered no opportunity for Plaintiffs or the trial court to cure the purported evidentiary shortfall. See Schrader, 141 A.3d at 565.

In any event, the objection was meritless. Rule 705 calls for the expert to state the facts or data upon which his opinion is based. That the terms are set in the disjunctive illustrates that not every expert opinion calls for rote listing of data to meet some quota of citations to medical literature. See, e.g., In re D.Y., 34 A.3d 177 (Pa. Super. 2011), appeal denied 47 A.3d 848 (Pa. 2012). The expert "may base an opinion on facts or data in the case that the expert has been made aware of or personally observed." Pa.R.E. 703. "Once expert testimony has been admitted, the rules of evidence then place the full burden of exploration of facts and assumptions underlying the testimony of an expert witness squarely on the shoulders of opposing counsel's cross-examination." D.Y., 34 A.3d at 183.

Here, Dr. Solomon identified specific facts upon which he formed the opinion that Tommy suffered from true gynecomastia caused by his ingestion
of Risperdal. These facts included evidence of record, such as Dr. Kessler's testimony, the Risperdal label, internal Janssen documents, Janssen clinical trials, Janssen statistical analyses (Table 21), and Risperdal's mechanism of action - all of which indicated Risperdal causes gynecomastia generally. They also included Tommy's physical presentation and his medical history. Premised upon these facts, Dr. Solomon concluded Risperdal caused Tommy's gynecomastia specifically. N.T. 12/6/2016, at 38-99; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 2772, 121-46. Dr. Solomon plainly met Rule 705 requirements, and this was not a proper basis for nonsuit either.

## II. Plaintiffs are entitled to a new trial because the preclusion of Dr. Solomon's testimony was prejudicial.

Plaintiffs' evidence, as it was admitted, was itself sufficient to establish a prima facie case under Texas law that Janssen negligently failed to warn of known Risperdal risks that caused Tommy's injuries. Nonsuit should be removed on this ground alone. But there is another ground on which Plaintiffs are entitled to a new trial—the Court's decision to sustain Janssen's objection on fair scope grounds, which improperly curtailed Plaintiffs' examination of Dr. Solomon regarding the medical literature upon which he relied in forming his opinions. See N.T., 12/7/2016, at 52-54. The Court abused its discretion in precluding this testimony, which would have supplied all of the testimony the Court said was missing in granting nonsuit. In other words, if nonsuit was
properly granted on the evidence as it was admitted (and it was not), then the improper preclusion of key portions of Dr. Solomon's testimony on fair scope grounds was undoubtedly prejudicial because it prevented Plaintiffs from reaching the evidentiary hurdle to survive the nonsuit motion.

## A. Legal framework

The principles governing the fair scope doctrine are well settled.
Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 4003.5 provides that a defendant may obtain in discovery "facts known and opinions held by an expert... acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial." Pa.R.C.P. 4003.5(a). The defendant may require the plaintiff to identify each person plaintiff expects to call as a witness and the subject matter on which each expert is expected to testify. Id. Also, the defendant may require the plaintiff to "state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion." Id. The plaintiff may submit a report of the expert in answer to interrogatories. Id. Rule 4003.5 also provides, as follows:
(c) To the extent that the facts known or opinions held by an expert have been developed in discovery proceedings under subdivision (a)(1) or (2) of this rule, the direct testimony of the expert at the trial may not be inconsistent with or go beyond the fair scope of his or her testimony in the discovery proceedings as set forth in the deposition, answer to an interrogatory, separate report, or supplement thereto. However, the expert shall not be prevented from testifying
as to facts or opinions on matters on which the expert has not been interrogated in the discovery proceedings.

Pa.R.C.P. 4003.5(c). The Supreme Court's commentary states that " i$] \mathrm{f}$ the expert report is unclear as to the facts upon which the expert relied, upon motion of a party, the trial court should order the filing of a supplemental report that complies with Rule $4003.5(\mathrm{a})(1) . "$ Pa.R.C.P. 4003.5 (explanatory comment - 2014).

The Superior Court has explained that, where a "fair scope" objection is concerned, "the accent is on the word 'fair," and whether the omission from the report surprises and is prejudicial to the adversary. Keffer v. Bob Nolan's Auto Serv., Inc., 59 A.3d 621, 655 (Pa. Super. 2012); Hickman v. Fruehauf Corp., 563 A.2d 155, 157 (Pa. Super. 1989). Prejudice in this context means a "substantial diminution" of the adversary's ability to properly present its case at trial. Keffer, 59 A.3d at 655. It means "more than simply damage" to the adversary's cause. Id. The salient question is whether "the discrepancy between the expert's pretrial report and his trial testimony is of a nature which would prevent the adversary from preparing a meaningful response, or which would mislead the adversary as to the nature of the appropriate response." Hick.man, 563 A .2 d at 157. The rule requires "sufficient notice of the expert's theory to enable the opposing party to prepare a rebuttal witness." Id. Prejudice is not presumed to
exist, and the burden to prove "actual harm" is upon the party objecting to admission of the testimony. Keffer, 59 A.3d at 655.

The fair scope rule is flexible. Fair scope "contemplates a reasonable explanation and even an enlargement of the expert's written words." Hickman, 563 A.2d at 157; Andaloro v. Armstrong World Indus., Inc., 799 A.2d 71, 84-85 (Pa. Super. 2002). The expert's trial testimony is admissible if it could reasonably have been anticipated from the content of the expert's report. See Butler v. Kiwi, S.A., $604 \mathrm{~A} .2 \mathrm{~d} 270,276$ (Pa. Super. 1992). The purpose of the expert report is to apprise the adversary of the "expert's theory." Schaaf v. Kaufman, 850 A.2d 655, 666-67 (Pa. Super. 2004). "The expert is not required to give a basic primer on medicine in his or her report or draft it for a complete neophyte in the field. An expert is entitled to expect that the report will be read by qualified experts on the other side." Id. The expert is permitted to demonstrate the basis for his opinion, even using demonstrative tools which were not expressly described in the report. See Pascale v. Hechinger Co. of Pa., 627 A.2d 750, 754-55 (Pa. Super. 1993).

Superior Court decisions illustrate application of these principles. For instance, in Schaff, the defendant's expert submitted a report in which he stated the opinion that the plaintiffs stroke was not the result of atrial fibrillation. The report also listed other possible causes of the stroke. At trial, the expert testified that the stroke could have originated in other parts of plaintiff's body.

The plaintiff objected on fair scope grounds, and the trial court overruled the objection. The Superior Court affirmed. The Court reasoned that the expert's trial testimony was properly admitted where the expert explained the basis for his opinion that something other than atrial fibrillation caused the stroke. The Court added "[o]ne would expect that the plaintiff's experts would know the other possible causes as well as [defendant's expert] and prepare accordingly." The expert's opinion was not beyond the fair scope of the report. Id.

And in Coffey v. Minwax Co., 764 A.2d 616 (Pa. Super. 2000), the plaintiffs objected to the trial testimony of defendant's expert "as to the scientific tests, personal tests, and electrostatic discharge information relied upon for his opinion." Id. at 620-21. This testimony was not included in the report, where the expert had opined that there was insufficient evidence to conclude the fire had been caused by static electricity and that a more likely cause of the fire was the energization of an electrical appliance. The trial court overruled the objection, and the Superior Court affirmed. The Superior Court reasoned that the plaintiffs had ample notice of the expert's opinion to prepare a meaningful response. Id.

## B. The Court abused its discretion by sustaining Janssen's "fair scope" objection.

In this case, on May 31 and June 1, 2016, Dr. Solomon authored two causation reports, one of which described his examination of Tommy and
conclusions from the examination. See Solomon reports, dated May 31, 2016 \& June 1, 2016 (attached as Exhibit "C"). In his second report, Dr. Solomon determined that Tommy suffered from gynecomastia; that Tommy developed gynecomastia while he treated with Risperdal; and that ingestion of Risperdal caused his gynecomastia. Dr. Solomon relied upon his extensive training and experience to offer a differential diagnosis for Tommy's condition and the cause of his condition, and he offered his opinions to a reasonable degree of medical certainty. Id. Dr. Solomon's report also referenced "known literature regarding the drug" which describes the mechanism of action by which prolonged exposure to Risperdal acts to increase prolactin and stimulate the growth of female breast tissue in boys like Tommy. Id.

Janssen did not subpoena Dr. Solomon for deposition in this case. At trial, Janssen acknowledged that it did not request Dr. Solomon's deposition. See N.T., 12/7/2016, at 56.

Of course, Dr. Solomon had been deposed and then testified in three prior Risperdal cases. As a result, Janssen did not suffer any actual surprise and prejudice from his testimony and any suggestion to the contrary is baseless. In fact, this matter is among approximately 2,000 cases involving claims that the ingestion of Risperdal caused gynecomastia, which the First Judicial District coordinates under a master docket captioned In re: Risperdal® Litigation, March Term 2010, No. 296. Five cases in this mass tort program have been submitted
to juries on the same negligent failure to warn theories as this matter. Dr. Solomon was deposed and then testified as to causation in three of these cases, as follows: Pledger v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, April Term 2012, No. 1997; Stange v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, April Term 2013, No. 1984; and Yount v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, April Term 2013, No. 2094. (Janssen only motion to preclude Dr. Solomon under Frye was denied in Stange.)

In the trial of those cases, Dr. Solomon testified about Risperdal's mechanism of action and discussed medical articles that support his description. Janssen knew that Dr. Solomon had not personally performed Risperdal research and that he relied upon publications of research results by other authors. Among them were two epidemiological articles: George M. Anderson, et al., "Effects of Short- and Long-Term Risperidone Treatment on Prolactin Levels in Children with Autism," Biological Psychiatry, 61: 545-550 (2007); and Mahyar Etminan, "Risperidone and Risk of Gynecomastia in Young Men," Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, Vol. 25, Issue 9: 671-73 (2015). In those trials, Janssen's counsel (the same as here) crossexamined Dr. Solomon extensively on the medical literature upon which he relied to draw his causation conclusions, including the Anderson and Etminan articles. See Stange N.T., 10/21/2015 (A.M.), at 72-78; N.T., 11/3/2015 (P.M.), at 16-43, 69-75 (attached as Exhibit "D"); Yount N.T., 6/22/2016 (P.M.) at 183-93 \& N.T., 6/23/2016 (A.M.) at 55, 72-86 (attached as Exhibit "E");

Pledger N.T., 2/9/2015 (A.M.) at 43-44; N.T., 2/9/2015 (P.M.), at 91-95 (attached as Exhibit "F"). Thus, Janssen and its counsel knew full well that Dr. Solomon had relied on those articles and what he had to say about them. In this case, on October 24, 2016 - nearly five months after Dr. Solomon served his reports and more than a month before trial started Janssen moved to preclude Dr. Solomon from testifying at trial on fair scope grounds based on its purported surprise and prejudice at what Dr. Solomon might say. See Janssen's motion in limine, dated Oct. 24, 2016 (attached as Exhibit "G"). Plaintiffs responded, and the trial court denied Janssen's motion without prejudice. See Plaintiffs' Response, dated Nov. 7, 2016 (attached as Exhibit "H"); Order, dated Nov. 29, 2016 (attached as Exhibit "I"). Notably, Janssen did not request any clarification of Dr. Solomon's opinion, and the trial court did not order the filing of a supplemental report as the Supreme Court recommends in commentary to Rule 4003.5. See Pa.R.C.P. 4003.5 (explanatory comment - 2014).

At trial, Dr. Solomon testified that Tommy suffered from gynecomastia; that Tommy developed gynecomastia while he treated with Risperdal; and that ingestion of Risperdal caused his gynecomastia. Dr. Solomon developed his opinions and bases for his conclusions by describing Tommy's medical records and Risperdal course. Dr. Solomon also described Risperdal's mechanism of action. See N.T., 12/6/2016, at 16-101; N.T., 12/7/2016, at 26-145. But,
when Plaintiffs asked Dr. Solomon about the medical literature upon which he relied to form his opinions - specifically the Anderson and Etminan articles, Janssen objected on grounds that the testimony went beyond the fair scope of his report. Janssen knew full well what he had to say, and there was no conceivable surprise. But the Court sustained the objection. N.T., 12/7/2016, at 52-57. The Court reasoned as follows: "It's not a big surprise, but I can't keep allowing you and allow this guy to testify about things that aren't in his report." Id. at 55.

This was an abuse of discretion and wrong. Dr. Solomon's expert report fully apprised Janssen of his theory of causation and provided an ample basis for any enlargement of that testimony by reference to specific studies that were well known to Janssen. Schaaf, 850 A.2d at 666-67; Hickman, 563 A.2d at 157; Andaloro, 799 A.2d at 84-85; Butler, 604 A.2d at 276. Further, Dr. Solomon was entitled to expect that his report would be read by experts for Janssen and their counsel who were well versed in this litigation and Dr. Solomon's prior testimony. Id. He was not required to draft the report that listed each item of medical literature concerning Risperdal's mechanism of action, especially where Janssen's current Risperdal label acknowledges the causal relationship. See id. This is most especially true since the medical literature is not substantively admissible as evidence in Pennsylvania - it may serve to bolster an opinion, but
is not the opinion itself, which is the subject of the fair scope doctrine. See Aldridge v. Edmunds, 750 A.2d 292, 296 (Pa. 2000).

Further, any omission from the report of references to specific medical literature caused Janssen no "actual" surprise or harm. See Keffer, 59 A.3d at 655. The very notion of that in this litigation, after all these trials with Dr. Solomon as a testifying witness, borders on absurd and is certainly not credible. Janssen knew exactly what articles Dr. Solomon relied upon in forming his opinions on causation (including Anderson and Etminen), because Dr. Solomon testified and was cross-examined as to those same articles in three prior cases involving Risperdal-caused gynecomastia. In fact, Janssen relied upon substantially the same testimony and experts to defend the failure to warn claims in all four cases where Dr. Solomon testified: Pledger, Stange, Yount, and Moroni. Janssen's strategy did not change, which illustrates that any purported discrepancy between Dr. Solomon's pre-trial report and his trial testimony in Moroni affected neither Janssen's capability to prepare a meaningful response nor mislead Janssen as to the nature of the appropriate response. Hickman, 563
A. 2 d at 157 . Janssen suffered no diminution, let alone a "substantial diminution" in its ability to properly present its case at trial. Keffer, 59 A.3d at 655. That the Anderson and Etminan articles undermined Janssen's litigation position was not sufficient to establish the type of prejudice necessary to
prevail on a fair scope objection. Id. For all these reasons, the Court erred in sustaining Janssen's Rule 4003.5 objection.

The Court's error was prejudicial to Plaintiffs, for two reasons. First, the trial court precluded Plaintiffs from proving its case by relevant and persuasive evidence of their own choice and presenting the jury with the full evidentiary force of the case. See Commonwealth v. Pbilistin, 53 A.3d 1, 14 n. 8 (Pa. 2012). Second, the trial court's decision was especially harmful in conjunction with the trial court's erroneous application and interpretation of Texas law to require proof of two epidemiological studies in support of causation. The trial court deprived Plaintiffs of the ability to meet the (erroneously) heightened burden of proof, which ultimately may have led to the trial court's decision to enter nonsuit in favor of Janssen.

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should remove the nonsuit and order a new trial in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,
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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that he hereby served a true and correct copy of Plaintiffs' Motion for Post-Trial Relief upon the following persons:

Kenneth A. Murphy, Esquire (vie first class mail) The Honorable Sean F. Kennedy (via Melissa A. Merk, Esquire<br>David F. Abernathy, Esquire<br>Heidi Hilgendorff, Esquire<br>Drinker Biddle \& Reath LLP<br>One Logan Square, Ste. 2000<br>Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996<br>John Winters, Esquire<br>Patterson Belknap Webb \& Tyler LLP<br>1133 Avenue of the Americas<br>New York, NY 10036<br>Ethel Johnson, Esquire<br>Morgan Lewis \& Bockius LLP<br>1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 4000<br>Houston, TX 77002<br>Counsel for the Janssen Defendants<br>hand delivery)<br>Philadelphia County Court of Common<br>Pleas<br>Criminal Justice Center, Room 1415<br>Philadelphia, PA 19107

/s/ Charles L. Becker
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Dated: March 29, 2017

## Appendix A

Case ID: 130501076

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09 DEC 2016 09:59 am Civil Administration
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| IN RE RISPERDAL ${ }^{\circledR}$ LITIGATION |
| :--- |
| T.M. et al., |
| $\quad$ Plaintiffs, |
| v. |
| Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., |
| Johnson \& Johnson, |
| Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, |
| Excerpta Medica, Inc., and |
| Elsevier, Inc., |
| Defendants. |

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## PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TRIAL DIVISION

MAY TERM 2013
NO. 1076

## MOTION FOR COMPULSORY NONSUIT OF DEFENDANTS JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., JOHNSON \& JOHNSON, AND JANSSEN RESEARCH \& DEVELOPMENT, LLC

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Filing Date: December 9, 2016
Response Date: December 9, 2016
Reply Date: $\quad$ December 9, 2016
Control Number:


## PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TRIAL DIVISION

MAY TERM 2013
NO. 1076

## ORDER

AND NOW, this $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ , 2016, upon consideration of the Motion for Compulsory Nonsuit of Defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, and the response of Plaintiff, if any, it is ORDERED that the motion is GRANTED.

BY THE COURT:

SEAN F. KENNEDY, J.

# DrinkerBiddle\& Reath 

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December 9, 2016

## VIA ELECTRONIC FILING AND HAND DELIVERY

The Honorable Sean F. Kennedy
Criminal Justice Center
Room 1415
Philadelphia, PA 19107

## Re: $\quad$ In re Risperdal ${ }^{\circledR}$ Litigation, March Term 2010, No. 296 <br> T.M. v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., May Term 2013, No. 1076

Dear Judge Kennedy:
Please accept the following Motion for Compulsory Nonsuit of defendants
Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Janssen"), Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, which seeks nonsuit as to Plaintiff T.M.’s ("Plaintiff") remaining claims—negligence, strict product liability - failure to warn, and fraud. ${ }^{1}$

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plaintiff's remaining claims are premised on the theory that Risperdal, an FDA-approved prescription medicine, was not accompanied by adequate warnings. ${ }^{2}$

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Defendants are entitled to compulsory nonsuit as to these claims. ${ }^{3}$
First, nonsuit is appropriate because Plaintiff did not carry his burden to rebut the presumption under the Texas Product Liability Act ("TPLA") that Defendants cannot be liable for failure to provide adequate warnings in connection with a label that was-like the ones at issue in this case—approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"). ${ }^{4}$ Specifically, Plaintiff did not introduce any evidence from which a reasonable jury could conclude that (1) Janssen promoted Risperdal to Plaintiff's prescribers for an indication not approved by the FDA (an "off-label use"); (2) Plaintiff used Risperdal for that off-label use; and (3) Janssen’s off-label promotion caused the prescribers to prescribe Risperdal to Plaintiff for that off-label use.

Second, nonsuit is appropriate because Plaintiff did not introduce evidence to support essential elements of his claims. In particular, Plaintiff failed to establish that (1) the warnings that accompanied Risperdal were inadequate, (2) Risperdal caused his alleged gynecomastia, and (3) any alleged inadequate warning was the proximate cause of his injury.

Third, nonsuit is appropriate because federal law preempts Plaintiff's theory of liability.
Specifically, federal law prohibits a pharmaceutical manufacturer—like Janssen—from warning

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about risks (1) relative to an unapproved population and (2) when there is clear evidence that the FDA would not have approved a change to labeling.

Fourth, nonsuit is appropriate because Plaintiff did not introduce evidence to support an essential element of his fraud claim. In particular, Plaintiff did not introduce any evidence that he or his prescribing physicians relied on any representation from Defendants in connection with Risperdal.

Fifth, nonsuit is appropriate as to Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research
\& Development, LLC, in any event, because (1) they are not manufacturers or sellers as defined by the TPLA and (2) Plaintiff failed to introduce any evidence whatsoever as to any action by either Johnson \& Johnson or Janssen Research \& Development, LLC.

Because Plaintiff has failed to meet his evidentiary burden, Defendants respectfully request that the Court grant their motion for compulsory nonsuit.

## I. BACKGROUND

During his case-in-chief, Plaintiff presented the live or videotaped testimony of a number of witnesses, including David A. Kessler, MD; David Solomon, MD; John Joseph Dewar, a physician assistant; and Ms. Tinkham. ${ }^{5}$

## A. Dr. Kessler.

Dr. Kessler opined that the Risperdal label in effect when Plaintiff was first prescribed Risperdal was inadequate because it did not warn that Risperdal is associated with higher levels of prolactin than other antipsychotic medications or include incidence rates of elevated prolactin

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in children and adolescents. ${ }^{6}$ According to Dr. Kessler, although Risperdal was not approved for use in children and adolescents, Janssen should have provided this information to physicians through its sales force, medical education, or a "Dear Doctor Letter." ${ }^{\text {" }}$

Dr. Kessler further opined that the October 2006 Risperdal label was inadequate because it did not include a recommendation for monitoring prolactin levels or information about a "statistically significant association" between Risperdal and gynecomastia. ${ }^{8}$

## B. Dr. Solomon.

Dr. Solomon, Plaintiffs' only causation expert, opined (for the first time) that Plaintiff developed gynecomastia in 2007. ${ }^{9}$ Dr. Solomon came to this conclusion based solely on his review of a photograph of Plaintiff. ${ }^{10}$ According to Dr. Solomon, Risperdal was prescribed for Plaintiff in December 2004. ${ }^{11}$ As of that time, there was nothing Plaintiff could do to reverse the alleged gynecomastia because his breast cells had been "signaled" to continue growing until maturity. ${ }^{12}$

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## C. Mr. Dewar.

Mr. Dewar testified that he was well aware that gynecomastia was a potential side effect of Risperdal when he first saw Plaintiff in 2004 and that he "always talked about" it when prescribing Risperdal to a child. ${ }^{13}$

## D. Ms. Tinkham.

Ms. Tinkham testified that she did not read any Risperdal label. ${ }^{14}$

## II. APPLICABLE STANDARD

After the close of a plaintiff's case, compulsory nonsuit is warranted if the "plaintiff has not introduced sufficient evidence to establish the elements necessary to maintain an action." Morena v. S. Hills Health Sys., 462 A.2d 680, 683 (Pa. 1983). Although the "plaintiff must be given the benefit of all evidence favorable to him" in the compulsory nonsuit analysis, a suit cannot reach the jury "on the basis of speculation or conjecture." Id. at 682-83. In the present case, Plaintiff has failed to meet his burden of establishing that inadequate warnings accompanied Risperdal, that his Risperdal use caused his alleged gynecomastia, or that any alleged failure to warn or fraud was the proximate cause of his alleged gynecomastia. The Court should therefore grant Defendants' motion for compulsory nonsuit.

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## III. ARGUMENT

## A. Plaintiff Failed to Rebut the TPLA's Presumption That Janssen Cannot Be Liable for Plaintiff's Claims.

The TPLA applies to "a products liability action alleging that an injury was caused by a failure to provide adequate warnings or information with regard to a pharmaceutical product." Tex. Civ. Prac. \& Rem. Code Ann. § 82.007(a). The TPLA defines "products liability action" as "any action against a manufacturer or seller for recovery of damages arising out of personal injury, death, or property damage allegedly caused by a defective product whether the action is based in strict tort liability, strict products liability, negligence, misrepresentation, breach of express or implied warranty, or any other theory or combination of theories." Id. § 82.001(2) (emphasis added). The statute therefore applies to Plaintiff's remaining claims of negligence (Count I), fraud (Count III), and strict product liability - failure to warn (Count IV). See, e.g., Gonzalez v. Bayer Healthcare Pharm., 930 F. Supp. 2d 808, 816, 820 (S.D. Tex. 2013) ("[T]he Court agrees with Bayer that a review of Plaintiff's claims for defective design, marketing defect, breach of express and implied warranties, negligence and gross negligence demonstrates that they are in actuality disguised failure-to-warn, fraud-by-omission claims subject to Section 82.007 of the Texas Civil Practices and Remedies Code.").

Under the TPLA, "there is a rebuttable presumption that the defendant or defendants . . are not liable with respect to the allegations involving failure to provide adequate warnings or information if . . . the warnings or information that accompanied the product in its distribution were those approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for a product approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Section 301 et seq.) [(the "FDCA")]." Id. § 82.007(a)(1). The statutory preemption applies, unless Plaintiff can rebut it,

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because Plaintiff did not (and could not) introduce any evidence that the Risperdal package insert was not at all times approved by the FDA.

There are five exemptions to the presumption. See Tex. Civ. Prac. \& Rem. Code § 82.007(b). The only exemption that is potentially applicable here requires Plaintiff to establish that Janssen "recommended, promoted, or advertised the pharmaceutical product for an indication not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration." Id. § 82.007(b)(3)(A). Under Section 82.007(b)(3)(A), Plaintiff must establish that (1) Janssen promoted Risperdal to Plaintiff's prescribers for an off-label use; (2) Plaintiff used Risperdal for that off-label use; and (3) Janssen's off-label promotion caused Plaintiff's prescribers to prescribe the drug to Plaintiff for that off-label use. Lucas v. Abbott Labs., 3:12-CV-3654-B, 2013 WL 2905488, at *3 (N.D. Tex. June 13, 2013) (citing Tex. Civ. Prac. \& Rem. Code Ann. § 82.007(b)(3)); Anderson v. Abbott Labs., Civil Action No. 3:11-cv-1825-L, 2012 WL 4512484, *4-5 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 30, 2012). In other words, Plaintiff must prove that his prescribers were exposed to Janssen’s alleged off-label promotion and that Janssen’s alleged off-label promotion actually caused the prescribers to prescribe the drug to him for the off-label use. Lucas, 2013 WL 2905488, at *4-5; see also Ebel v. Eli Lilly \& Co., 536 F. Supp. 2d 767, 777 (S.D. Tex. 2008); Burton v. Am. Home Prods. (In re Norplant Contraceptive Prods. Liab. Litig.), 955 F. Supp. 700, 703 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 4, 1997).

Plaintiff did not present any evidence from which the jury could reach this conclusion. Indeed, there was no evidence that Plaintiff's prescribers were exposed to any off-label marketing by Defendants. Plaintiff did not introduce any testimony from one of his prescribers that he or she recalled any such promotion. Moreover, Dr. Martin specifically testified that he

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was not asked to prescribe Risperdal to children. ${ }^{15}$ In addition, there is no evidence that any alleged off-label promotion caused Plaintiff's prescribers to prescribe Risperdal for him. ${ }^{16}$

The TPLA's other four exemptions also do not apply here. The statute says the presumption may be rebutted if "the defendant, before or after pre-market approval or licensing of the product, withheld from or misrepresented to the [FDA] required information that was material and relevant to the performance of the product and was causally related to the claimant’s injury," Tex. Civ. Prac. \& Rem. Code § 82.007(b)(1), but Judge New previously has ruled that section $82.007(\mathrm{~b})(1)$ is preempted as a matter of law, see Order at 1 n .2, Banks $v$. Janssen Pharm., Inc., Jan. Term 2010, No. 618 (Phila. Cty. Ct. Com. Pl. Sept. 4, 2012) (New, J.) (Control No. 12060968); see also Lofton v. McNeil Consumer \& Specialty Pharm., 672 F.3d 372, 381 (5th Cir. 2012) (holding that Section $82.007(\mathrm{~b})(1)$ of the TPLA is preempted by the FDCA "unless the FDA itself finds fraud"). The presumption also may be rebutted if "the pharmaceutical product was sold or prescribed in the United States by the defendant after the effective date of an order of the [FDA] to remove the product from the market or to withdraw its approval of the product," Tex. Civ. Prac. \& Rem. Code § 82.007(b)(2), but Plaintiff did not introduce any evidence that the FDA has ordered Risperdal to be removed from the market or that the FDA has it withdrawn its approval of Risperdal. In addition, the presumption may be rebutted if "(A) the defendant prescribed the pharmaceutical product for an indication not approved by the [FDA]; (B) the product was used as prescribed; and (C) the claimant’s injury was causally related to the prescribed use of the product." Id. § 82.007(b)(4). But this
${ }^{15}$ Martin Dep. 84:6-11, May 4, 2016.
${ }^{16}$ Dewar Dep. 51:11-13 ("But I don't think we rely on the pharmaceutical company to guide our treatment.").

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exemption does not apply because the defendants are not healthcare providers. Finally, the presumption may be rebutted if "the defendant, before or after pre-market approval or licensing of the product, engaged in conduct that would constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 201 [relating to bribery of public officials] and that conduct caused the warnings or instructions approved for the product by the [FDA] to be inadequate," id. § 82.007(b)(5), but there is no allegation, much less any evidence, of that here.

Because Plaintiff did not carry his burden to rebut the presumption against liability, Defendants are entitled to compulsory nonsuit on his remaining claims. Lofton, 672 F.3d at 381 (affirming summary judgment on plaintiff's negligence and strict liability claims based on TPLA); Ebel, 536 F. Supp. 2d at 770 (granting motion for summary judgment on negligence, strict liability, and warranty claims).

## B. Plaintiff Failed to Establish That the Warnings That Accompanied Risperdal Were Inadequate.

Under Texas law, a warning is adequate when it specifically mentioned the circumstances complained of. Rolen v. Burroughs Wellcome Co., 856 S.W.2d 607, 609 (Tex. App. 1993); see also Dickerson v. Abbott Labs., No. 05-97-00070-CV, 1999 WL 93117, at *3 (Tex. App. Feb. 25,1999 ) (holding that warning was adequate because it warned of the same side effect the patient suffered).

The "Precautions" section and the "DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION" section of the pre-October 2006 Risperdal labels during the period that Plaintiff used Risperdal stated the following:

## Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established.

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Pediatric Use: Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. ${ }^{17}$

It is difficult to conceive of a more concise and direct warning as to the use of Risperdal in children. See, e.g., Sita v. Danek Med., Inc., 43 F. Supp. 2d 245, 259-60 (E.D.N.Y. 1999) ("[W]hile the package insert did not expressly state that the TSRH System’s spine screws had not been approved for use in the pedicles, or that any such use was experimental, the insert did contain the following warning: 'Except for the TSRH staples, all of the components of the TSRH Spinal System are intended for hook fixation/attachment to the spine and/or screw fixation/attachment to the sacrum or ilium only.' This warning, to an experienced doctor such as Dr. Weber, could only mean that the TSRH screws had not been approved for use in the pedicles.").

Plaintiffs’ own expert, Dr. Kessler, admitted that the Risperdal labels always included a warning as to the risk of hyperprolactinemia and to the possibility of gynecomastia. ${ }^{18}$ The fact that the label did not use different words or address the incidence of these possible side effects in particular studies did not render the warning inadequate under Texas law. See, e.g., Rolen, 856 S.W.2d at 609 (affirming trial court's grant of summary judgment where the warning warned of the exact complained of side effect that the patient suffered); Dickerson, 1999 WL 93117, at *3 (same).
${ }^{17}$ P2, Feb. 2002 Risperdal Label at 2, 4.
${ }^{18}$ See Kessler Dep. 41:24-43:2, 44:24-46:23, May 19, 2015; see also P2, Feb. 2002 Risperdal Label at 2, 4.

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Plaintiff's claims also rely on Dr. Kessler's purported expert opinion about the adequacy of the warnings, but his failure to testify to what language would be necessary to make the label "adequate" is dispositive; merely declaring a label or warning "inadequate" without showing what additional or different language would be needed to make the warning "adequate" is insufficient. See, e.g., Bourelle v. Crown Equip. Corp., 220 F.3d 532, 539 (7th Cir. 2000) ("The fact that Pacheco never even drafted a proposed warning renders his opinion akin to 'talking off the cuff' and not acceptable methodology."); Jaurequi v. Carter Mfg. Co., 173 F.3d 1076, 1084 (8th Cir. 1999) ("Neither [expert] had created or even designed a warning device which would have been more appropriate, much less tested its effectiveness."); Milanowicz v. Raymond Corp., 148 F. Supp. 2d 525, 541 (D.N.J. 2001) ("[A]n expert’s failure to design and test a proposed warning and inability to point to contrary industry practice renders the reliability of his testimony ‘extremely questionable.’" (citation omitted)); Miller v. Pfizer, Inc., 196 F.Supp.2d 1062, 1089 (D. Kan. 2002) ("Dr. Healy has not drafted any sort of proposed warning; without any data or research regarding their potential efficacy, he has merely offered phrases that he thinks might be reasonably included. This fact weighs heavily against a finding that Dr. Healy is a qualified warnings expert.").

The October 2006 Risperdal label also specifically warned about the potential side effect of gynecomastia and added additional specifics about the incidence of those side effects in pediatric studies:

Galactorrhea, amenorrhea, gynecomastia, and impotence have been reported in patients receiving prolactin elevating compounds. . . .

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In clinical trials in 1885 children and adolescents with autistic disorder or other psychiatric disorders treated with risperidone, galactorrhea was reported in $0.8 \%$ of risperidonetreated patients and gynecomastia was reported in $2.3 \%$ of risperidone-treated patients. ${ }^{19}$

In Apel v. Johnson \& Johnson, Docket No. MID-L-010623-09-MT, Case No. 274 CIVIL ACTION, 2014 N.J. Super. Unpub. LEXIS 3106, at *38-47 (N.J. Super. Ct. Law Div. July 25, 2014) (attached hereto as Ex. A, the Superior Court of New Jersey held that this exact wording was adequate as a matter of law as to the potential side effect of gynecomastia as well as tardive dyskinesia). Its reasoning is persuasive and should be followed here.

And, as to the post-October 2006 Risperdal label, Dr. Kessler opines only that the label should have included a monitoring recommendation and that it should have referred to a "statistically significant association" between Risperdal use and gynecomastia at 8 to 12 weeks. ${ }^{20}$ This is insufficient as a matter of Texas law to establish that the warnings were inadequate.

A "recommendation" for monitoring, like the one that Dr. Kessler opines should have been given in the post-October 2006 Risperdal label, inappropriately interferes with the physician-patient relationship because it infringes on the independent medical judgment of a treating physician. See, e.g., Bergstresser v. Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., Civil Action No. 3:121464, 2013 WL 6230489, at *7 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 2, 2013) ("[T]o the extent that the plaintiff alleges that the Abilify package labeling does not provide adequate monitoring instructions to physicians regarding the symptoms of dystonia, the plaintiff's allegations overlook the fact that such judgments as to specific monitoring are better left to the physicians’ discretion, as opposed

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to the disassociated drug manufacturer."); In re Meridia Prods. Liab. Litig., 328 F. Supp. 2d 791, 813-14 (N.D. Ohio 2004) ("The law does not mandate that pharmaceutical manufacturers and marketers provide such specific instructions that they leave little room for doctors' reasonable medical judgment."), aff'd, 447 F.3d 861 (6th Cir. 2006).

Furthermore, adequacy of the warnings does not depend on whether they state that the medicine causes a particular side effect, as Dr. Kessler suggests the Risperdal label should have done by referring to a purported "statistically significant association" between Risperdal use and gynecomastia at 8 to 12 weeks. It is sufficient to identify the potential side effect to the clinician. See, e.g., Ziliak v. AstraZeneca LP, 324 F.3d 518, 521 (7th Cir. 2003) ("If a pharmaceutical manufacturer warns doctors that specific adverse side effects are associated with the use of a drug, then a causal relationship between use of the drug and development of potential side effects is implicit in the warning, as is the doctor's need to monitor the patient and to consider alternative therapies.").

## C. Plaintiff Failed to Establish That Risperdal Caused His Alleged Gynecomastia.

Medical causation is an essential element of Plaintiff's claims. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc. v. Havner, 953 S.W.2d 706, 708 (Tex. 1997). "[C]ausation in toxic tort cases is discussed in terms of general and specific causation. General causation is whether a substance is capable of causing a particular injury or condition in the general population, while specific causation is whether a substance caused a particular individual's injury." Id. at 714. Plaintiff has failed to introduce sufficient evidence of both general and specific causation.

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## 1. Plaintiff failed to establish general causation.

Under Texas law, "a threshold requirement of reliability is that the evidence demonstrates a statistically significant doubling of the risk." Merck \& Co. v. Garza, 347 S.W.3d 256, 265
(Tex. 2011); Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 724-26; Cerny v. Marathon Oil Corp., 480 S.W.3d 612, 620 (Tex. App. Oct. 7, 2015) ("Absent direct, scientifically reliable proof of actual causation, Havner requires the proponent of causation testimony in the toxic tort context to demonstrate that exposure 'more likely than not' caused the injury by pointing to at least two epidemiological studies demonstrating a statistically significant doubling of the risk as proof of general causation."). In addition, Plaintiff must present at least two studies that meet these requirements. Garza, 347 S.W.3d at 267 ("But even if [the VICTOR study] qualifies under Havner’s test, it cannot do so alone. Another study is still necessary, but lacking here."); Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 727 ("[A]n isolated study finding a statistically significant association . . . would not be legally sufficient evidence of causation."). If the epidemiological evidence does not meet the Havner and Garza standards, expert testimony as to causation that is based on such evidence is legally insufficient to show causation. Garza, 347 S.W.3d at 268.

Plaintiff "must [also] show that he or she is similar to those in the studies . . . includ[ing] proof that the injured person was exposed to the same substance, that the exposure or dose levels were comparable to or greater than those in the studies, that the exposure occurred before the onset of injury, and that the timing of the onset of injury was consistent with that experienced by those in the study." Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 720; accord Garza, 347 S.W.3d at 265-66; see also Cerny, 480 S.W.3d at 620 ("To raise a fact issue on causation under Havner, a toxic tort plaintiff must not only present competent evidence of a doubling of the risk through epidemiological

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studies, [but] the plaintiff must also present evidence that he or she is similar to the subjects in the studies."). Therefore, a study that shows a statistically significant risk at a higher dose of the drug or under different circumstances is irrelevant and is not considered evidence of causation.

Garza, 347 S.W.3d at $266 .{ }^{21}$

Although this standard is a strict one, it must be applied here. In re Asbestos Products
Liability Litigation, No. MDL-875, 2012 WL 760739 at *2, *4, *7-10 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 17, 2012)
("We are mindful of the rather onerous burden [that Texas] places on the asbestos plaintiff.
However, we are bound by the law as set out by the Texas Supreme Court . . . ." (footnote
omitted)). Where, as here, Texas law controls, expert testimony admissible under Pennsylvania law but inadequate to meet the substantive standards of Texas law is inadequate to meet the burden of proof. Id. at *8 n. 10-11.

Plaintiff does not have legally sufficient evidence of causation under the Havner/Garza standard. The only causation expert Plaintiff called, Dr. Solomon, does not cite any medical literature or studies to support his opinions and does not offer any testimony that Plaintiff's dose, duration of treatment, age, or adverse event diagnoses are comparable to the experience of any participants in any study that might meet the Havner/Garza requirements. Having no evidence

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of causation that is sufficient to meet their burden of proof, Plaintiffs cannot avoid compulsory nonsuit.

Even if this Court were to find that Dr. Solomon satisfied the Havner/Garza requirements, Dr. Solomon's causation testimony was the classic circular opinion that has been rejected as insufficient to establish causation. Specifically, he leaped to the conclusion that Risperdal caused Plaintiff's alleged gynecomastia without making any effort to satisfy the requirement of general causation. Leake v. United States, 843 F. Supp. 2d 554, 564 (E.D. Pa. 2011) ("A properly performed differential diagnosis, therefore, is built upon a reliable general causation finding—it does not establish general causation."); see also Soldo v. Sandoz Pharm. Corp., 244 F. Supp. 2d 434, 516 (W.D. Pa. 2003) ("The Court agrees with Rule 706 experts Dr. Powers and Dr. Savitz that the differential diagnosis is not a reliable methodology for determining general causation for the reasons discussed below, although it has been recognized as a valid methodology for assessing specific causation (once general causation has first been established).").

According to Dr. Solomon, once an individual takes Risperdal and breast growth begins, the breast growth will not stop until the individual reaches maturity, even if the individual ceases all Risperdal use. ${ }^{22}$ Dr. Solomon provides absolutely no support for this theory of causation.

These opinions run counter to the requirement that an expert must provide at least some scientific support for his or her opinions:

The exercise of scientific expertise requires inclusion of scientific authority and application of the authority to the specific facts at hand. Thus, the minimal threshold that expert testimony must meet to qualify as an expert opinion rather than merely an opinion
${ }^{22}$ Tr. 50:14-21, Dec. 7, 2016; see also id. at 51:17-21, 143:12-144:5.

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expressed by an expert, is this: the proffered expert testimony must point to, rely on or cite some scientific authority-whether facts, empirical studies, or the expert's own research-that the expert has applied to the facts at hand and which supports the expert's ultimate conclusion.

Snizavich v. Rohm \& Haas Co., 83 A.3d 191, 197 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2013). Further, "[w]hen an expert opinion fails to include such authority, the trial court has no choice but to conclude that the expert opinion reflects nothing more than mere personal belief." Id.; see also Ervin v. Johnson \& Johnson, Inc., 492 F.3d 901, 904-05 (7th Cir. 2007) ("We agree with the district court that Dr. McKinley had no reliable basis for his expert opinion. He could not point to any epidemiological data supporting his opinion, and he was not able to articulate any scientifically physiological explanation as to how Remicade would cause arterial thrombosis. The mere existence of a temporal relationship between taking a medication and the onset of symptoms does not show a sufficient causal relationship.").

Moreover, it was Plaintiff's burden to identify, on direct examination, the complete basis for his expert’s opinion. Hansen v. Wyeth, Inc., 77 Pa. D. \& C.4th 501, 510 (Phila. Cty. Ct. Com. Pl. 2005) ("To force the opposing party to explicate an adverse experts’ factual basis is unacceptable because it unfairly shifts the burden particularly when pre-trial disclosure is limited, expert depositions are generally prohibited, and the cross-examiner runs the risk of the expert presenting otherwise 'inadmissible’ information to the jury in an answer." (footnotes omitted)); see also McMurdie v. Wyeth, No. 1386, 2005 WL 1713004 (Phila. Cty. Ct. Com. Pl.

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July 14, 2005). Other than vague and general references to unspecified "literature," Plaintiffs made no such efforts. ${ }^{23}$

A causation expert also cannot simply identify isolated literature, i.e. "cherry pick" studies; rather, a causation expert must account for the full universe of literature addressing the issue and specifically account for any contrary findings. In re Zoloft (Sertraline Hydrochloride) Prods. Liab. Litig., MDL No. 2342, 2016 WL 1320799, at *6 (E.D. Pa. Apr. 5, 2016) ("In other words, in order to successfully opine on general causation (i.e., that Zoloft can cause birth defects), any expert must account for the findings reached in the full universe of epidemiological studies." (footnote omitted)); In re Lipitor (Atorvastatin Calcium) Mktg., Sales Practices \& Prods. Liab. Litig., MDL No. 2:14-mn-02502-RMG, 2016 WL 1251828, at *15 (D.S.C. Mar. 30, 2016) (holding that "cherry-picking" data and "failing to adequately account for contrary evidence is not reliable or scientifically sound."); Pritchard v. Dow Agro Scis., 705 F. Supp. 2d 471, 489 (W.D. Pa. 2010), aff'd, 430 F. App’x 102 (3d Cir. 2011) ("Plaintiffs cannot rely on Dr. Omalu's bare assertions that 'studies' show that there is an association between chlorpyrifos, benzene derivatives, or organophosphates and NHL. His opinion as to chlorpyrifos exposure is based on a single epidemiological study, and the authors of the study found only a weak association which was not statistically significant. Dr. Omalu also failed to address contrary studies which were raised by Defendants or adequately explain the differences between his opinions and the findings of those studies. Accordingly, for all of these reasons, Dr. Omalu's

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opinion on general causation is unreliable."). ${ }^{24}$ Here, Dr. Solomon fails to address any of the
literature that would negate his opinions.

## 2. Plaintiff failed to establish specific causation.

Dr. Solomon testified without any support that the Risperdal Plaintiff took from 2004
through 2008 is the cause of his present-day gynecomastia. Judge Bernstein has observed:
Where the expert has obtained facts from a review of the litigation record, such as, deposition, documents, or exhibits, the expert may simply identify the case-specific facts of record on which the opinion is based. He may not however obscure his factual predicate by merely identifying volumes of depositions, report, literature and records from which he has drawn the facts.

The Rule 705 requirement of presenting the "facts and data" which form the basis of the opinion may not be satisfied by a mere formalistic recitation of the material reviewed or considered. That pro forma routine absolutely obscures what Rule 705 intends to clarify and tantamount to the clearly impermissible tactic of offering an opinion based on "all the evidence."
. . . . A ritualistic identification of voluminous depositions, libraries of medical literature, and thousands of documents, while intended to impress the jury by quantity, in fact absolutely obscures what Rule 705 is intended to clarify. This presentation of quantity is the same as offering an opinion based on all the evidence prohibited precisely because it obscures the true basis of opinion.

On direct examination Dr. Busch presented conclusory testimony that the medical literature contained descriptions of valvular heart disease in connection with serotonin, methysurgide

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ergotamine, and carcinoid syndrome. Dr. Busch testified, without explanation, that the literature demonstrating that serotonin could cause valvular heart disease should have put the defendant on notice of Fen-Phen’s propensities.

Rule 705 was adopted in accordance with long standing Pennsylvania law upholding the sanctity of the jury role as factfinder. Expert testimony is intended to assist not supercede [sic] the jury. Expert opinion testimony should explain and clarify the facts so that correct conclusions may be reached by lay jurors. Experts are not advocates regardless of how much a party pays them. The trial is a search for truth and may not be castrated and corseted into a battle of experts. The jury must be provided with the factual basis on which an expert grounds his opinion so that the jury remains the only finder of fact and the trial is not reduced to "a battle of expert".

McMurdie v. Wyeth, No. 1386, 2005 WL 1713004, at *10, *13, *18, *24 (Phila. Cty. Ct. Com.
Pl. July 14, 2005).
Dr. Solomon never identified the basis on which he could reach a conclusion that
Plaintiff's alleged gynecomastia was never resolved, which he was required to do on direct examination. Hansen, 77 Pa. D. \& C.4th at 501, 508 ("Rule 705 requires that the jury clearly learn the factual basis of opinion evidence from the expert herself on direct examination.").

Dr. Solomon's opinions are, like the one in McMurdie, based on conclusory testimony that does not satisfy Plaintiff's burden of proving specific causation. Indeed, there is no doubt that

Dr. Solomon took it upon himself to assume the role of the "thirteenth super-juror," which the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence were designed to preclude. ${ }^{25}$ McMurdie, 2005 WL 1713004, at *7 (recognizing that Rule 705 was "needed to preclude an expert from becoming a thirteenth super-juror").
${ }^{25}$ Tr. 78:16-17, 97:9-13, 113:17-18, 113:22-23, Dec. 7, 2016.

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In addition, Dr. Solomon was required to (but did not) consider the particular dose of Risperdal taken by Plaintiff in opining as to causation. Howard v. A.W. Chesterton Co., 78 A.3d 605, 608 (Pa. 2013) ("[I]n cases involving dose-responsive diseases, expert witnesses may not ignore or refuse to consider dose as a factor in their opinions. Bare proof of some de minimus exposure to a defendant's product is insufficient to establish substantial-factor causation for dose-responsive diseases. Relative to the testimony of an expert witness addressing substantialfactor causation in a dose-responsive disease case, some reasoned, individualized assessment of a plaintiff's or decedent's exposure history is necessary." (citations omitted)).

Finally, no reasonable jury could conclude that Plaintiff developed gynecomastia while being treated with Risperdal. Plaintiff offered the testimony of Dr. Solomon, his sole expert on causation, to opine that Plaintiff has Risperdal-induced gynecomastia. There is no contemporaneous medical evidence of gynecomastia until Plaintiff's initial diagnosis in May 2010-two years after Plaintiff discontinued Risperdal therapy. Yet, Dr. Solomon opined that Plaintiff developed gynecomastia in 2007, based only on a review of a historic photograph of Plaintiff. ${ }^{26}$ Dr. Solomon testified that he could diagnose gynecomastia in 2007 based solely on his review of the photograph. ${ }^{27}$ In other words, according to Dr. Solomon, the photograph alone was sufficient to conclude to a reasonable degree of medical certainty that Plaintiff had gynecomastia in 2007. Such testimony fails to meet the standard for admissibility under Pennsylvania Rule of Evidence 702 and contradicts his prior testimony. As such, Dr. Solomon's

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opinion that Plaintiff had gynecomastia as of 2007 should be excluded and stricken from the record, and a curative instruction should be read to the jury.

Under Pennsylvania law, an expert may offer scientific opinion testimony at trial only if "the expert's methodology is generally accepted in the relevant field." Pa. R.E. 702(c); see also Grady v. Frito-Lay, Inc., 839 A.2d 1038, 1045 (2003) (recognizing that the proponent of expert testimony must "prove that the methodology an expert used is generally accepted by scientists in the relevant field as a method for arriving at the conclusion the expert will testify to at trial"). Making a clinical diagnosis of gynecomastia based on examination of a photograph is not a method generally accepted in the medical community. Indeed, Dr. Solomon has testified that in his clinical practice, he would never base a gynecomastia diagnosis on a photograph. Rather, the "standard" practice in plastic surgery and medicine requires a "physical examination." Timothy Stange v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al., No. 1984, Tr. 41:7-42:12, Oct. 27, 2015 PM (Q. "[W]ith regard to gynecomastia, if you're going to confirm that there is gynecomastia, you need to do a physical examination?" Dr. Solomon: "That's the standard in plastics and, I believe, in medicine."). Yet Dr. Solomon's opinion that Plaintiff developed gynecomastia in 2007 is based solely on a historic photograph from which he purportedly could "diagnose" the condition. This results-driven opinion is at odds with the methodology Dr. Solomon would employ in his clinical practice and made only for the purposes of litigation. It is a bedrock principle that an expert may not offer opinions based on a novel methodology that he would never use when diagnosing and treating patients in his day-to-day medical practice. Accordingly, Dr. Solomon's testimony that Plaintiff developed gynecomastia in 2007—based on this faulty and unscientific methodology— should be excluded and stricken from the record as inadmissible pursuant to Rule 702. Without

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the improper diagnosis by photograph, there is no evidence to support the conclusion that Plaintiff developed gynecomastia while on Risperdal.

## D. Plaintiff Failed to Establish That Any Alleged Inadequate Warning Was the Proximate Cause of His Alleged Injury.

Under Texas law, "[g]enerally, a manufacturer is required to provide an adequate warning to the end users of its product if it knows or should know of any potential harm that may result from the use of its product." Centocor, Inc. v. Hamilton, 372 S.W.3d 140, 153-54 (Tex. 2012) (citation omitted). However, "a prescription drug manufacturer fulfills its duty to warn end users of its product's risks by providing adequate warnings to the intermediaries who prescribe the drug and, once fulfilled, it has no further duty to warn the end users directly." Id. at 157 (citations omitted). Under the "learned intermediary" doctrine, "a patient-purchaser’s doctor stands between the patient and the manufacturer, professionally evaluating the patient's needs, assessing the risks and benefits of available drugs, prescribing one, and supervising its use." Ackermann v. Wyeth Pharm., 526 F.3d 203, 207 (5th Cir. 2008) (citation omitted) ("Ackermann II").

To avoid application of the learned intermediary doctrine, the "plaintiff must show that (1) the warning was defective, and (2) the failure to warn was a producing cause of the injury." Ebel v. Eli Lilly \& Co., 321 F. App’x 350, 355 (5th Cir. 2009) ("Ebel II") (citing Ackermann II, 526 F.3d at 208); In re Norplant, 955 F. Supp. at 710-11. "The failure to warn was a producing cause of the injury if 'the alleged inadequacy caused [the] doctor to prescribe the drug for [the patient].’" Ebel II, 321 F. App’x at 356 (quoting Ackermann II, 526 F.3d at 208). "If, however, 'the physician was aware of the possible risks involved in the use of the product but decided to use it anyway, the adequacy of the warning is not a producing cause of the injury' and the

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plaintiff's recovery must be denied." Id. (citations omitted); Stewart v. Janssen Pharm., Inc., 780 S.W.2d 910, 912 (Tex. App. 1989) ("If he was aware of the possible risks involved in the use of this drug, yet chose to use it regardless of the adequacy of the warning, then, as a matter of law, the adequacy of the warning was not a producing cause of [the] injury."). "Even if the physician is not aware of a risk, 'the plaintiff must show that a proper warning would have changed the decision of the treating physician, i.e., that but for the inadequate warning, the treating physician would have not used or prescribed the product.'" Ackermann II, 526 F.3d at 208 (citations omitted); see also In re Norplant, 955 F. Supp. at 710-11.

Plaintiff only introduced the testimony of one of his prescribers, Mr. Dewar. He testified that he knew at the time he prescribed Risperdal for Plaintiff that he was aware of the risk of gynecomastia associated with Risperdal use. ${ }^{28}$ Plaintiffs therefore cannot establish proximate cause of the injury by inadequate warnings. See Stewart, 780 S.W.2d at 912 (affirming summary judgment in favor of manufacturer because even if there had been a deficiency in the warning, such a deficiency was "not a producing cause of [plaintiff’s] injury" because the prescriber was "fully aware of the risks" associated with the drug); Centocor, Inc., 372 S.W.3d 140, 172-73 (finding that the learned intermediary doctrine barred plaintiff's claims because plaintiff's physicians were aware of the potential risk regarding lupus-like syndrome, but chose to prescribe the drug anyway in light of plaintiff's complicated medical history and severity of ailments); Ebel II, 321 F. App'x at 356-58 (granting summary judgment where plaintiff failed to establish that drug's warning was the producing cause of suicide because the prescriber was aware of drug's risks).
${ }^{28}$ Dewar Dep. 57:3-17, July 14, 2016; see also id. at 59:20-21 ("I was aware that it was a side
effect . . ."); id. at 100:14-15 ("But what I can say is that I did know that it was a side effect."). effect . . . ."); id. at 100:14-15 ("But what I can say is that I did know that it was a side effect.").

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## E. Plaintiff's Failure-to-Warn and Fraud Claims Based on the Pre-October 2006 Risperdal Label Are Preempted by Federal Law.

## 1. Federal law prohibits Janssen from warning about risks relative to an unapproved population.

Plaintiff presented the testimony of Dr. Kessler-a former Commissioner of the FDA-to manufacture a duty on the part of Janssen to warn as to pediatric use prior to Risperdal receiving an indication for use by children and adolescents. According to Dr. Kessler, the pre-October 2006 Risperdal label inadequately warned physicians of the possibility that Risperdal is associated with higher levels of prolactin than other antipsychotic agents are and that Janssen knew of—but did not report—incidence rates associated with elevated prolactin levels in children and adolescents when compared to placebo-treated patients. ${ }^{29}$

This theory, however, is preempted because federal law prohibits Janssen from taking this action. See Mut. Pharm. Co. v. Bartlett, 133 S. Ct. 2466, 2471 (2013) (holding that "[o]nce a drug-whether generic or brand-name-is approved, the manufacturer is prohibited from making any major changes to the 'qualitative or quantitative formulation of the drug product, including active ingredients, or in the specifications provided in the approved application.'" (citing 21 C.F.R. § 314.70(b)(2)(i))). FDA regulations in effect during the period at issue reflect that a warning concerning a risk as to an off-label use has to be initiated by the FDA. See 21 C.F.R. § 201.57(e) (Mar. 2006) ("A specific warning relating to a use not provided for under the 'Indications and Usage' section of the labeling may be required by the Food and Drug Administration if the drug is commonly prescribed for a disease or condition, and there is lack of substantial evidence of effectiveness for that disease or condition, and such usage is associated

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with serious risk or hazard." (emphasis added)); see also Guidance for Industry—Changes to an Approved NDA or ANDA, 2004 WL 3199016, at *19 (Apr. 1, 2004) (stating that "[c]hanges based on postmarketing study results, including, but not limited to, labeling changes associated with new indications and usage" must receive prior approval from the FDA).

Because Plaintiffs' entire for failure-to-warn theory as to the pre-October 2006 label rests on the notion that Janssen should have provided warnings as to Risperdal relative to an unapproved population, an action prohibited by controlling law, the claim is preempted.

## 2. Federal law prohibits Janssen from warning about risks when there is clear evidence that the FDA would not have approved the labeling change.

Plaintiff's pre-October 2006 label claim is also preempted for a separate reason. Even if this Court were to conclude that Janssen generally could have made a label change without prior FDA approval to warn of the potential side effect of gynecomastia in connection with pediatric use, it is clear that at the time Plaintiff used Risperdal (before the pediatric indication was approved in October 2006) the FDA would not have approved Plaintiff's proposed label change. On August 15, 1996, Defendants proposed to the FDA to include in the Risperdal label information related to dosing of Risperdal for pediatric patients. Despite knowledge that Risperdal was being used off label in pediatric patients, the FDA denied Janssen’s request because it believed that adding dosing information for an unapproved population would encourage use of the drug for off-label purposes. ${ }^{30}$

Relying on Wyeth v. Levine, 555 U.S. 555 (2009), courts have held that state law claims are preempted where there was clear evidence that the FDA would not have approved the

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labeling during the time period relevant to the lawsuit. See Rheinfrank v. Abbott Labs., Inc., 119 F. Supp. 3d 749, 766 (S.D. Ohio 2015) ("Preemption is warranted because there is clear evidence the FDA would not have approved a change to the Depakote label adding a developmental delay warning prior to M.B.D.'s injury."); In re Fosamax (Alendronate Sodium) Prods. Liab. Litig., 951 F. Supp. 2d 695, 703 (D.N.J. 2013) ("In May 2009 . . . the FDA sent Defendant a letter . . . denying the change to the Precautions section of the label. The FDA's rejection constitutes clear evidence that the FDA would not have approved a label change to the Precautions section of the label prior to Mrs. Glynn’s injury."); Dobbs v. Wyeth Pharm., 797 F. Supp. 2d 1264, 1276-77 (W.D. Okla. 2011) ("The court finds the FDA’s rejection of the pediatric warning added by Wyeth under the CBE regulations to be highly persuasive evidence."); see also Robinson v. McNeil Consumer Healthcare, 615 F.3d 861, 873 (7th Cir. 2010) ("[I]t would be odd to think that McNeil had a legal duty to guarantee against a risk that the FDA thought not worth warning against.").

The same analysis applies here. Given the FDA's rejection of any information about pediatric use in the Risperdal label (except allowing Janssen to state for a second time that safety and effectiveness had not been established for pediatric patients), and the FDA's subsequent repeated approvals of the Risperdal label without any requested change as to pediatric use until the time of the autism indication in October 2006, Plaintiffs' failure-to-warn claim as to the pre-October 2006 label is preempted on this basis as well.

## F. Plaintiff Failed to Establish an Essential Element of His Fraud Claim.

Plaintiff did not introduce sufficient evidence to establish that he or his prescribers relied on any representations by or conduct of Defendants, which is necessary to sustain a claim of

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fraud. In particular, Ms. Tinkham testified that she never read any information about
Risperdal, ${ }^{31}$ and Mr. Dewar, the only healthcare provider whom Plaintiff introduced testimony from, testified that he does not rely on pharmaceutical companies. ${ }^{32}$

In addition, Plaintiff did not introduce any evidence that his prescribers reasonably relied on any relevant misrepresentation by Defendants because the only prescriber whose testimony he introduced testified that he was aware of the risk of gynecomastia when he decided to prescribe Risperdal to Plaintiff. ${ }^{33}$ See, e.g., Sawyer v. E.I. DuPont De Nemours \& Co., 430 S.W.3d 396, 401 (Tex. 2014) ("To recover for fraud, one must prove justifiable reliance on a material misrepresentation."); accord Leonard v. Taro Pharm. USA, Inc., 10-cv-1341, 2010 WL 4961647, at *5 (W.D. Pa. Dec. 2, 2010) (dismissing fraud based on intentional misrepresentations and omissions because "Pennsylvania state and federal courts have interpreted Hahn broadly to bar all non-negligence based claims asserted against a manufacturer of prescription drugs").

## G. Plaintiff Failed to Establish the Liability of Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC.

## 1. Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, are neither manufacturers nor sellers and are therefore not liable under the TPLA.

The TPLA only imposes liability on a "manufacturer" or "seller" of a product. See Tex. Civ. Practice \& Rem. Code § 82.001(2) ("‘’Products liability action’ means any action against $a$ manufacturer or seller for recovery of damages arising out of personal injury, death, or property

[^13]${ }^{32}$ Dewar Dep. 51:11-13 ("But I don't think we rely on the pharmaceutical company to guide our treatment.").
${ }^{33}$ Dewar Dep. 57:3-17, July 14, 2016; see also id. at 59:20-21 ("I was aware that it was a side effect . . . ."); id. at 100:14-15 ("But what I can say is that I did know that it was a side effect.").

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damages allegedly caused by a defective product . . . ."). The TPLA defines a "manufacturer" as "a person who is a designer, formulator, constructor, rebuilder, fabricator, producer, compounder, processor, or assembler of any product or any component part thereof and who places the product or any component part thereof in the stream of commerce," id. § 82.001(4), and it defines a "seller" as "a person who is engaged in the business of distributing or otherwise placing, for any commercial purpose, in the stream of commerce for use or consumption a product or any component part thereof," id. § 82.001(3).

Plaintiff has not introduced any evidence that would tend to establish that either Johnson \& Johnson or Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, are "manufacturers" or "sellers" with respect to Risperdal. This is not surprising as Janssen is a separate legal entity from Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC. Janssen alone is the "manufacturer" of Risperdal. Because Plaintiff has not (and cannot) adduce evidence to establish that either of these entities are "manufacturers" or "sellers" as defined by the Tennessee Product Liability Act, Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, are entitled to nonsuit.

## 2. In any event, Plaintiff failed to introduce any evidence from which the jury could pierce the corporate veil as to Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC.

## a. Johnson \& Johnson

Plaintiff has failed to establish a prima facie case against Johnson \& Johnson. Johnson \& Johnson is a holding company. It owns stock in different companies, like Janssen and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, that are independently managed. These operating companies are separate and distinct entities.

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All of the evidence Plaintiff has introduced involves the conduct of Janssen, not that of Johnson \& Johnson. It is well-settled that in order for Plaintiff to recover from Johnson \& Johnson based on the acts of Janssen or Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, he must show by a preponderance of the evidence that Janssen or Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, is the "alter ego" of Johnson \& Johnson (the parent), a theory they did not even plead in their complaint.
"The general rule seems to be that courts will not because of stock ownership or interlocking directorship disregard the separate legal identities of corporations, unless such relationship is used to defeat public convenience, justify wrongs, such as violation of the anti-trust laws, protect fraud, or defend crime." Bell Oil \& Gas Co. v. Allied Chem. Corp., 431 S.W.2d 336, 339 (Tex. 1968). "To 'fuse' the parent company and its subsidiary for jurisdictional purposes, the plaintiffs must prove the parent controls the internal business operations and affairs of the subsidiary. But the degree of control the parent exercises must be greater than that normally associated with common ownership and directorship; the evidence must show that the two entities cease to be separate so that the corporate fiction should be disregarded to prevent fraud or injustice." Id. (citations omitted).

Here, Plaintiff has not adduced any evidence suggesting that either Janssen or Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, ceased to be separate entitled or that a fraud or injustice would operate if their separate legal identity was honored. In fact, Plaintiff has introduced no evidence relating to the conduct of Johnson \& Johnson or Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, at all.

Plaintiff has therefore failed to satisfy his burden, and Defendants are entitled to nonsuit.

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## b. Janssen Research \& Development, LLC.

Plaintiff also has failed to establish a prima facie case against Janssen Research
\& Development, LLC. All of the evidence Plaintiff presented focused on the conduct of Janssen.
Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, is an entirely distinct entity from Janssen. There is therefore no basis on which to impose any liability on Janssen Research \& Development, LLC.

## CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, Defendants respectfully request that the Court grant their motion for compulsory nonsuit.

Respectfully submitted,
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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on December 9, 2016, I caused a true and correct copy of the Motion for Compulsory Nonsuit of Defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, to be served via electronic mail on counsel of record as follows:

Stephen A. Sheller, Esquire<br>Sheller, P.C.<br>1528 Walnut Street, 4th Floor<br>Philadelphia, PA 19102<br>Thomas R. Kline, Esquire<br>Kristen Loerch, Esquire<br>Christopher A. Gomez, Esquire<br>Kline \& Specter<br>1525 Locust Street, 19th Floor<br>Philadelphia, PA 19102<br>Jason A. Itkin, Esquire<br>Noah M. Wexler, Esquire<br>Kyle Findley, Esquire<br>Santana McMurrey, Esquire<br>Ryan Macleod, Esquire<br>Kala Sellers, Esquire<br>Arnold \& Itkin LLP<br>6009 Memorial Drive<br>Houston, TX 77007<br>Attorneys for Plaintiffs

/s/ Melissa A. Merk
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Appendix B

Case ID: 130501076 Control No.: 16123031

# Via Electronic Mail \& Hand Delivery 

The Honorable Judge Kennedy
Criminal Justice Center, Room 1415
Philadelphia, PA 19107

## RE: T.M., et al. v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., et al. May Term 2013, No. 1076

Dear Judge Kennedy:
Please accept this letter in response to Defendants’ Motion for Compulsory Nonsuit. On behalf of the Plaintiff, we would point out that the substance of Defendants' arguments are cut and paste arguments from their Motion for Summary Judgment that was already denied. In addition, as this Court is aware from sitting through this trial, Defendants' recitation of the controlling facts is slanted and incomplete.

Defendants state five reasons for seeking compulsory nonsuit.
First, Defendants rely on the Texas Products Liability Act presumption that a warning approved by the FDA is adequate. ${ }^{1}$ This argument is a rehash of an argument raised in Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment which was denied. (See Defendants' Mot. for Summ. J. at 16-20.) Plaintiff's response to that argument continues to apply and is incorporated by reference. (See Pl. Resp to Defs. Mot. for Summ. J. at 33-42.) As discussed in more detail in the briefing, the TPLA presumption is overcome by showing evidence of off-label marketing. Plaintiff provided evidence of an extensive nationwide off-label marketing scheme targeted toward children. The evidence also showed that the scheme manifested itself in the form of visits to Plaintiff's treating physicians. For example, Dr. Martin was shown Defendants’ call notes where he was told to keep prescribing Risperdal to four year olds before the drug was approved for children. (Martin Dep. 84:9-85:1.) Dr. Wieck testified about an all-expense paid trip to a luxury hotel in Florida for the purpose of discussing use of Risperdal by children before the drug was approved for such use. (Wieck Dep. 104:7-104:25, 105:10-106:1, and 107:8108:24, 109:15-16.) A sales representative went to Dr. Wieck’s office following the trip to discuss prescribing Risperdal to children. (Wieck Dep. 110:21-112:4.) The same representatives visiting Wieck and Martin visited with Dewar, but more importantly, Dewar testified that Wieck or Dewar made the decision to prescribe Risperdal to Plaintiff, and he also testified he looked to

[^14]them for guidance on what to prescribe and what risks to discuss with Plaintiff. (Dewar Dep. 34:19-37:2, 113:22-114:1, 118:14-119:3.) It is a jury question whether this intense marketing scheme led to use of Risperdal by Plaintiff.

The presumption is also overcome by evidence of misrepresentation or withholding of relevant and material evidence to the FDA. Tex. Civ. Prac. Rem. Code § 82.007(b)(1). Again, there is ample evidence of this. Indeed, Dr. Kessler spoke about this in depth particularly in connection with Table 21. Defendants argue that this exception to the presumption is preempted, and this was briefed in detail in response to Defendants' motion for summary judgment which was denied. (See Pl. Resp to Defs. Mot. for Summ. J. at 33-39.) Those arguments are incorporated by reference.

Finally, on this point, the presumption Defendants are relying on only applies to Defendants' failure to warn claims. See Tex. Prac. Civ. Rem. Code § 82.007(a) (stating that this presumption only applies to claims based on allegations of inadequate warnings.) Defendants do not address Plaintiff's fraud claim in this regard and the presumption is not a basis for nonsuit on that claim.

Defendants' second basis for seeking compulsory nonsuit is a claim that Plaintiff did not introduce sufficient evidence on his claims. They divide this into three subparts claiming that there is insufficient evidence of inadequate warnings, insufficient evidence that Risperdal caused Plaintiff's gynecomastia, and insufficient evidence that inadequate warnings led to Plaintiff's gynecomastia. Again, these exact arguments were raised in Defendants' motion for summary judgment. (See Defendants’ Mot. for Summ. J. at 20-29, 34-39.) Plaintiff responded to these arguments and that response is incorporated by reference. (See Pl. Resp. Defs. Mot. for Summ. J. at 39-47, 50-57.) These arguments, then, were already considered in summary judgment and denied. As explained more fully in the summary judgment briefing, with regard to whether the warnings are inadequate, Plaintiff introduced evidence from Dr. Kessler, and the Defendants’ labels (Px. 2 and Px. 3) that the pre-October 2006 label did not warn that prolactin elevation was higher with Risperdal than with other antipsychotics, that gynecomastia was a frequent adverse event with Risperdal, that there was a statistically significant association between prolactin elevation from Risperdal use and adverse events like gynecomastia, and that it did not advise clinicians to monitor prolactin levels. Indeed, the pre-October 2006 label indicated the opposite of these propositions (that Risperdal raised prolactin levels the same as other antipsychotics, that gynecomastia from Risperdal use as rare, and that the association between prolactin elevation from Risperdal use and adverse events like gynecomastia is unknown.) With regard to the post October-2006 label, Plaintiff introduced evidence that it continued to misrepresent the frequency of gynecomastia and continued to lack a warning about prolactin monitoring.

With regard to causation, Defendants argue that Plaintiff’s failed to show Risperdal caused Plaintiff's gynecomastia because (1) there is insufficient evidence that Risperdal causes gynecomastia and (2) even if it does, there is insufficient evidence that Risperdal caused Plaintiff's gynecomastia. This issue was extensively briefed by Plaintiff in response to Defendants' motion for summary judgment which was denied. (See Pl. Resp. Defs. Mot. for Summ. J. at 58-63.) Those arguments are incorporated herein by reference. Defendants break up their analysis claiming first that there is inadequate evidence that Risperdal causes gynecomastia. In support of this contention, Defendants rely on two Texas cases Havner and

Garza. Defendant makes no attempt to show the applicability of Texas law on this point. As this Court is aware, the Pennsylvania choice-of-law inquiry applies as to each "particular issue before the court." Griffith v. United Air Lines, Inc., 203 A.2d 796, 801-06 (Pa. 1964). Before plowing through on this issue under Texas law, Defendant needed to show that the issue was a substantive as opposed to procedural issue. In conflicts cases involving procedural matters, Pennsylvania will apply its own procedural laws when it is serving as the forum state. Commonwealth v. Sanchez, 552 Pa. 570, 716 A.2d 1221, 1223 (1998). Havner and Garza are about the admissibility of expert testimony under Texas' rules of evidence. See Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc. v. Havner, 953 S.W.2d 706, 714 (Tex. 1997) (In drawing conclusions about the reliability of expert testimony, "a court necessarily looks beyond what the expert said. Reliability is determined by looking at numerous factors including those set forth in Robinson [Texas’s version of Daubert] and Daubert. . . . Whether it rises to the level of evidence is determined under our rules of evidence, including Rule 702.") In Pennsylvania, the rules of evidence and the reliability of evidence are procedural matters. See Com. v. Dennis, 421 Pa. Super. 600, 616, 618 A.2d 972, 980 (1992) ("The law of evidence, including the admissibility of specifically offered evidence, has traditionally been characterized as procedural law.") The question about what constitutes sufficient evidence on a matter is unquestionably procedural. "Substantive law is the portion of the law which creates the rights and duties of the parties to a judicial proceeding, whereas procedural law is the set of rules which prescribe the steps by which the parties may have their respective rights and duties judicially enforced." Sheard v. J.J. DeLuca Co., Inc., 2014 PA Super 98, 92 A.3d 68, 76 (2014) (quotation marks omitted.) It strains reason to think that having a certain number of studies on a particular topic is a matter of substantive law. This is clearly a matter of what steps a party must take to have its rights enforced, a procedural rule.

Even if these cases dealt with substantive matters, they only apply when there is undisputed evidence that many instances of the harm complained are brought about by unknown causes. Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 714 (noting that the question before the Court is what proof is required when there is undisputed evidence that not all instances of the harm complained of are caused by the substance and that there are instances where the cause is unknown); Merck \& Co., Inc. v. Garza, 347 S.W.3d 256, 263 (Tex. 2011) (stating that the standard set forth for epidemiological studies only applies when causation cannot be proved directly and must be proved indirectly by epidemiological studies.) In Havner and Garza, other causes of the harm complained of could not be eliminated and the plaintiffs were forced to prove causation by indirect evidence of an increased risk. In this case, however, Plaintiff offered evidence that there is no background rate for prepubescent gynecomastia and that Plaintiff's gynecomastia was prepubescent. In other words, unlike the plaintiffs in Havner and Garza, all instances of the harm complained of have an identifiable cause. Dr. Solomon methodically went through all possible causes of gynecomastia for prepubescent males and eliminated them. In addition, Havner and Garza only apply to the issue of whether or not a particular substance can cause the harm complained of (what they discuss as general causation.) See Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 71415; Garza, 347 S.W.3d at 262. Unlike Havner and Garza, in this case, there is direct evidence in the form of repeated party admissions that elevated prolactin from Risperdal use causes gynecomastia. Indeed, one of the changes from the pre-October 2006 label to the October 2006 label is a change from stating that the clinical significance of elevated prolactin was unknown to a statement that adverse events, like gynecomastia, follow from the use of prolactin elevating compounds like Risperdal. (Compare Px. 2 with Px. 3.)

In addition, it is overstatement of Texas law to say that two epidemiological studies showing a doubling of the risk is a strict requirement in all cases that rely on epidemiological studies. As both Garza and Havner stated, the ultimate rule is a common sense one that "courts must make a determination of reliability from all the evidence. Courts should allow a party, plaintiff or defendant, to present the best available evidence, assuming it passes muster under Robinson, and only then should a court determine from a totality of the evidence, considering all factors affecting the reliability of particular studies, whether there is legally sufficient evidence to support a judgment." Garza, 347 S.W.3d at 266 (Tex. 2011) (quoting Havner, 953 S.W.2d at 720). Here, when all of the evidence is considered, including Defendants' own admissions, it is clear that there is sufficient evidence to show that increased prolactin from Risperdal use can cause gynecomastia. This is all the predicate that is necessary to proceed past Havner and Garza.

Finally, even if one assumes that this issue is a matter of Texas substantive law, that this is a case that must be proven by increased risk alone such that Havner and Garza apply, and that Texas has the strict requirement Defendants claim exists under Havner and Garza, at this point in the trial, there is evidence of at least two epidemiological studies showing a link between elevated prolactin from Risperdal use and gynecomastia. The first is the Findling Article, which, when properly analyzed as Dr. Kessler showed in his testimony, shows an increased rate of gynecomastia among prepubescent males. Indeed, the Defendants’ purported reason for only including prepubescent males in the final Findling Article was to eliminate the background rate and only show instances of gynecomastia attributable to their drug. As discussed repeatedly, Table 21 shows the required statistically significant association. Solomon also relied on the Entiman Article showing a statistically significant association and a four times increased risk. This article has now been discussed and this information is in evidence. Assuming, then, that the Havner and Garza standard applies, there is sufficient evidence on the record to satisfy the standard.

With regard to Dr. Solomon's specific causation analysis, Defendants simply misstated Dr. Solomon's testimony. Defendants claim that Dr. Solomon relied on one photograph from 2007 for his argument that Plaintiff had gynecomastia caused by Risperdal, but Dr. Solomon repeatedly stated that his opinion was based on the totality of the evidence including, among other things, his own physical exam revealing long-term gynecomastia, numerous photographs, medical records indicating the long-term existence of the gynecomastia, accepted medical knowledge indicating the amount of time it takes to develop gynecomastia, pre-litigation medical records documenting the commencement of gynecomastia starting in 2006 to 2007, the opinions of Plaintiff's other treating physicians on the long-term nature of Plaintiff's gynecomastia, medical literature concerning Risperdal use and gynecomastia, etc. Dr. Solomon also methodically eliminated all other potential causes of gynecomastia.

Finally, Defendants claim that Plaintiff cannot overcome the learned intermediary argument because Plaintiff's treating physicians were aware that Risperdal posed some risk of gynecomastia. This argument has been repeated in every Risperdal trial and with every pre and post-trial brief filed in this litigation. It completely ignores Plaintiff's position and the testimony of every treating physician. It is not enough to warn that there is a hypothetical rare risk of a side-effect when there is evidence that the risk is not hypothetical and is in fact frequent. Plaintiff's treating physicians, to a person, testified that they were unaware of Risperdal's real
propensity to cause gynecomastia and that knowledge of the real propensity would have changed their prescribing practices and the warnings they gave parents about this risk. (See e.g. Dewar Dep. 64:20-65:1, 95:8-96:1, 96:15-97:15, 97:21-98:8, 105:10-16, 139:17-23; Wieck Dep. 58:1059:11, 115:8-25, 150:12-13; Martin Dep. 43:8-20, 44:2-7, 72:2-24, 73:12-16, 76:11-77:14, 114:20-115:3, 115:4-15, 201:22-202:2, 202:6-202:25.) There is also undisputed testimony from Plaintiff's mother that additional warnings, which the doctors testified they would have given her with additional information, would have led her to seek alternative therapy and prevented the problem. Plaintiff has put forth sufficient evidence on causation.

Defendants' third point is an argument that Plaintiff has no claim because federal law prevented Defendants from providing adequate warnings. This purely legal point has been extensively briefed in every Risperdal case and universally rejected. It was briefed in this case, at the summary judgment phase. (See Defs. Mot. for Summ. J. at 29-34 and Pl. Resp to Defs. Mot. for Summ. J. at 45-53.) These arguments are incorporated by reference. In short, this argument was squarely addressed and rejected by the United States Supreme Court in Wyeth v. Levine, 555 U.S. 555, 570-71 (2009). The Supreme Court held that drug manufacturers are responsible for their own labels and they can always warn. This was also the testimony of Dr. Kessler based on his years of experience running the FDA.

For their fourth point, Defendants claim that Plaintiff did not introduce evidence of reliance so as to support his fraud claim. Defendants cannot contest that each of Plaintiff's physicians testified that they relied on Defendants' label in making their prescribing decisions. (See Dewar Dep. 48:3-9, 50:8-23; Martin Dep. 20:8-23, 43:2-8; Wieck Dep. 24:19-25:6, 25:1826:1, 51:9-18, 53:6-10.) As explained above, there were numerous false and misleading statements in Defendants' label. Defendants' claim that this evidence is insufficient because Dewar testified that he knew Risperdal could cause gynecomastia, but they, again, ignore the fact that Dewar was not aware of the vast difference between the incidence rate reported in the label, rare or less than one in a thousand, and the true incidence rate which, according to Defendants own documents and studies, ranges from $2.3 \%$ to over $12 \%$. Dewar testified that knowledge of the increased risk of gynecomastia would have impacted his prescribing decisions and the warnings he gave parents and that he would have looked to Dr. Martin for direction on what more to say. (Dewar Dep. 64:20-65:1, 95:8-96:1, 96:15-97:15, 97:21-98:8, 105:10-16, 139:1723) Dr. Martin testified it would have affected his prescribing practices, the warnings he gave parents, and the direction he gave to Dewar as to what Dewar should tell parents. (Martin Dep. 43:8-20, 44:2-7, 72:2-24, 73:12-16, 76:11-77:14, 114:20-115:3, 115:4-15, 201:22-202:2, 202:6202:25.) Plaintiff can show reliance.

Finally, Defendants' fifth and last basis for compulsory nonsuit is a request to nonsuit Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research and Development, LLC. This request has been made and rejected in every Risperdal case. Contrary to Defendants’ contention, the reality is that these Defendants worked hand-in-hand to manufacture and sell Risperdal throughout the country during the relevant time. The documentary evidence shows that Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen Research and Development, LLC took part in the conduct complained of by Plaintiff. Their names, and their employees' names, are found on the various records introduced into evidence supporting Plaintiff's claims. The conduct of all three entities is indistinguishable in the records. As a practical matter, the three defendants are affiliated companies and are represented by the same counsel who has not bothered to present any evidence distinguishing the conduct of these
three entities. They have been consistently treated as a unified acting body throughout this litigation, and their documents have been treated as coming from one unified conglomerate. Nonsuit is improper as to any of the three entities.

This motion is, primarily, an attempt to revisit issues already decided at summary judgment in hopes of obtaining a different result. For the reasons stated, the Defendants' Motion for Compulsory Nonsuit should be denied.

Respectfully Submitted,
/s/ Jason A. Itkin
Jason A. Itkin
cc: Heidi Hilgendorff, Esq. Melissa Graff, Esq.
David Abernathy, Esq.

John Winters, Esq.
Kenneth Murphy, Esq.
Ethel Johnson, Esq.

Appendix C

Case ID: 130501076 Control No.: 16123031

Jason Itkin, Esquire

Arnold \& Itkin, LLP
6009 Memorial Drive
Pastic Surgery

Houston, TX 77007
May 31, 2016

## Re:

Dear Mr. Itkin,

At your request, I examined Mr. in my office on March 1, 2016. At the time of my evaluation, he was 19 years old and reported that he took RIsperdal starting at about age 10 and continuing till aboutlage 15. He noted breast growth starting after taking the drug along with a weight gain of about 30 pounds. He has occasional pain in his breasts. He states that he is harassed about his breasts and is often told that he is transgender while he is not. He will not wear certain types of shirts due to his breasts. He thinks his breast size contributes to back pain. Neither his brother nor his father has gynecomastia. He states that Risperdal was used in conjunction with other medications for treatment of manic depressive disorder. He does not know the names of the other medications. His mother gave him the Risperdal. He has been institutionalized several times for depression. He also has PTSD from rape by his older brother. He sees a therapist at this time for treatment. He saw a plastic surgeon in Nebraska in the past for evaluation. A prolactin level at that time was normal. He was offered surgery for gynecomastia but chose not have it. He has blurry vision in his left eye due to trauma, but he has no double vision or changes in smell. He is now off all medications. He is unaware of any pituitary disease clinically or diagnostic studies that included CT/MRI obtained for treatment of left facial fractures. He was treated for thyroid disease in the past, but was evaluated in Sept 2015 and told of normal thyroid function. He states that he is able to get erections and has normal sexual function. He has a history of supraventricular tachycardia and gout in the past. He has had surgery for a facial fracture and pectus excavatum in the past. His Nuss bar was removed. He notes allergies to penicillin mainfested by rash, itch, and epistaxis, and hydrocodone that causes rash and itch. He is also sensitive to iodine topically. He smokes 5-6 cigarettes daily. He states that he eats a mostly vegan diet and has lost 15 pounds in the past few months due to diet and exercise. He has a spinal injury due to a car accident.

Examination demonstrated bilateral enlarged breasts with increased breast tissue. There were no breast masses or enlarged lymph nodes. His chest demonstrates four surgical scars from his prior pectus surgery. Measurements of his breasts were made. He is Tanner 5 in appearance. His genitalia are uncircumcised and normal. His testes are 4.2 cm by cm on the left and 4 cm by 3 cm on the right. There are no hernias or testicle masses.

It is my opinion, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that Mr. $\quad$ has bilateral gynecomastia due to ingestion of ?isperdal. Given his history and physical examination, this is the cause of his condition.

Photographs are enclosed that document his appearance in my office at the time of his visit to me.

Mark P. Solomon MD FACS
MPS/jak
Enclosure: photographs

# MARK P. SOLOMON, MD, FACS 

Jason Itkin, Esquire<br>Arnold \& Itkin, LLP<br>6009 Memorial Drive<br>Houston, TX 77007

June 1, 2016

## Re:

Dear Mr. Itkin,
I reviewed the following materials in this matter:

1. Rose Street Mental Health Care
2. Moscati Medical Records,
3. Central Plains Plastic Surgery
4. Central Nebraska Medical Clinic
5. OU Children's Hospital
6. Good Samaritan Hospital
7. Bryan LGH Medical Center
8. San Marcos Treatment Center
9. Shelly K. Boyce, LMHP
10. Richard H. Young Hospita:
11. Sheppard Air Force Base Medical Records
12. Wholeness Healing Center
13. Express Scripts
14. Deposition of Brenda Tinkham
15. Deposition of
16. Deposition of Dr. Joel Atchison
17. Deposition of Tamra Belz
18. Deposition of Shelley Boyce
19. Deposition of Dr. Harvey Martin
20. Deposition of Dr. Bryan Wieck

In addition, I performed an examination of Mr . $\square$ in my office that is the subject of my examination report provided separately. This report is a summary of facts regarding the development of gynecomastia in Mr . based upon the evidence in conjunction with my findings.

According to the evidence, the first prescription for Risperdal provided to Mr . was written on December 8, 2004 (Martin Deposition p. 53, l. 21). He remained on Risperdal until shortly April 10, 2008, according to the records of Sheppard Air Force Base Medical Center (p. 143). Therefore, he was on the Risperdal from the age of 7 until he was 11 years old. Records from Sheppard Air Force Base Medical Service (p. 182) demonstrate that his weight was 99 pounds and his height was 57 inches in August, 2006. The same record demonstrates his weight
was 118.8 pounds and his height was 59 inches in September, 2007. By January, 2008, his weight was 134.6 pounds and his height was 64 inches. His mother noted a weight gain in September, 2007 (Sheppard Medical p. 143). Of additional significance is the finding of May 19, 2010, at which Mr. $\quad$ was found to have enlarged breasts that, if he was a girl would be Tanner stage 3, and is consistent with gynecomastia.

The record of the Moscati Center dated November 24, 2010, states that Mr. noted breast development after being placed on Risperdal. He complained of this at that time, when he would have been 13 years old. At that time, his height was 67 inches, his weight was 183.8 pounds anu his prolactin level was normal at 8.6 (Moscati Record p. 31).

In her deposition, Mr. $\square$ mother recalls noting breast enlargement at about 12 to 13 years of age (Tinkham deposition p. 128, l. 10-11). This condition persisted and Mr. $\square$ described severe bullying that contributed to his decision to leave school in the ninth grade ( deposition p.60, L. 10-13). His mother also noted that he had pain in his breasts (Tinkham deposition p. 143, l. 23-24). Mr. was diagnosed with hypothyroidism in this time frame as well.

By 2012, his situation was so severe that he consulted with Dr. Atchison regarding his breasts. He saw Mr. in Februa־y of 2012 and reported enlarged breasts including glandular enlargement that could only be treated with surgery. This procedure was planned to include direct excision, liposuction and placement of drains. Due to lack of insurance approval, Mr. did not undergo surgery. His condition has persisted to this day, as evidenced by my finding of gynecomastia.

Given the totality of the evidence, Mr . $\square$ gynecomastia is due to his exposure to Risperdal. He has completed puberty. He clearly has no evidence of Klinfelter's Syndrome or testicular tumor. He has had brain imaging during his facial trauma in 2011 and there was no finding of pituitary tumor. He has no history of alcohol or drug abuse. His documented hypothyroidism can contribute to his noted weight gain, but would not cause breast tissue development. His normal prolactin levels do not exclude Risperdal as a causative factur since known literature regarding the drug demonstrates an early rise of prolactin within the first 12 weeks of exposure, which then declines to normal. Prolactin levels reported were obtained long after Mr . was first exposed to the Risperdal, so his levels would be expected to be normal. Nevertheless, the only cause of persistent gynecomastia in Mr. history is his prolonged exposure to Risperdal.


## Appendix D

Case ID: 130501076

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL TRIAL DIVISION

## IN RE：RISPERDAL® LITIGATION

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TIMOTHY STANGE，：APRIL TERM， 2013
Plaintiff ：
VS．：

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS，：
INC．，JOHNSON \＆JOHNSON；：
AND JANSSEN RESEARCH \＆： DEVELOPMENT，LLC．， EXCERPTA MEDICA，INC．，： AND ELSEVIER，INC．，： Defendants ：NO． 1984

Wednesday，October 21， 2015

Courtroom 275－City Hall
Philadelphia，Pennsylvania

BEFORE：HONORABLE KENNETH J．POWELL，JR．，J．， and a Jury

## MORNING SESSION

|  | 70 |  | 72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | THE WITNESS: Excuse me, Judge. Is | 1 | Q. Sir, you will recall discussing with counsel |
| 2 | there any way we could take a break? I need to | 2 | for Janssen the question you were asked |
| 3 | use the restroom. | 3 | specifically, you never saw a study that says that |
| 4 | MR. KLINE: I'm trying to finish up to | 4 | Risperdal causes gynecomastia, and then you, I |
| 5 | get him out of here. | 5 | believe, answered to the effect that, no, but I have |
| 6 | THE COURT: He has to use the | 6 | seen a study which says that it's associated. Do |
| 7 | facility. | 7 | you recall? |
| 8 | We will take our morning break now, | 8 | A. That's correct. |
| 9 | ladies and gentlemen. Remember, no discussing | 9 | Q. And I would like to mark the Etminan article, |
| 10 | the case among yourselves or with anyone else. | 10 | which I know you're familiar with. |
| 11 | --- | 11 | MR. KELLY: Objection, Your Honor. |
| 12 | (Whereupon, the jury was excused | 12 | MR. KLINE: 2015 article. |
| 13 | from the courtroom at 10:40 a.m.) | 13 | MR. KELLY: Objection, Your Honor. |
| 14 | - - - | 14 | This witness hasn't -- there's no foundation |
| 15 | (Whereupon, a brief recess was | 15 | whether he's seen this. |
| 16 | taken at this time.) | 16 | THE COURT: He's going to have to ask |
| 17 | - - - | 17 | that question, and I'll rule on the objection. |
| 18 | (Whereupon, the jury entered the | 18 | MR. KLINE: I know because I showed it |
| 19 | courtroom at 10:59 a.m.) | 19 | to him. |
| 20 | --- | 20 | BY MR. KLINE: |
| 21 | THE COURT: Jurors are all back and | 21 | Q. Sir, I'm showing you an article. I just want |
| 22 | seated. | 22 | you to take a moment to look at it. It's from the |
| 23 | MR. KLINE: And you have your robe, | 23 | Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology |
| 24 | Your Honor. | 24 | entitled "Risperidone and Risk of Gynecomastia in |
| 25 | THE COURT: I do. I got it myself. Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023 | 25 | Young Men." Do you see that? <br> Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023 |
|  | 71 |  | 73 |
| 1 | MR. KLINE: Just one housekeeping | 1 | A. Yes. |
| 2 | matter, Your Honor, which is -- which Mr. Gomez | 2 | Q. And just take a moment to look at the abstract |
| 3 | will explain, just so we don't have confusion. | 3 | to be able to confirm that you have seen this |
| 4 | MR. GOMEZ: Yes, Your Honor. The -- | 4 | article. |
| 5 | some of the exhibits got misnumbered. I just | 5 | Have you, indeed, seen it? |
| 6 | want to put on the record the correct order so | 6 | A. Yes, I have. |
| 7 | we're all up to speed. | 7 | Q. And, sir, when you were telling defense |
| 8 | The 2007 PDR, Physicians' Desk | 8 | counsel in direct response to his question as to |
| 9 | Reference, is marked as P-65. | 9 | whether you had seen an article which causes it, and |
| 10 | THE COURT: Uh-huh. | 10 | you said association, shows an association? |
| 11 | MR. GOMEZ: P-66, which we will | 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | provide at the end of the day were the callouts | 12 | Q. This article is published in 2015, very |
| 13 | to the Mayo Clinic article that Mr. Kline | 13 | recently, sir? |
| 14 | pulled out on the screen. | 14 | A. Yes. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Okay. | 15 | Q. And it is by authors from institutions like |
| 16 | MR. GOMEZ: And P-67 is the 2007 PDR | 16 | McGill in Canada; is that correct? |
| 17 | beginning at page 1676 . | 17 | A. That's correct. |
| 18 | So our next exhibit, Your Honor, will | 18 | Q. And does it say that gynecomastia, that the |
| 19 | be P-68. | 19 | rate -- the risk of gynecomastia -- I'm looking at |
| 20 | THE COURT: Right. Okay. | 20 | the very end of the abstract. |
| 21 | MR. KLINE: Continuing, just a little | 21 | A. Yes. |
| 22 | bit more, and I'll be done with redirect | 22 | Q. And are you focused in on that, the risk of |
| 23 | examination. | 23 | gynecomastia? |
| 24 | THE COURT: Okay. | 24 | A. Yes. |
| 25 | MR. KLINE: | 25 | Q. And was this a very large study, sir? |

Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
A. It was a very large study.
Q. It says in the abstract that it -- in the
cohort there was 401,924 males aged 15 to 25 . Do you see?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And there were 1556 cases of gynecomastia and 15,560 corresponding controls?
A. Correct.
Q. Is this a large epidemiology study?
A. It's a very large study.
Q. Sir, do you see where it says that when the analysis was stratified to children and adolescents, the risk of gynecomastia was five times higher than for non-users?
A. Yes, I see.
Q. Relative risk 5.44; do you see that?

MR. KELLY: Your Honor, I object. My question was none of this says it caused gynecomastia. This is just a backdoor way of getting in another study. It's nothing to do with causation. That was my question.

MR. KLINE: There will be epidemiologists who like to testify about this. They talk in terms of association. It says what it says. I have one question to go to.

Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

THE COURT: I'll allow him to answer the question.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Sir, if a study like this had been done by

Janssen and you knew that this drug was five times
more likely to cause gynecomastia than for a non-user, then would you have prescribed it?
A. No, I would not have.

MR. KLINE: Nothing further.
MR. KELLY: Do you mind if I stand here, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No.
MR. KELLY: The podium was moved back.
THE COURT: It will move easy. It is
on wheels.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KELLY:
Q. Just finishing up with this article that Mr.

Kline questioned you about, you agree with me
nothing in this article says that Risperdal causes
gynecomastia?
A. In an epidemiologic study, there's no attempt to make causal statements. It's an association.

Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
Q. Right.

So you agree with me, that study, there's no statement of causation, correct?

## A. Correct.

Q. And you've seen no study that ever suggested to you causation --

MR. KLINE: Objection, Your Honor.
It's misleading. It's nomenclature that's used.

THE COURT: I will allow it. I think he's clarified it. I'll allow Mr. Kelly to ask the question.
BY MR. KELLY:
Q. Not this study, any study.
A. To do a causation study, you would need to do what's called a prospective randomized study, where you were giving patients placebo versus an active drug, which would never be considered ethical and never be approved by an IRB.
Q. So the answer is, you've never seen this study anywhere showing causation?
A. It will never be done because it's ethically inappropriate.
Q. So I guess that means yes?
A. Yes, $I$ have never seen a study that -Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
Q. Thank you, sir.
A. -- that would prove causality.
Q. Thank you, sir.

Association is different than causality?
A. It's the best we have.
Q. Now, I'm not going to go through the records of Dr. Meuler, but Mr. Kline asked you about one record of August 7, '07 and he asked you if you were aware of it.

I'm going to ask you if you were aware that, according to Dr. Meuler's records, Mr. Stange saw him every visit after August 7, '07 while he was on the drug, he never made any breast complaints, are you aware of that?
A. I was not aware of that.
Q. Are you aware of the fact that Dr. Meuler examined Mr. Stange's breasts June 2nd, '08 and found the breasts normal, no masses?

## A. I was not aware of that.

MR. KLINE: Your Honor, I was not allowed to do the records.

MR. KELLY: I'm not. I'm asking the same thing.

MR. KLINE: No, he's not. My question
Danielle O'Connor, RPR,CRRE2115)683-30301076


IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL TRIAL DIVISION

## IN RE：RISPERDAL® LITIGATION

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TIMOTHY STANGE，：APRIL TERM， 2013
Plaintiff ：
VS．：

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS，：
INC．，JOHNSON \＆JOHNSON；：
AND JANSSEN RESEARCH \＆： DEVELOPMENT，LLC．， EXCERPTA MEDICA，INC．，： AND ELSEVIER，INC．，： Defendants ：NO． 1984

Tuesday，October 27， 2015

Courtroom 275－City Hall
Philadelphia，Pennsylvania

BEFORE：HONORABLE KENNETH J．POWELL，JR．，J．， and a Jury

## MORNING SESSION



surgery?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And do you do everything literally from breast enlargements to penile enlargements, literally?
A. Yeah, I operate from head to toe, literally.
Q. And do you also do reconstructive surgery?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Do you do surgery, for example, for women who
have had mastectomies?
A. From time to time.
Q. And do you do the reconstruction of those women?
A. I do.
Q. Do you have extensive experience in operating on the breast?
A. Absolutely.
Q. That's what we're here to talk about with you today, sir. Tell us about your experience.
A. Well, in terms of the breast alone, it's extensive. First, because training in general surgery teaches you things like tumors of the breast, breast cancer surgery, lymph node dissections, and then in plastic surgery, you learn breast reconstruction. And we could spend hours discussing the different modalities of breast

Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
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reconstruction that I've used, as well as cosmetic surgery of the breast, which is primarily breast augmentation, breast lift and then other breast, what I describe as reconstructive procedures, both breast reductions for women and breast reductions for men, which leads us to this particular issue at hand here today, gynecomastia.
Q. Focusing on what you're here for today, have
you -- have you diagnosed young men with
gynecomastia?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you outside of litigation diagnosed young
men with gynecomastia who were on Risperdal?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you diagnosed and operated on -- have you operated on young men with gynecomastia?
A. I have.
Q. Okay. Now, let me talk about the -- your academic appointments briefly.

From '78 to '81, you were an assistant
instructor at Penn?
A. Correct.
Q. And you were from ' 83 to ' 85 an instructor in surgery at Penn?
A. That's correct.

Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
Q. From ' 86 to ' 88 you were a clinical assistant professor of surgery at Penn?
A. Correct.
Q. From ' 88 -- it appears ' 88 you moved to

Hahnemann. And from ' 88 to ' 94 , you were a clinical
assistant professor of surgery at Hahnemann?
A. Correct, I was, that's true.
Q. And then from ' 90 to ' 96 , you were an
associate professor of surgery at what was MCP at
the time, Medical College of Pennsylvania?
A. Correct.
Q. There you were the chief of the Division of Plastic Surgery?
A. That's correct.
Q. And maybe you can tell us in just a moment what distinguishes the field of plastic surgery. Is there an actual field of medicine that's denominated plastic surgery?
A. So within all of organized medicine there are 24 specialty boards recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties of which plastic surgery is one.

Plastic surgery is unique in the sense that it's not anatomically restricted. You know, there are cardiologists who are the internal Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023 17
medicine side of heart disease and then there are cardiac surgeons. There are rheumatologists who are for bone and joint disease and then there are orthopedic surgeons for bone and joint disease.

Plastic surgery is different from all of those disciplines because it's really a system of thought that allows us to move throughout the body treating a number of problems. And it's that system of thought that unifies the field of plastic surgery.
Q. Thank you. Just continuing through this briefly. I'm doing it the quick way, I hope.

From '94 to '96, you were an associate professor at MCP and Hahnemann, correct?

## A. Correct.

Q. From '96 to '98, you held a clinical associate
professorship at Hahnemann and what was then the
Allegheny University Health Systems, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And then '99 to 2002 a clinical associate
professor at MCP, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. From '02 to '07 you were a clinical associate professor of surgery at Drexel --

## A. Correct.

Danielle O'Connor, RPR,CRR215-683-8023010766
A. That's correct.
Q. In September '11, appears that you were given
an appointment as adjunct clinical associate
professor of surgery at Drexel?
A. Correct.
Q. You have various hospital affiliations, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you a very active practicing surgeon?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Today, you are an attending physician of

Pennsylvania Hospital; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And other hospitals or just Pennsylvania?
A. No longer St. Chris. Shriners Hospital for Children.
Q. Now, you do work at Shriners Hospital; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Would you tell the Members of the Jury your -about your work at Shriners Hospital so they have a sense of what you do there.
A. Shriners Hospital is an institution for children. The problems that we see at this Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

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particular Shriners Hospital that I do are all very intense reconstructive procedures for children with spinal deformities, orthopedic problems, from time to time I see breast issues that are congenital, congenital tumors that I manage, and late management of burn issues, burn scar deformities. And these are patients that come literally from all over the world that we treat.

The hospital has an extensive aggressive outreach program to bring people in regardless of their ability to pay, and we care for these kids for as long as we need them in the hospital, and we do what they need to get them well. It's really an amazing institution, frankly.
Q. How often did you do that, sir?
A. In theory, it's $\mathbf{2 0}$ percent of my time. I'm there one day a week. But, in fact, $I$ go there whenever I'm needed, so I'm there at least one day a week, and then I make rounds and take care of my patients throughout the week, as well. And I will, from time to time, operate if they need me on another day.
Q. Do you consider that an important part of your -- of what you do as a physician and a surgeon?
A. Absolutely. It's -- it's emotionally and

Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
intellectually gratifying, so I really am attached to it.
Q. You have been given over the years grants and have conducted studies?
A. I have.
Q. Your CV indicates that you have at points in your career published in the medical literature?
A. I have.
Q. Were any of those written by someone else,
sir, any of those articles written by somebody else?
A. Only with my coauthors, you know, we all have authorship, so everybody sort of writes either different pieces of it, and we put it all together, or one person writes it, sends it to the next person, and we basically tear it apart and write it again. So those are collaborative.
Q. Sure.
A. But there's no outside entity, who's not directly involved with the work, who does any of the writing.
Q. Okay. And in your private medical practice,
sir, you are compensated directly by patients in most cases?

MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor; beyond the scope of qualifications. Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

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about residency and what that entails. I'm happy to discuss that if you want.
Q. The jury has heard about that from other witnesses. They know now what a residency and fellowship is.
A. Board certification.
Q. They know about Board certifications.
A. So I think we've hit the highlights.

MR. KLINE: Your Honor -- and to be -Your Honor, at this point I offer Dr. Solomon as an expert in the field of surgery, plastic surgery, and -- and the pathophysiology and biology of the breast.

THE COURT: Do you have questions, Counsel?

MR. MURPHY: Brief voir dire, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Just so you know, ladies and gentlemen, when an expert is put on the stand, in order for me to determine that he's an expert, questions have to be asked to qualify him as an expert.

So Mr. Kline has just finished his qualifying direct examination. Now the other side has a right to cross-examine him on his

Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
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qualifications, and then the full testimony will begin after this cross-examination.

MR. MURPHY: May I proceed, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. MURPHY: Good morning, everyone.
THE JURY PANEL: Good morning.

CROSS-EXAMINATION ON VOIR DIRE

BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Good morning, Doctor.
A. Good morning.
Q. I just have a couple questions for you
regarding the qualifications that Mr. Kline went over with you. But, first, I want to ask you about your time at Shriners Hospital.

If I heard you correctly, much of what
you do there is constructive and cosmetic surgery
for children in the area of craniofacial and burns, correct?
A. That's not what I said.
Q. I'm sorry. What is it that you do?
A. So that particular Shriners in Philadelphia
has a focus on spinal disease, meaning things like Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
scoliosis, spinal tumors, meningomyeloceles, spina bifida, has a focus on spinal trauma patients, orthopedics, hand, cerebral palsy. So there are a number of reconstructive challenges that those children bring, and I treat those people.

We also do chronic burn reconstruction, the Shriners system does acute care burns in other cities, but the late reconstruction is done -- some of it is done in Philadelphia. And then to the extent that there are children with deformities that the system has that I can treat, they bring them to Philadelphia and I operate on them.

So, no, as a matter of fact, we don't do craniofacial. Although I am trained in craniofacial surgery and I have done craniofacial surgery, it's not something we do at this particular Shriners.
Q. Understood.

So we're here, and the jury understands, the folks at Shriners Hospital do not call upon you to come and render diagnosis for the cause of gynecomastia in any of those children that you see, correct?
A. I have treated an occasional -- seen an Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
occasional kid with gynecomastia.
Q. That wasn't quite my question.

My question was whether the folks at
Shriners Hospital engage you to come and conduct
diagnosis for the cause of gynecomastia in any of those kids that you see --
A. It --
Q. -- in 20 percent of your practice?
A. If a child -- first of all, I see patients with gynecomastia in my private practice. But at Shriners, if a child were to have gynecomastia, frankly, I'm the only person who would treat it. I've certainly treated a variety of different breast problems at Shriners because we treat children with chest wall and breast problems.
Q. With all due respect, and I'll move on, but my question was a bit more precise than that.

My question was whether the folks at Shriners engage you or call upon you to render a causation diagnosis or opinion with regard to children at Shriners whom you see?
A. Absolutely they do. That's my role as a treating physician. I make a diagnosis -- so that the jury understands the practice of plastic surgery, we are not -- if I may, sir?

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A. I have seen kids with gynecomastia, that's correct.
Q. Going to your qualifications, you're not a neurologist, correct?
A. No, I'm not a neurologist.
Q. And you have never treated a child who was
diagnosed with Tourette's syndrome, correct?
A. Not for Tourette's syndrome, no, that's correct.
Q. And you never have prescribed the medication
here at issue, Risperdal?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you don't treat patients for endocrine disorders, do you?
A. I manage patients who have endocrine disorders. I'm not a primary endocrine treating physician. I have performed endocrine surgery in the past.
Q. And, as you've explained, what you do in large measure is plastic surgeries, reconstruction, and augmentation, things of that nature, correct?
A. I practice the entire scope of plastic surgery, that's correct.
Q. Head to toe?
A. As I said.
Q. Including breast augmentation?
A. Correct.
Q. You do facelifts?
A. Correct.
Q. Tummy tucks?
A. Correct.
Q. Penile enhancements --
A. Correct.
Q. -- from time to time?
A. From time to time.
Q. As you explain, you also perform breast
reconstruction procedures in males who have
gynecomastia?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, the patients who come to you for reconstructive surgery, for cosmetic surgery, they don't come to you seeking a diagnosis for their problem, do they?
A. I don't think you and I are communicating particularly well.

So part and parcel of what $I$ do is to make a diagnosis. You can't operate without a diagnosis. If the diagnosis is that a patient has small breasts, for example, do they have a breast asymmetry, do they have a breast tumor, do they have

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some endocrine problem that causes that?
It's incumbent upon me to answer those questions before I decide that I'm going to put a knife to their skin, which under any other circumstance would be not medicine but a criminal act.

So I take that responsibility to understand the patient and their problem very, very strongly.
Q. Just so we're clear, is it your testimony that
for every male who has come to you for surgery to
reduce or address breast tissue, you have
constructed a differential diagnosis to determine the cause of the gynecomastia?
A. Correct. A differential diagnosis, again, is an integral part of the practice of medicine.

What's a differential diagnosis? It's a list of the potential causes of the problem that I'm seeing the patient for, whether it's gynecomastia or -- by the way, a facelift or eyelid surgery, you need to have a differential diagnosis to understand how the patient got to the point they are and how we're going to move them to the point they want to be.
Q. Now, we can agree that pathology is the

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science of causes and effects of disease, correct?
A. The science of -- I'm not sure that's the precise definition.
Q. I'm happy to take your language. What is pathology, as you understand it, Doctor?
A. So the word gets used in a number of different ways. If you're talking about the specialty, the medical specialty, of pathology --
Q. Indeed.
A. -- that's related to be -- that's a laboratory science, and then there's anatomical and forensic pathology, which everybody knows from CSI and those kinds of things. So pathology is the study of cause, I guess, of disease, if that's what you're asking me, that's correct.
Q. You're not a pathologist, correct?
A. No, I'm not a pathologist.
Q. You have not had any formalized training in
pathology, correct?
A. That's not correct.
Q. Well, what formalized training have you had in pathology?
A. I had a year of pathology in medical school,
as we all do. I then had a month of pathology, actually forensic pathology, which is one of the Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

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most memorable months of my life in the New York City Medical Examiner's Office.

And then as a general surgery
resident, we had to know pathology because we had to know the pathology of the tumors we remove and the conditions we dealt with, so we'd look at the microscope frequently with the pathologist.

And then in plastic surgery, about a third or a quarter of my Board Examination, written Board Examinations, was nothing but pathology. And then, finally, when I was a more active reconstructive skin cancer surgeon, $I$ would be in the lab looking at the specimens that $I$ removed from people with the pathologist, so --
Q. With -- I'm sorry.
A. -- so I absolutely have an understanding of pathology.

And I read reports and I've looked at slides, and I certainly consider it part and parcel of what I do. Am I a board anatomic pathologist? No. Do I have to know pathology to do what I do? Absolutely.
Q. Just so that we're clear, you did say that you were in the lab reviewing the slides with the pathologist, correct?

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A. Correct.
Q. Have you read, written any articles or book
chapters addressing drug- or medicine-induced
gynecomastia?
A. That's a pretty broad question.
Q. Sure.
A. I think if $I$ understood --
Q. Sure. I'll break it down.
A. -- have I read, written --
Q. Have you written?
A. No, I have not written.
Q. You know what is meant by the term "mechanism of action," do you not? Mechanism of action.
A. I have my understanding of it. I don't know if you and I would have the same one.
Q. Let's see if we can get on the same page.

With regard to drugs and medicine, mechanism of action refers to the biochemical
interaction by which a drug causes an effect; can we agree on that?
A. It's reasonable.
Q. You never have taken any courses or classes addressing the means or the way in which medicines may cause gynecomastia, correct?
A. Again, part of medical school's pharmacology Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
and pathophysiology, which absolutely addresses how medicines cause change in the body, so I would disagree with your statement there.
Q. My question was a bit more precise and focused then just diseases in the body.

A specific disease or a condition, gynecomastia, and my question was whether you had taken any classes or courses addressing the means or the way in which medicines may cause gynecomastia?
A. Sure. Again, pharmacology in medical school absolutely discussed that in relationship to hormone metabolism, for example, other drugs that even then could cause gynecomastia. This is not the first drug that's caused gynecomastia.
Q. Have you written any articles or book chapters on a mechanism of action or the way in which you say Risperdal causes gynecomastia?
A. I have not.
Q. So you haven't taken any classes specifically focused on the way in which Risperdal may cause gynecomastia?
A. Under that very narrow definition, that's correct.
Q. So that we're clear, during med school, you weren't trained about the relationship between

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gynecomastia and Risperdal, correct?
A. There's a very good reason for that.
Q. Am I correct?
A. I'd like the jury to hear the reason. The reason is the drug didn't exist.
Q. Correct.
A. However, that doesn't mean -- if I may?
Q. You may.
A. That doesn't mean that $I$ can't read the
literature and understand it today and use my knowledge base to understand what's going on. And that's really, I think, the essence of our -- the discussion you and $I$ are having.
Q. With all due respect, and I appreciate your right to answer the question fully and completely, but my question went to training in medical school, and you answered it.

And so am I also correct, Dr. Solomon, that in the course of your residency, you also did not have any training regarding the association between Risperdal and gynecomastia?
A. For the same reason, the drug didn't exist.
Q. And it would be the same with regard to your postgraduate work, by the time that you graduated from medical school, completed your residency, Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

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Risperdal was not on the market, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, you generated a report in which you offer
a causation opinion in this case, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And in that report, you don't identify any
means by which you say Risperdal causes
gynecomastia, correct?
A. I don't think I stated specifically, but I'm certainly happy to discuss it, and I'm sure we will, throughout the morning.
Q. And just to round this out, you are not a pharmacologist, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, are you familiar with the hormone LH, known as luteinizing hormone?
A. I'm aware of it.
Q. You're aware of it.

Do you know what it does?
A. In women, it promotes growth of the follicle in the ovary. I don't recall what it does off the top of my head for men.
Q. You don't know what it does in men?
A. I don't recall. I'd need to review that.
Q. You can't tell the jury, as you sit here

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today; is that what you're saying?
A. Not without looking something up.
Q. That's not something, that is, the hormone

H -- the hormone LH is not something that you deal with on a regular basis in your practice, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. But you know that's something that endocrinologists do, right?
A. You know, I'm not a practicing endocrinologist. I'm aware that gynecologic endocrinologists deal with it often. I can't tell you pediatric endos or adult endos deal with it.
Q. Dr. Solomon, do you know what a normal LH
level is?
A. No.
Q. Are you familiar with the hormone FSH,
follicle-stimulating hormone?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what it does?
A. Again, it stimulates the follicle in the ovary.
Q. Do you know what it does in men?
A. Not off the top of my head.
Q. Do you know what a normal FSH level is?
A. No. But, again, different labs have different Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
reference levels. So that the jury understands, when we receive laboratory reports, the beautiful thing is certain things that we deal with that can affect patients, literally their lives, like blood count, certain electrolytes, certain what we call blood gases, those numbers I know off the top of my head because they're life-and-death numbers.

Hormone values, again, because they can differ from lab to lab, you get a report, and it gives you the result and what's called a range of normal. So -- and, in fact, the ranges for men and women differ, which you may not be aware of, but I am, and it will tell you which is in -- in range, out of range.

So those kinds of results, which are useful and allow you to think about a problem in a more nuanced way, I can get those results without any problem.
Q. Dr. Solomon, do you know whether LH and FSH
levels are relevant in the diagnosis of a cause of
gynecomastia in a boy going through puberty?
A. They may be.
Q. There may be?
A. They may be.
Q. But you don't know?

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A. No, no, no. They might be part of the problem, but I'm -- I'm not suggesting that, you know, they're essential to understanding it for all patients.
Q. Can you tell the jury how they may be relevant?
A. To the extent that there's something going on other than what would be one of the typical reasons for gynecomastia, again, if $I$ can refer to what $I$ said earlier, as part of $\mathbf{m y}$ job as a physician, we take a history, we do a physical examination. Those two items alone give me enormous information, quantities of information.

And as a surgeon who's been in practice for 30 years and operated on many, many, many patients with gynecomastia and seen many more who I've treated observationally, I can tell you on less than one finger the number of times I've needed to have LH or an FSH to determine the cause and the need for surgery.
Q. But just so that we're clear, you did tell the jury that you don't know how the LH hormone acts in a male, correct?
A. I did -- I absolutely said that.
Q. Right.

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And you don't know how the FSH hormone acts in a male, correct?
A. In a normal physiologic circumstance, they're not significant, so I guess that's the most important thing to understand. That, I do know. In a pathologic state, they may be significant.
Q. And, to be clear, you can't tell the jury what
a normal FH -- LH, excuse me, level is, correct?
A. I believe I answered that question already.
Q. Am I correct, you cannot tell me?
A. I answered that.
Q. And the same thing with regard to FSH, you
can't tell the jury what a normal level is, correct?
A. Again, $I$ answered that.
Q. Am I correct?
A. You're correct that I answered that.

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, may we see you at sidebar, please?

THE COURT: Certainly.
(Whereupon, a discussion was held at sidebar as follows:)

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I object to the qualification of Dr. Solomon as being

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someone qualified to offer a causation opinion here. It is abundantly clear that he has not had the type of training that allows him to testify to what things ought to be ruled out.

He has not had any type of training with regard to drug-induced gynecomastia. He hasn't had any training with regard to Risperdal and its association with gynecomastia or prolactin.

With regard to hormones that are known to be relevant to the diagnosis that I just queried him on, he knew their names. He doesn't know what a normal level is, and he only speculated as to whether they might be relevant in a diagnosis.

He is a plastic surgeon, yes, no question about that. But to suggest that he has a reasonable pretension to offer a causation opinion in this case, I don't think that he has satisfied that.

THE COURT: It really goes to weight. I mean, I think that anybody who gets through medical school has a reasonable pretension to knowledge in an area that we don't. And it's what you argue to the jury is, I would throw

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that out the window. That's your argument.
But in terms of it coming in, it's just a weight issue. That's the way I see it.

He's not offered as an
endocrinologist -- as an expert in endocrinology but biopathology?

MR. KLINE: He's being offered as an expert in the breast.

THE COURT: Yeah.
MR. KLINE: He needs to understand the pathology. You can correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Murphy. There was not an LH or FSH during the relevant time period on this boy.

MR. MURPHY: That's absolutely
correct.
MR. KLINE: Yeah, that's the point.
So there isn't even a blood test which is in this case. There's no one to point to that blood test to say that that blood test was a cause. I may have a fading recollection because this is now three weeks into it, but I don't recall their experts -- their experts opining that that's a basis in their reports for the ruling out the gynecomastia.

They may want to -- in fact, I don't
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | know that they're able to testify about it. I | 1 | MR. KLINE: If you're going to use |
| 2 | can tell the Court, having tried three of these | 2 | reasonable pretension language with this |
| 3 | cases now, that that's never been an issue. | 3 | witness, I ask you use reasonable pretension |
| 4 | There's never been -- there's never been | 4 | with every witness. |
| 5 | someone come to court and say, The reason that | 5 | THE COURT: I have. |
| 6 | we can tell you this boy doesn't have | 6 | MR. KLINE: You shouldn't single out. |
| 7 | gynecomastia induced by Risperdal is because of | 7 | THE COURT: I've done it with every |
| 8 | some FSH or LH level. That's never been part | 8 | witness. |
| 9 | of it. | 9 | MR. KLINE: Their witness, too. |
| 10 | I think Your Honor has it correct, | 10 | THE COURT: I do. |
| 11 | there's a lot about weight and, as you'll see, | 11 |  |
| 12 | when they bring on whichever of the two | 12 | (The following occurred in open court |
| 13 | endocrinologists you'll have testify, then you | 13 | in the presence of the jury:) |
| 14 | will see -- then you will see that there's | 14 |  |
| 15 | plenty they don't know about the breast because | 15 | THE COURT: Mr. Kline, do you have any |
| 16 | they don't do this part of it. | 16 | questions on redirect as to qualifications? |
| 17 | I can tell Your Honor, as you're about | 17 | MR. KLINE: Just a few little points. |
| 18 | to see, there are three surgeons in this case | 18 | - - - |
| 19 | during the course and treatment of this boy who | 19 | REDIRECT EXAMINATION ON VOIR DIRE |
| 20 | offered their diagnoses and causation, just | 20 |  |
| 21 | like this man did. You're going to hear it in | 21 | BY MR. KLINE: |
| 22 | their testimony, not the excluded part, the | 22 | Q. Sir, on mechanism of action, have you in this |
| 23 | included parts, and you're going to hear | 23 | Risperdal litigation rendered opinions and given |
| 24 | through his testimony. | 24 | estimony as to the mechanism of action as it |
| 25 | So while they -- in the world of | 25 | relates to prolactin? |
|  | Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023 |  | Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023 |
|  | 43 |  | 45 |
| 1 | Janssen, it's a strange and peculiar world -- | 1 | A. Yes, I have. |
| 2 | MR. MURPHY: Mr. Kline, I don't | 2 | Q. And have you been privy to documents -- |
| 3 | begrudge your time to talk. Here we go ad | 3 | actually internal documents of Janssen |
| 4 | hominem -- | 4 | Pharmaceuticals and things that they have said about |
| 5 | MR. KLINE: It's not ad hominem. I | 5 | e mechanism of action as it pertains to this drug |
| 6 | never do ad hominem with the lawyers, at least | 6 | using gynecomastia? |
| 7 | I try not to. | 7 | MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor; |
| 8 | I can talk about the company that I | 8 | beyond qualifications. |
| 9 | bring your claim against. I can tell you that | 9 | THE COURT: I'll sustain that. |
| 10 | the world of Janssen is one of scientific | 10 | MR. KLINE: Objection. I need to get |
| 11 | convenience. And so now they say the only | 11 | to what he notes and what he reviewed. I'll |
| 12 | person -- | 12 | try, Your Honor, again. |
| 13 | THE COURT: That's not relevant now. I | 13 | BY MR. KLINE: |
| 14 | understand. The point I'm going to make is | 14 | Q. Have you -- |
| 15 | just that -- are you done? | 15 | MR. KLINE: Maybe it was the form. |
| 16 | MR. MURPHY: I am. | 16 | BY MR. KLINE: |
| 17 | THE COURT: I'm sure you're going to | 17 | Q. Have you reviewed internal documents of |
| 18 | have a couple questions on redirect and then | 18 | Janssen? |
| 19 | you'll offer him. | 19 | A. Yes, I have. |
| 20 | I would probably, based on what he | 20 | Q. And have you reviewed documents that pertain |
| 21 | has, accept him, having a reasonable pretension | 21 | directly to mechanism of action as to this drug as |
| 22 | of knowledge that we and the jury do not | 22 | stated by Janssen? |
| 23 | possess, and they'll decide how much weight to | 23 | MR. MURPHY: Same objection, Your |
| 24 | give him. That's just argument. | 24 | Honor. |
| 25 | MR. MURPHY: I understand. | 25 | THE COURT: Yeah, I think it's outside |
|  | Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023 |  |  |

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. I'll ask it just generally then.

Are you familiar with mechanism of action as it relates to this drug, sir?

## A. Yes, I am.

Q. And as part of your medical training from medical school through -- how many years are you a practicing surgeon now, sir?
A. I've been 30 in practice, more than that as a physician, 35 or $\mathbf{3 6}$ as a physician.
Q. Thirty as a practicing surgeon?
A. Plastic surgeon, yeah.
Q. As a plastic surgeon, you described the diagnoses that you make and causative diagnoses you make; is that correct?
A. I do -- or did.
Q. Does part of that have to do with
understanding mechanism of action?
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## A. Absolutely.

Q. The other issue, sir, relates to this lengthy questioning that was asked about your knowledge of the LH hormone and FSH hormone.

Have you seen any blood tests on this boy relating to LH or FSH hormones in the time period that he was taking Risperdal?

MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor;
beyond qualifications.
THE COURT: No, I'll overrule that.
MR. KLINE: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: There were no such blood tests.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Is there anything in your opinion here to consider here that you'll be offering that deals with some blood test which was done relating to the LH hormone and the FSH hormone?

## A. There is nothing in that regard.

MR. KLINE: I move to qualify him. Everything else I have to do is on -in the substance of my eliciting opinions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have anything else? MR. MURPHY: I have nothing further,
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Your Honor.
THE COURT: I'm going to find that Dr. Solomon is an expert in surgery, plastic surgery, pathophysiology, and the biology of the breast, as he was offered.

It's for you, ladies and gentlemen, to decide the weight you give to his testimony, as I've told you over and over.

You may proceed.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Dr. Solomon, at the request of my -- the lawyers who are working on behalf --

THE COURT: Mr. Kline, I didn't finish that, I'm sorry, that's my fault, not yours.

As I've told you before and I'll tell you again, an expert, when I qualify someone as an expert, it means that he has a reasonable pretension to knowledge that we don't share, we don't have. That's what it means. And that's why I've accepted him as an expert.

Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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1 BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Dr. Solomon, at the -- at our request on
behalf of Tim Stange, did you review certain
materials relating to his treatment and care as a patient?
A. I did.
Q. Let me mark some exhibits, if I can. Did you review -- and let me get your report in front of me -- did you review the medical records of -- from
Aurora Healthcare System?
A. I did.
Q. In particular, did you review the records of

Dr. Kovnar, the pediatric neurologist?
A. I did.
Q. Did you review records from Cedar Mills

Medical Group?
A. Yes.
Q. John Jensen, M.D.?
A. Yes.
Q. Is John Jensen a surgeon like yourself?
A. He's a Board-certified plastic surgeon, yes, that's correct.
Q. Did you review, also, records from a doctor, I believe his name is, Mixter?

## A. Mixter, M-I-X-T-E-R.




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patient?
            MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor.
            THE WITNESS: Correct.
            THE COURT: Hold on, Mr. Kline. Is
        there an objection?
            MR. MURPHY: There was an objection.
            THE COURT: To?
            MR. MURPHY: He said evaluation. This
        is a letter to an insurance company. It's not
        an evaluation of a patient.
            THE COURT: Okay. I mean, it's
        certainly an evaluation of what he believes is
        the condition, and that's in already.
            You don't want the word "evaluation,"
        is that what you're saying?
            MR. MURPHY: I don't quibble with
        that, Your Honor. I quibble with the
        characterization of what the letter is. It is
        what it is. It's a letter to an insurance
        company.
    BY MR. KLINE:
    Q. Since we're talking about a letter to an
    insurance company, when you said a letter to an
    insurance company, do you have to explain what the
    diagnosis is in these situations, sir?
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    A. Yes; you have to justify the medical need for
    the treatment. And in order to do that, you first
    have to have a diagnosis.
    Q. You need to know what you're dealing with?
    A. Correct.
Q. Let's go on. Let's see what else he said. He
said "with projection of" -- and we're going to
highlight the word -- "breast tissue."
Now, sir, we haven't had this
discussion yet. What is breast tissue as
distinguished from fatty tissue? What is breast
tissue, first of all?
A. So breast tissue is a combination of what are called glands and ducts. The glands, both in men and women, have the ability to make what ultimately is milk. And the ducts are the way that the product gets from the gland to the skin surface. And it's, by the way, very clearly distinguishable from fatty tissue.
Q. How do you distinguish it as a surgeon when you examine either a woman's breast or male breasts? A. So it feels different. That's the most honest way to describe it. It absolutely feels different. And it's not a -- there's no question in one's mind, if they've done enough breast exams over the years,

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you can differentiate easily between breast tissue and fatty tissue.
Q. How, sir, please?
A. One of the mechanisms is called pinch test, in which you pinch the tissue, and if you pinch breast tissue, especially gynecomastia, versus the skin next to it, which has a little bit of subcutaneous fat, the breast tissue is firm, it has granularity or nodularity to it that the fatty tissue doesn't have.

Another way to do it -- may I stand for a moment to demonstrate something?
Q. Sure.
A. One of the tests that $I$ have always used is to have the patient press on their hips like this, especially a man. What will happen is that the pectoral muscle contracts, it pushes out the breast tissue, and the fat goes to the side.

So, again, it's a way to demonstrate quite clearly, by the way, the margins of that tissue. And it's a test that I use when I operate on patients with gynecomastia so that I can mark the differences between breast tissue and fat because that informs my surgical plan. I need to know where the different tissue compartments are in order to

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perform the surgery safely and effectively.
Q. Now, he also describes expansion of the nipple areolar complexes. We'll highlight that.

What is the -- what is the nipple
areolar complexes and the expansion of it, as you read this here?
A. So the nipple areolar complex is that pigmented central area of the breast, again both in men and women. And in patients, male patients, with breast tissue, that normally type circled gets pushed out such that it gets -- it widens out, it also has projection. It's not flat.
Q. And he describes here that this young man has -- and I'm going to use the words here used by the surgeon himself, "clearly" -- you will highlight it -- "clearly palpable breast mounds." And what is that description, sir?
A. That's consistent with what $I$ just described to you, that the examining physician can feel the breast tissue in a discrete mass area separate from the surrounding skin.
Q. Now, he then goes on to say -- and you were asked questions about pathology by counsel for Janssen, not counsel for Jensen, that's this man -it says here, "this young man has" -- and I'm going

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to highlight the words -- "a pathological state."
Tell me what that is, if I can use the word, "surgeonspeak" for.
A. In this circumstance, a pathological state means not normal, abnormal, beyond the range of normal is pathologic.
Q. Does pathologic in this instance refer to breast tissue versus what would ordinarily be found?
A. Correct. The quantity, proportion, dimensions of the breast tissue are pathologic, meaning it's not -- it's not a normal amount of breast tissue. It's beyond that.
Q. By the way, we men, do we have breast tissue, as well?
A. Yes.
Q. It's not just women who have breast tissue?
A. Correct.
Q. But he describes here something called an
overgrowth of breast tissue, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And what is that -- what is that, sir? If we can highlight "overgrowth of breast tissue."
A. So the condition of gynecomastia is a disproportion, meaning that the breast tissue is disproportionate to the rest of the patient's body Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

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habitus, their frame. So it's this enlargement of male breast tissue, this feminization of male breast tissue, which is the meaning of gynecomastia.
Q. Now, is the hormone -- you talked about LH, which you didn't see in the records, and FSH, which you didn't see in the records.

Is the hormone prolactin related to the growth of breast tissue?
A. That's correct.
Q. Is that a well-known phenomenon?
A. Correct.
Q. And in this case, did you see what eventually
became, without my having to pull it out, the jury
has seen it, the 2006 label, where it is stated that
Risperdal increases prolactin more than any of the
same drugs in the class? Did you read that?
MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'll sustain the
objection.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Did you read the label, sir, as to 2006 as to what it said as to prolactin?
A. Yes.
Q. I'll ask a better and non-leading question.

What does it say, sir?
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A. It says that among all these class of drugs, Risperdal elevates prolactin in excess compared to all the others in a similar class of drugs.
Q. And, in fact, have you seen that in a
different part of the label, as well, as to
percentage comparisons, sir?
A. I have.
Q. And what did you see there?
A. Depending upon the dose utilized for the given
condition that's in the labeling, it can be anywhere from 25 times higher to as much 87 or -- in the 80 percent range of patients will get a bump in their prolactin shortly after exposure to the drug that is sustained as long as they're on the drug.
Q. Back to this for a minute. We'll get to that later.

The letter says, goes on to say, "that
it causes severe" -- if I may use the word here --
"severe psychosocial stress."
Let me pause for a minute. Is a purpose of operating on a patient cosmetically due to reasons like stated in this report?
A. So if I may correct you for one second? This is not cosmetic.
Q. Okay. I'm sorry.

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A. That's, in fact, what Dr. Jensen's point was. Cosmetic, so we're clear -- and this is a definition not from Mark Solomon but from the American Medical Association -- cosmetic is surgery that takes normal and makes it above normal.

So the easiest way to think of is the woman who dislikes her breasts because they're small and we put implants in, somebody who dislikes a bump in their nose and we make it smaller, those are absolutely cosmetic procedures and they are very good reasons to do them, but they're not the subject of this case.

This is a young man who had female breasts as a teenager, and that's -- that's not a normal circumstance. And the consequences of the stresses created and the psychology of it make life in many circumstances unbearable for these kids.

So that what I've often said to people, you know, I'm a psychiatrist with a scalpel, that you could go talk to a therapist about your big breasts if you're a 17-year-old kid, but, ultimately, it's a lot easier to get rid of them and make you look like a guy and that solves the problem. That's what Dr. Jensen was trying to say here.
Q. So we have "severe psychological depressed."

And it says here, "Moreover, that cosmesis" -what's cosmesis?

## A. Cosmesis, appearance.

Q. Appearance. -- "is the purpose of this intervention should be weighed against the fact" -MR. KLINE: Could we pull out this paragraph, please, Cory, so we can read it better?
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. "Cosmesis is the purpose of this intervention should be weighed against the fact that this young man will end up with permanent scarring on his chest, a cosmetic defect that he is willing to accept to treat what is in effect" -- and the words here used are -- "a gross deformity of his habitus." Correct?

## A. Correct.

Q. Now, let's put that down, the callous down.

And he signs -- after the last
paragraph there, which is in front of us, he signs his name John Jensen, M.D., associate professor for the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, correct?

## A. Yes.

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MR. KLINE: Now, that is marked as Exhibit 88(a).

Id like to go to another part of Dr. Jensen, the surgeon's record, which is -- Your Honor, Mr. Gomez, Your Honor, would prefer to mark this as a separate number, which is 89 .
(Whereupon, Exhibit P-89 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Now, you have read both the records of Dr. Jensen, as well as his deposition testimony, which gives some explanation here and there, correct?

## A. Yes.

Q. As 89 , which we will display, is there a
history and physical examination before we can display it, a history and physical examination by the physician's assistant?
A. Yes.
Q. And did Dr. Jensen in his testimony say that he agrees with the statements made here by the physicians -- by the physician assistant?
A. He did state that.
Q. And does that happen in the practice of

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medicine, where a physician assistant will do something and then the surgeon, the doctor -- the surgeon will come in and say, yes, this is what I agree with?

## A. Right, because we had the opportunity, if we don't agree with it, to change it. <br> Q. Okay.

So let's see what's said in Dr.
Jensen's record displaying Exhibit 89. First of all, let's look at the full document. It says History and Physical Examination. It's done on a History and Physical Examination form of the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. Is that the document you see, sir?
A. That is.
Q. And we will --

MR. KLINE: Can we do it as a callous, please, everything on the top? That's it. There we go.

Now, Dr. Jensen's record says 18-year-old male with gynecomastia. Let's highlight gynecomastia and let's have chief complaint: gynecomastia.

All right. Now, if we can take that down on the highlighting and we'll start with a

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clear one again.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. According to the surgeon's record, "patient
experienced a 30-pound weight gain while taking
Risperdal which resulted in breast growth." Do you
see that?
A. I do.
Q. "Which resulted in breast growth. After
discontinuation of medication patient lost weight
but breast size remained stable." Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. "The patient is very self conscious about the breast size." Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Do you see the words "while taking

Risperdal" --
MR. KLINE: If you can highlight from
the words "while taking."
Highlight the words, Cory, "while
taking Risperdal which resulted in breast growth."
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. This is in the medical record of the doctor who treated him, correct?
A. Yes.

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Q. And there's another -- and, by the way, is
this the kind of thought process that you were describing to the jury when on cross-examination on qualifications you were asked by counsel for Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Doctor, is this the -- do you look for cause when you're -- when you're treating a patient for surgery, is, in fact, this what you as surgeons do?
A. Absolutely. Absolutely.
Q. Do you think about why does this boy have female breasts?
A. Correct. That persists through weight loss, for example, as an issue.
Q. Is that of any importance to you, that the breasts persist after weight loss?
A. It supports the notion that it's a pathologic condition as opposed to normal. And with regard, by the way, to the causative factors, among the issues you look for in a patient are medical history things that may preclude doing a safe operation.

So if there are other issues that he had that would interfere with anesthesia, for example, he wouldn't be a candidate for surgery. So it's imperative to understand the causative factors of the problems that we're treating.

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Q. By the way, from the initiation of the

Risperdal 2/7/06, at that point -- I hope we can
just confirm these numbers because they are numbers
in charts, he was 110 pounds, did you read that and
see that?
A. I did.
Q. And by $6 / 2 / 08$, he was 166 pounds?
A. I read that, as well.
Q. That was roughly when the -- when he was
finished with the brand name Risperdal and went on generic Risperdal?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And then from $6 / 2 / 08$, when he was 166 pounds
through the next year, 6/16/09, did he go down to 152?
A. He did.
Q. So there's a weight loss from 6/2/08 of 166 to a year later, 6/16/09 of 152 ?

MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor; leading.

THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection.

MR. KLINE: And the reason?
THE COURT: Leading.
MR. KLINE: I'm sorry. I'm working
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off of their expert's chart to try to save a lot of time. But I guess we'll pull out all those records individually after the break if I'm not allowed to do it.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Maybe I can ask it this way: Can you confirm
for me, was there significant weight loss in the
year after he was off the brand name Risperdal?
A. That's correct. I did read that. It's well-documented.
Q. And was the weight loss, sir -- did the breasts persist despite the weight loss?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did the boy and his mother seek treatment with these -- with Dr. Jensen, among another doctor, to deal with the problem?
A. They did.

MR. KLINE: Now let's look at another record. I want to mark as P -89(a) the second page. I believe it's right after this page.

There's two pages to this document, Your Honor. 89(a) is the discharge communication document from Children's Hospital by Dr. Jensen.

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(Whereupon, Exhibit P-89(a) was marked for identification.)

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Sir, you've reviewed this document?
A. I have.
Q. And you've reviewed Dr. Jensen's deposition testimony, so you know whose handwriting is on this document?
A. I have reviewed that testimony, and I do know whose handwriting is on this document.
Q. I'm going to display the document to the jury.

It is a discharge communication for a length of stay.

By the way, did Tim, indeed, have the surgery with Dr. Jensen?
A. He did.
Q. We're going to talk about the surgery for a moment.

What kind of surgery was it?
A. The surgery was described as what's called a simple mastectomy. It's removal of the breast tissue.
Q. Is it described as a mastectomy?
A. I believe I read that phrase somewhere in the

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records.
MR. KLINE: Can we put down this for just a moment until we get some definitional stuff?

We'll be right back.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. What is a mastectomy, briefly? Couple sentences.
A. Very briefly, "mast-" refers to breast, "-ectomy" refers to taking away, so it's taking out the breast tissue.
Q. By the way, gynecomastia, Greek and Latin. I told the jury, but I have to have evidence, not just what I said. "Gyneca-" and "-mastia"; "gyneca-," female?
A. Yes.
Q. Greek, I believe. "-mastia" Latin for breast?
A. That's correct. So it means female breasts in a man.
Q. Now, back to what is written in the Dr. Jensen record. Now, you see handwriting here?
A. I do.
Q. Do you see a signature at the bottom?
A. I do.
Q. Based on the testimony of Dr. Jensen, did he Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

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have another surgeon working with him in this surgery?
A. He did.
Q. And what was that surgeon's name?
A. I believe it was Dr. Lao; L-A-O, I think, is how it's spelled.
Q. Dr. William Lao to be correct. Is he a plastic surgeon? Did you look him up?
A. I did. He is.
Q. So we have another plastic surgeon saying something here?

MR. KLINE: Can we go up to the top?
We're not going to highlight any of this, but we are going to go through it. Can we take the top? Will it get bigger if you take the other top or will it be the same? Just the very top. Yeah. Thanks.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. So we have 7/6/12 was the date of the surgery, discharge 7/6/12.

It was surgery under general
anesthesia; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the discharge summary diagnosis was
gynecomastia, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And under this there's a reason for admission that's given, correct?

## A. Correct.

Q. And would this be the thinking of that surgeon as to the -- as to what he was operating on and why he was operating?

MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor; calls for speculation and lack of foundation. THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Let's see what this surgeon wrote. Maybe that's a better way to put it.

MR. MURPHY: That's an assumption, sir.

MR. KLINE: I don't think it's an assumption that he wrote it.

Can we look at this record? Can we highlight -- let's see -- let's not highlight yet -- "17-year-old male with history of Tourette's, developed gynecomastia while on Risperdal," and if we can highlight, "developed gynecomastia while on Risperdal."
BY MR. KLINE:
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Q. Is this a record which you reviewed of this surgeon, Dr. Lao, who participated with Dr. Jensen?
A. It is a record of that, and if I can clarify what may be some confusion that you're having. If you look above, it says, please include brief history and physical and other findings. So this is, again, consistent with all of the records that we've seen previously.
Q. Let's see. You're referring to --

THE COURT: Mr. Kline, let me interrupt for a minute. The signature down at the bottom, what I see on here, is Jensen. Can you point me to where Lao's name is on this document?

I see Jensen at the top, Jensen at the signature line, and then there is a resident at the bottom, but I can't read that. Is that the one you're saying is --

MR. KLINE: I can go to the testimony, Your Honor, to clear it up, but I know I had read that Jensen had created this record, at least I believe so.

THE COURT: Jensen, not Lao?
MR. KLINE: Lao. And Jensen signed off on it.

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some of the explanatory deposition testimony in the case?

## A. Absolutely.

Q. May I approach? It will just be easier.

On page 110 of Dr. Jensen's
deposition, it was stated, if you turn to the second page, that's the page we're referring to, I represent to the Court --

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, with all due respect, may I have a copy of what he's showing the witness?

THE COURT: Why don't you come up and stand with him? Is it easier? Or do you have a copy?

MR. KLINE: We have another copy of the dep.

I can show you, it's just clearing up what His Honor asked. This is Bates stamped, Will Lao's handwriting, Dr. Lao is a physician, as well. He writes this in the admission date. It was 158 of this, which is this document.

So to clear up Your Honor's question -- and sometimes I get ahead of myself, Your Honor, so thank you.
BY MR. KLINE: point soon?

THE COURT: In five minutes.
MR. KLINE: Let me come back to you after the break.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KLINE: I believe it is signed off on by Jensen. Let's leave it there so far, and I will get back to the Lao piece.

THE COURT: I know his signature is on here. The one at the bottom, I don't know what that is. You see the very final one?

MR. KLINE: I think that's William Lao. I remember reading it. I don't want to say anything incorrect.

May I approach the witness, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. You read the deposition testimony, as well,

THE COURT: Okay. If you can establish that he knows that somehow or another.

MR. KLINE: I think I can. Let me

Q. If you turn to the second page, do you know what the handwriting is?

MR. KLINE: I represent to the Court we're referring to the top handwriting.

If you display it, please, Mr. Smith, the document we had up with the callout that we had up.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Yes. Is this Will Lao's handwriting?

Dr. Lao.
And Dr. Lao is a physician, as well?
Yes.
Do you see that?

## A. I do see that.

Q. And are you also aware independently that Dr. Lao is a plastic surgeon?
A. I am.
Q. And is the document on the bottom, if you can display the full document, is the document signed off on by Dr. Jensen --
A. That's correct.
Q. -- as His Honor pointed out?
A. That's correct.
Q. Again, in terms of the questions you were
asked during -- by counsel for Janssen, is this part Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
of the process of doctors not only grabbing the
scalpel but thinking about the biophysiology behind
the problem that they have in front of them?
MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor; speculation.

THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Do physicians look -- okay. Do physicians look at the biophysiology, sir?

MR. MURPHY: Same objection, Your
Honor. He's --
MR. KLINE: I'll ask this way.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Did the physician here look at the biophysiology?

MR. MURPHY: Same objection.
THE COURT: If there's a basis for it.
Will there be a basis?
MR. KLINE: The record.
THE COURT: Let me hear the question, subject to the strike.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Did the physician here, like you in your --
did the physician here look at the condition of the
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patient, as well as the history of the patient?
A. He did, the physician did.
Q. And did the physician look at the situation, which included the ingestion of the drug Risperdal?

MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor.
There is no foundation for that.
THE COURT: Well, it's in the record, so I mean that's already been in. It's in the record and he's spoken about that.

MR. KLINE: Okay.
THE COURT: And I just want to know what he bases this on, that's what I'm waiting for, to rule on the objection.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Does this record -- is this one of the records you reviewed in the overall formulation of your opinion which you expressed to the jury?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Is your opinion consistent with the records
that you have reviewed so far by the surgeons who saw this boy?

## A. Absolutely.

Q. Now, in addition to this record, there is the record of the surgery itself --

MR. KLINE: I'm ready to either start Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
it or not.
THE COURT: We'll take our break so you can have everything set up.

MR. KLINE: Okay.
THE COURT: I'm going to give you your morning break now.

Remember, you can't talk about the case with anyone.
(Whereupon, the jury was excused from the courtroom at 10:44 a.m.)
(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken at this time.)
(Whereupon, the jury entered the courtroom at 11:08 a.m.)

THE COURT: The jurors are all here and seated.

Mr. Kline.
MR. KLINE: Continuing, Your Honor, continuing along.

I now want to turn our attention to another 2011 record. And, for the record, I
want to make sure that I have identified the prior documents marked 89 and 89(a) as documents which are dated $7 / 16 / 12$, relating to the gynecomastia surgery, the mastectomy surgery, which takes me to my next document, which is the record of the operation itself, which is the op note. We'll hand the document up, per our usual.

THE COURT: Will this be No. 90, operative note No. 90?

MR. KLINE: P-90, Your Honor.
(Whereupon, Exhibit P-90 was marked for identification.)

MR. KLINE: Before cueing up P-90, I want to go to some earlier photos.

We are marking, Your Honor --
(Attorneys confer.)
(Pause.)
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. I am going to show you two photos, which we are going to display to the jury, much earlier in time, June 11, taken sometime June 11th through 15 of 2007. And I want you to assume that these photos

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are taken during that time period, per testimony which we will hear from Mrs. Stange.

So I'm going to first -- we're marking
P-91 and P-91(a), Your Honor, photographs which were
taken at a water park in June of 2007 of Tim.
THE COURT: Are they going up?
MR. KLINE: They're going to go up on
the board. I have small hand copies, but they're going to go up on the board.
(Whereupon, Exhibits P-91 and P-91(a) were marked for identification.)

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. I want to show you a document marked P-91, and we will publish it to the jury, Your Honor. This is a photo which you have seen, Dr. Solomon?
A. Yes.
Q. And I have it in hard copy, too, which I'm handling right now, a larger copy of the photograph, as well, from June, sometime June 11th through 15 of 2007.
A. Seven.
Q. Yes. And if I can just zero in on Tim and his face and chest.

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## A. I have.

Q. And knowing what you know today, sir, does -is this evidence of the breast growth which you have seen in the medical records?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And is this consistent with the condition of gynecomastia that you see described in the medical records?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And are you aware of the fact that it is dated back to June of 2007?
A. Yes.
Q. And the young man went on the drug in February

7th, 2006, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do breast mounds or breast tissue grow overnight, sir, generally?
A. No.
Q. Does breast tissue, this condition of gynecomastia, take some time to manifest itself?
A. Yes.
Q. Was Timothy Stange on Risperdal at the time
that the condition in which we see him in these photographs -- was he on Risperdal at that time?

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A. Yes, he was.
Q. And had he been on Risperdal for about the prior year and four months?
A. Yes, sir, that's correct.
Q. I'm going to show you an exhibit marked as 91(a) from the same day.

MR. KLINE: If I may, displaying the photo to the jury, but I think it actually -you never know until you're in the courtroom. I think it works best up on the screen, as well.

Sorry, Cory. I showed everyone but the person who needs to put it up.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Again, I will represent to you -- or I could ask you, I want you to assume that we will hear from Terry Stange, the mother of this then youngster, that this was his condition on June the 11th through 15th of 2007.

MR. KLINE: If Cory can, again, show his head and his chest. Can you get a little further in? I know it may get blurry.

Make sure that we do that as a callout.
BY MR. KLINE:
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Q. Sir, based on what you know, is this
consistent with the medical record of female breast tissue which was later removed from this boy in 2011 by the surgeon whose records we were discussing?
A. It's absolutely consistent. I think it was removed in 2012, though. I think you said 2011.
Q. Thank you, sir. Yes, the surgery was in 2012, yes.

MR. KLINE: If I can go back to the water slide photo for one moment. We've now displayed P-90 and P-91. Again, if you would zoom in of the chest, sir, just the chest for right now.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. I know we're dealing with an old photo and a photo that's blurry, as well, but have you considered this in the opinions which you are expressing to the jury today, this condition?
A. Yes.
Q. And when the doctor himself described it as "severe gynecomastia," do you agree?
A. Absolutely. It's well beyond any proportion. It's dysmorphic is the phrase.
Q. Now, would you explain to the Members of the Jury the difference, if you would, please, between Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
just having a size versus disproportionality?
A. Sure. May I use this pointer?
Q. Yes, sure.
A. So if $I$ can call the jury's attention to --
these are really discrete breast mounds. You can see the edges of the breast tissue and whereas, you know, he's got a little adolescent fullness here, this is well beyond the proportion of the fullness of his tummy.

And I understand it may not be obvious to the jurors, but $I$ can tell you from my eye this is breast tissue. If $I$ were to put my fingers in this area, it would feel different than this area. No doubt in my mind.

This is subcutaneous fat. This is a breast mound. And if this were a girl instead of a boy, we'd say this is an adolescent girl's breast. I think that's perhaps the best way for you to focus in your minds that this is gynecomastia, not fat.
Q. And are you looking at this photo --

MR. KLINE: If I can again take the breast part, just the breast part, Cory, please, so we have that, the breasts?

Thank you.
BY MR. KLINE:
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Q. In this case in formulating your opinion, are you looking at all the evidence, that would be to say, the doctor's -- the records, the ingestion of the drug, the temporal relationship as to whether -where the breast -- when the breasts formed and the other medical information that you have?

## A. Yes.

MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor. THE WITNESS: That's absolutely correct.

MR. MURPHY: Objection.
THE COURT: Objection to?
MR. MURPHY: Leading.
THE COURT: No, I'll allow that on an opinion question. I'll permit that.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Okay.

Now, we now get to a few years later and we have photos of the surgeon himself -- that are taken, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Are taking photographs common in the practice of the field of plastic surgery?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And --

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## A. If I may? It's how we document what we do, because if you take a photograph of the patient with an issue, regardless of the issue, you operate on the patient, you want to watch the changes that occur through the healing process and you want to see the end result and, frankly, that's how we learn a lot about what we do.

Q. So Tim was -- we know he was born in '94 and we know these photos are in '97(sic), and now we're going to look at photographs from 2012, when he was 18, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. The photographs that we're -- his date of birth we established $3 / 28 / 94$, and this
photograph -- can we display the water park photo so I have a reference as I do this? -- so he was 13 years old at the time. Is that your understanding?
A. That's correct.
Q. And does he essentially have the breasts of a

13-year-old girl?
A. That's a very reasonable description.
Q. Now, fast forward to when he's 18 years old and we have some photographs. (Pause.)

The surgery, we will all agree, is $7 / 16$ of '12, and I will show you the records of the
A. Okay.
Q. Now, let me show you --

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date of weight points. But on $7 / 16 / 2012$, did you see the records with his weight and his height at that point?
A. Yes.
Q. His weight appears to be 162 pounds. I hate to lead, but I want to save some time, I don't think it's controversial. Is that your understanding?
A. I'll agree with what you say. I don't have the document in front of me.
Q. We'll get those data points out during the trial.

MR. KLINE: Now, I want to show you a packet of photographs which Mr. Gomez tells me to mark as Exhibit 92.
(Whereupon, Exhibit P-92 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. I want you to assume, sir, at this time he was 68 inches and he was -- that would be 5'8" and he was 162 pounds at that time, and I'll get that confirmed. I want you to assume that.

MR. KLINE: We can take down the other document. Thank you. I meant to take it down previously.

And I now want to look at the photographs which were done, and I'm going to come up to you since we're one copy short. It's one of those mornings.

I'd like to display to the jury the exhibit which is marked as P08, P08, please, among the general grouping which was marked as P-92.

> Thank you.

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. And what do we see there, Doctor, Dr. Solomon?
A. This is a preoperative photograph taken by Dr.

Jensen is my understanding and it's a, what we call, three-quarter view, demonstrating both his right and left breasts, demonstrating gynecomastia in which the breast mound is clearly visible, especially on the right side in this perspective.
Q. Is there anything else you are able to point
out, able to move it or zoom in?
A. Can I use my pointer?
Q. Sure you can.
A. Again, from the jury's perspective, that

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amount of projection is abnormal for a male. That's a young girl's -- an adolescent breast for a girl. That's not a boy's breast.
Q. All right. And if I can, I think we can go from the other side with $\mathrm{P}-15$ and what are we looking at --

THE COURT: So this is actually --
just, Mr. Kline, for the record, this is actually P-92?

MR. KLINE: Yes.
THE COURT: Photo 15?
MR. KLINE: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KLINE: Is that an acceptable way to mark them, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Go ahead, sir.
A. In this view now we're looking at the right breast from the other three-quarter view, and you can see the outline of the breast tissue clearly and you can see the projection of the left breast and to my eye it looks like the left was perhaps a wee bit smaller than the right. And I think the pathology, the amount of tissue removed, was consistent with

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this.
Q. Next, I want to go to the operative procedure, so let's put the photos away for a moment and let's look at the operative report, and then we'll show the operation and the result of the operation.

MR. KLINE: So I'm now going to go to exhibit -- the next exhibit number, which is 93.

Ninety-three, Your Honor, is the operative report. We'll hand a copy. We will not display it until we show counsel. It's marked P-90. It was marked previously.

THE COURT: It is.
MR. KLINE: I'm sorry. I'm going to display it. Thanks, Mr. Murphy. I have a lapse in brain cells this morning.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Let's look at the exhibit. We have Dr. Jensen dictating the operative note. If we can look at the bottom of the page, we can highlight it and quickly see it. It's electronically signed by Dr. Jensen, as well.

We know that this procedure was done for bilateral, meaning both sides, correct, sir?
A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Gynecomastia?
A. Correct.
Q. And the procedure was bilateral gynecomastia correction, bilateral nipple-sparing mastectomy; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Explain to the Members of the Jury what is this procedure called a bilateral nipple-sparing mastectomy, please.
A. So the nipple -- in a mastectomy, the nipple could be removed because that's an integral part of the breast tissue or it can be spared. And in this instance, it was spared so that his breast looks normal, and if you'd like, $I$ can draw an illustration of it with the Court's permission.
Q. I think we're going to see it with the photos.
A. Okay. That's fine.
Q. I think we'll be okay. I'll demonstrate it
with the photos.
A. Fine.

But, in essence, what happens is the nipple is lifted up and the breast tissue is removed sharply. I believe that, yes, he talks about sharp dissection with the scissors, so he describes cutting out the breast tissue from plane just Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023 97
beneath the nipple down to the pectoral muscles.
Again, you can feel your pectoral muscles by going like this and pinching. That mass in your armpit is your pectoral muscle. It travels right down your chest wall to the midline underneath your breast.

So he lifted up the nipple, carved out the breast tissue, that was the operation.
Q. I'm going to take you up on your offer, sir.

Can you briefly come down, with the Court's permission?

THE WITNESS: May I, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.
(Pause.)
THE WITNESS: Can everybody hear me? So I'm going to draw you a view from the front first to orient everybody.

That's the nipple-areolar complex. Underneath it, this is the left -- excuse me, the right side. So you have pectoral muscle, which are fibers coming like this to the middle underneath the breast. Okay.

And then this is the surface, the breast mound, we're going to put in blue. So this is breast tissue, and I'm just going to

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depict it in blue.
So the operation proceeds in the following way, and I'll draw you two views from the front and from the side so you get the three dimensionality of it: So if we look at the nipple-areolar complex, what was done was an incision was made from this position all the way over to this position.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. The green is showing the incision?
A. This is the incision. This is my scalpel is green, okay. Then using my scalpel, I lift this lower half of the nipple up like a trapdoor, so now if $I$ show you the side view, so this is the breast from the side and, again, we have breast tissue all here and chest muscle, pectoral muscle, there.

What's done is here's our incision point right here, so now we have made our incision and the nipple is lifted up in this direction, out, okay.

So there's access through this point to the breast tissue, which is, again, in blue. And taking the scissors, we can cut out the breast tissue, leaving the blood supply to the nipple intact coming from the skin above. And removing it, Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
as Dr. Jensen describes in his note, talks about the pectoralis fascia and cauterizing, meaning stopping bleeding, from down here. So this mound is removed and pulled out through that opening.

Does that make sense, Mr. Kline?
Q. Yes. And, sir, this is the procedure which is described in the operative note; is that correct, sir?
A. That's correct.
Q. And what you've described for us is an
accurate depiction; is that correct, sir?
A. I believe that's correct.

MR. KLINE: And we'll mark it as Exhibit 93.

THE COURT: Ninety-four.
THE WITNESS: To the jury, I've a done
the same operation, which is why it's pretty straightforward to draw the picture.

MR. KLINE: Thank you. If I can have you resume the stand.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Now, with Exhibit 94 marked and with this in mind, this doctor created a series of postoperative photos, correct?

## A. Correct.

THE COURT: Let me just -- I hate to do this all the time. I'm at 93. So I did say 94, but it looks like I'm at 93. Do you have a 93 that I may have missed?

MR. KLINE: Ninety-three, they tell me, is the op note.

THE COURT: No, we didn't do that because that was marked as 90. Take 93 out. The drawing is 93 now, okay?

MR. KLINE: Yes.
THE COURT: I'm sorry about that, but I really have to keep track of this.

MR. KLINE: I have marked the drawing as 93, not 94 .
(Whereupon, Exhibit P-93 was marked for identification.)

MR. KLINE: Now, I just want to get my photos, and we may need to use the elmo, or do we have them scanned? Okay. We're making another copy out of the back office here.

THE COURT: I see that.
MR. KLINE: It ain't easy.
In fairness to the lawyers, Your
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call them (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) because I'm going to run through them quickly? I want someone to tell me how to do the housekeeping.

THE COURT: That's good.
MR. KLINE: Ninety-four is the first photograph. It's marked PH001, Mr. Cory Smith, are you ready with us, too? I'm going to take them in order.
(Whereupon, Exhibit P-94 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Okay. What do we see there, sir?
A. What we see is a postoperative photograph of Tim's, looks like, his right breast. We know it's postoperative for several reasons.

If I may use the pointer again? These paper tapes are called steri-strips and they help support the incision which corresponds to the -- if I may, Mr. Kline?
Q. I'm getting out of the way.
A. I want to borrow my drawing for a second.
Q. Okay. I thought it was in the way.
A. Over there is fine. I'm sorry.

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Just for the jury's understanding
again, so this line, this green line, that I drew corresponds exactly to where those paper tapes cover the incision.

The other point that I would bring out is that this discoloration is blood pigment dissecting through the areas that were elevated by Dr. Jensen, so that tells me the extent of the breast tissue. You can see a little bit of a blush of that color here. This looks almost like the kind of line we draw as plastic surgeons to outline the resection. So that's consistent with the preoperative photograph with the amount of breast tissue that he removed.
Q. I'm looking at P02, we have a bunch of these to cover. Let me just display that.

That is a side view; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So we see swelling there, as well?
A. Correct.
Q. What's the medical term for black and blue?
A. Ecchymosis.

MR. KLINE: Let me look at P03, which is a better photo, it's a straight-on photo. Can we zoom in on that, please, sir, Cory, on

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each one of them, so we can see what we're looking at?

Thank you, sir.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. What are we looking at briefly, sentence or two?
A. Same thing, paper tapes, steri-strips on the incision, discoloration corresponding to the extent of the dissection.
Q. P04 is another photograph, sir?
A. That may be a day or two later because the discoloration has resolved a bit.
Q. P05 might be a good one to see what's
happening now. What is P05?
A. That looks like a photograph taken by Dr.

Jensen demonstrating both breasts with the steri-strips intact. So it's taken after the surgery, and you can see that the nipple-areolar complexes are alive, they're viable, they're well perfused. Again, the swelling and discoloration are resolving.
Q. What are those marks on the bottom there? Is
that where the breasts used to be?
A. Right there?
Q. Yes.

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A. That's what's described as the inframammary crease. Under the microscope, the histology of that would be the skin changes from breast skin to abdominal wall skin. It's one of those things that we do have to learn when we study histology and pathology.
Q. What is the name of the fold that is underneath the frame?
A. It's called the inframammary fold. It means
the fold beneath the breast. It's, obviously, important for women, but men have one, too.
Q. Now, P06 shows a resulting photo. And I see the nipple, sir. Would you tell us what we're looking at there?
A. So a couple things. First of all, this is the incision which is now a scar.

THE COURT: Where is that, Doctor, right?

THE WITNESS: Right there is a scar.
THE COURT: Underneath?
THE WITNESS: Right at the margin between the areola and the normal skin.

THE COURT: Okay.
THE WITNESS: Corresponding to that
line right here, that's that line between the
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BY MR. KLINE:
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Q. For the record, you are referring to not only
P6, which is displayed to the jury, but also you are
making reference to your drawing of Plaintiff
Exhibit 93, correct?
A. That's correct. And you can see a little bit
of spreading of the scar here where the tissue is
not normal skin, but it's a little spread scar.
Q. Okay.
A. And then there's a little saucerization,
meaning that the -- now there's no breast tissue
here, so then the nipple-areolar complex has
collapsed somewhat in that area.
Q. Have you seen in the records that that became
a permanent condition?
A. Yes.
Q. And let me go to P10, moving ahead as part of
the -- as part of P-93. If I can zoom in on the
right side of the nipple again.
A. That's the patient.
THE COURT: That's left.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Is that what you were describing earlier?
A. So there's the scar that's a little spread
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tissue right there. The scar goes from the 9
o'clock position over to the 3 o'clock position, and
you can see this discoloration and indentation of
the areola. There's also a somewhat similar kind of
finding on the left side.

MR. KLINE: We can take that down and move back to some medical records, sir?

THE COURT: Mr. Kline, just let me make something straight, for the record.

What we were going to do is 94(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), which was fine, but we did, 001, 002, 003, 4, 5, 6 and 10.

MR. KLINE: I believe that's correct.
THE COURT: So that's consistent with how you've marked the other photos.

MR. KLINE: Yes, and it's also consistent with what the records were. Sorry to switch it up on you.

THE COURT: It's all right. I just want to get it straight.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Now, if I may, just for record purposes, go back to the op note, which even I now know is Exhibit 90.

MR. KLINE: If we can display it one
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tissue right there. The scar goes from the 9 o'clock position over to the 3 o'clock position, and you can see this discoloration and indentation of the areola. There's also a somewhat similar kind of finding on the left side.
more time and display the part that says "description of procedure."
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. If I can go up above to a fact that I asked
that I just need to confirm, anesthesia general with endotracheal intubation; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the findings, if I can go to his findings,
"discrete breast masses bilaterally, right slightly
greater than left"; is that what you see, as well,
sir?
A. I do.
Q. "With slightly expanded nipple-areolar complexes in otherwise non-obese habitus." Do you see that?
A. I do.

MR. KLINE: And if Cory would just
highlight "non-obese" for me for a moment.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Non-obese habitus, what is habitus, sir?
A. That's the body shape.
Q. And then under description of the procedure in more surgical terms, did the surgeon describe what you described in more lay terms, if you will?
A. That's exactly correct.

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Q. All right. Now, back to the next point.

In addition to the records that the jury has seen relating to Dr. Jensen, as well as his assistant, Dr. Lao, was this young man seen by a surgeon in consultation who didn't operate on him?
A. That's correct.
Q. And I'd like to mark as record --

MR. KLINE: We're marking as P-95 the
records of Doctor -- actually, we're going to mark two different. They were subpoenaed twice and produced twice, so let's mark them as 95 and 96.
(Whereupon, Exhibits P-95, P-95(a) and P-96 and P-96(a) were marked for identification.)

MR. KLINE: Would you, Chris, for the record, identify dates of production of those two records?

MR. GOMEZ: Sure.
Your Honor, P-95 is April 22nd, 2014.
$\mathrm{P}-96$ is December 5th, 2013.
MR. KLINE: I'm marking as P-95(a) a record of a physician.

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BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Is the physician here Dr. Mixter?
A. Roger Mixter, M-I-X-T-E-R.
Q. And who do you understand Roger Mixter to be?
A. He is a plastic surgeon in Milwaukee.
Q. Did this plastic surgeon evaluate this young man in -- back in 2011?
A. Yes.
Q. And have you reviewed records relating to 5/25/11?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Did you read the deposition of Dr. Mixter, as well?

## A. I did.

THE COURT: There's no more 96. It's 95(a) now?

MR. KLINE: No. I misspoke. You see, what happened, Your Honor, it's a little confusing. Dr. Mixter's records were requested twice.

THE COURT: I see that.
MR. KLINE: And they were produced twice. And we have two different records, which I'm going to go over with the witness.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.
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MR. KLINE: And Dr. Mixter was examined about it and, for whatever reason, it is what it all is, but I want to show the records that were produced and ask this doctor if he reviewed them.

THE COURT: So what is 95(a)?
MR. KLINE: 95(a) is a note within --
THE COURT: So it's the first page with a note?

MR. KLINE: Yes.
THE COURT: Of these records, the first page where there's something handwritten?

MR. KLINE: Bates number of 008 on the bottom.

THE COURT: That's it. So that's 95(a).

All right. I understand.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. And P-95 -- so I'm now displaying to the jury

P-95(a), which is what, sir, as you've read and understand this record?
A. It is my understanding that this is the note
written by Dr. Mixter when he saw Tim in
consultation on May 25, 2011 .
Q. And does his record make a diagnosis of
gynecomastia?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, in addition to you, sir, how many
surgeons in the course of the treatment that you
know have reached a diagnosis of gynecomastia?
A. By my count, we have three.
Q. Three physicians so far?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.
A. In addition to myself.
Q. And we haven't gotten to the pediatrician's records yet?
A. That's correct.
Q. And does this record, which was produced to us, also mention the word "Risperdal" in it?
A. It does.
Q. And would you tell us what the note says, sir, as both you read it and as you know the doctor read it in his deposition?
A. Yes. It reads, "Tourette's syndrome plus gynecomastia now with gynecomastia, probably from previous Tourette's meds."
Q. Let me -- and let me just stop for a second.

Let's highlight that, "probably from previous
Tourette's meds." Do you see that?
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A. I do.
Q. Do you remember back in your discussion with

Mr. Murphy the discussion that you had with him as
to whether physicians like yourself make a causal
connection, think in terms of what was -- what's going on here?
A. I do remember that discussion.
Q. And then there's this notation that says,
question mark, Risperdal, question mark, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And his records were from 2000 -- this is a
record from $5 / 25 / 11$, this would be about a year before he actually had the surgery, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Just to fill it in, there's actually a second record that he produced, December 5th of 2013. And his December 5th, 2013, production of documents to the lawyers, to the copy service that requested them is now marked as P-96, and this same document is going to be marked P-96(a), the photo that pertains to this day is marked P-96(a), and I'm marking that as Exhibit 96(a) Bates stamp 4 in that document.

And this document, if I can show it to the jury says simply "Tourette's syndrome" -- would you read the operative words on the front -- under

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    IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
    CIVIL TRIAL DIVISION
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## IN RE: RISPERDAL LITIGATION

| TIMOTHY STANGE, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plaintiff | APRIL TERM, 2013 |
| VS. |  |
| JANSSEN |  |
| PHARMACEUTICALS INC., |  |
| JOHNSON \& JOHNSON AND |  |
|  |  |
| DEVELOPMENT, LIC, |  |
| EXCERPTA MEDICA, |  |
| INC., AND ELSEVIER, |  |
| INC., |  |
| DEfendants | NO. 1984 |

Tuesday, October 27, 2015

City Hall, Courtroom 275
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

B E $\mathrm{F} O \mathrm{R} \mathrm{E}$ :

THE HONORABLE KENNETH J. POWELL, JR.

TRIAL - PM

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## KRISTEN LOERCH, ESQ

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Kovnar who we heard in this courtroom.
You reviewed those as well?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you have your report in front of you, sir?
A. Actually, I don't.
Q. You don't have it?
A. I thought I did. I do not.
Q. We'll grab one quickly. We have it
marked as P-87. Give me a second to get one in front of you, sir. P-87.

MR. KLINE: The Dr. Kovnar records.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. The Dr. Kovnar records are previously marked P-59 and you reviewed those?
A. Correct.
Q. You can feel free to refer to your report, sir.

The starting of treatment of Risperdal
was on what date, sir?
A. February 7, 2006.
Q. And I would like to show some of the records marked as the pharmacy records, P-97. We will display them.

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Tim was on the Risperdal. Did you learn the dosage?
A. I did.
Q. Did you learned that both from the pharmacy records as well as from the physician's records?
A. From Dr. Kovnar's records in particular, that's correct.
Q. Without searching for it, do you have a recollection, generally, of the dosage that he had was on during the period of time from '06, , 07 through '08?
A. It varied, but started out, as I recall,
at .25 milligrams and rapidly went to .25 milligrams twice a day and, at times, went to .5 milligrams twice a day.
Q. In the various points during the pharmacy records -- I just want to display some of the pharmacy records. I'm looking at a record of 306, which I am going to display. It is Bates number TMSWPC 0041; and if we look on the top, your eye will go to Risperdal .5 milligrams.

Do you see that?
A. Yes.

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## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Q. You're familiar with the fact that these precipitations were made and then they were filled.

Is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Did he continue to fill Risperdal as a name brand product through August of '08?
A. That's correct.
Q. TMSWPC 0027. We'll see that in $8-08, \wedge$ he went to the generic form which, of course, is listed as Risperidone, not Risperdal, namely, the brand name. Is that correct?

MR. MURPHY: Objection. May I approach?
(Sidebar as follows:)
MR. MURPHY: I don't know how much you're going to use these pharmacy records, but if your going to continue, I ask that you have Cory mask out the cost.

MR. KLINE: Okay. I won't even display them. As far as I'm concerned we're not class cost. We're not interested in the cost. $\wedge$.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 (Open court.)
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. One more I believe that we know. I'm going to Exhibit Number 0036?

THE COURT: That's a Bates number?
MR. KLINE: Yes, Bates number within
Exhibit Number 97. The date appears to be 3-6-08. I think we've cured the issue.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. And that appears to be the last time that it was prescribed as Risperdal.

Does that conform to your understanding?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. 3-6-08?
A. Yes, he was getting .25 milligram tablets at that point.
Q. The Risperdal, I think you report in your report, as you understand it, he was on it from 2-06 to 3-08, the Risperdal as a name brand product?
A. That's correct.
Q. When he was on the Risperdal -- did you review the mom's testimony relating to what
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 she saw and observed in 2006?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you consider that in the formation of your opinion?
A. I did.
Q. Sir?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. I'd like to show you it. We'll give a copy to counsel as well. Page 39.
(Side bar as follows:)
MR. MURPHY: At this point, he wants to get the doctor to read this with the testimony that is in the deposition and ask him did you read this?

Mom is here. Mom is going to testify. Mom is in the courtroom. The simple lie. If you let her testify as to what, in fact, she saw, that should not come through.

MR. KLINE: Here's the problem. I can do it one of two ways. I can say, I want you to assume that mom is going to testify.

THE COURT: You can do it that way.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
MR. KLINE: The other way I can do
it, which I thought was more sensible and also fair game, is to say, among the materials you read -- he's an expert -did you review the mom's testimony? And is this a piece of information you relied upon?

I'm not confronting him with anything. I'm simply asking him what is the documentation for your opinion and what pieces of documentation of his opinion that the to mom has said she was breast in 0 . ${ }^{\wedge}$

So my point is to say, is this some material that you reviewed and did you consider this in reaching your opinion? I think it's appropriate to do it that way.

MR. MURPHY: We're hearing from him and mom again?

THE COURT: An expert's testimony cannot be considered cumulative with a lay or fact witness, because he has to say what he bases his opendiess bDin) ang (1501076
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 that's part of it, he gets that in, notwithstanding the fact that it's rank hearsay otherwise, but not through him.

MR. MURPHY: If we'll hear it twice, we'll hear it twice.

THE COURT: She's going to say it. You can anticipate that, but he has a right to also ask this doctor. So I'm overruling the objection.
(Open court.)
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Among the many documents you reviewed, you reviewed the mom's testimony?
A. That's correct.
Q. That was taken January 7, 2014?
A. Yes.
Q. On page 39 , which we'll display to the jury, I will ask you if you considered the following in reaching your opinion here. He was asked the question on page seven, it starts: Did you first notice Timothy's breast growth? Down to line 15. The questions were asked by counsel for Janssen: Did you first notice Timothy's breast growth?

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
THE WITNESS: I would say yes.
QUESTION: From Janssen: When did you notice it?

ANSWER: Jan 7, 2014 as he started gaining -- I mean, as he gained weight, he just got bigger and everything. Somewhere in the first half a year again in ${ }^{\prime} 06$.

Do you see that, sir?
A. I do.
Q. Did you consider that in rendering your opinion, at least as part of the information you had?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Now, did there come a point in time where

Tim had stabbing pain in the breast?
A. Yes, there did.
Q. Would you tell the members of the jury the significance in the development of gynecomastia and, as a breast surgeon, tell the members of the jury the significance in the development of gynecomastia of symptoms, including pain.
A. So pain, stabbing pain, tenderness,
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
irritation of the breast are all things that can occur as breast tissue grows in an abnormal or pathological fashion.
Q. Is it one of the pieces of information that you considered in rendering your opinion here today before the jury?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Is the mom's testimony something you've considered?
A. Yes.
Q. Are the photographs something you've considered?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, there is a record dated 8-9-07, which we will mark as Plaintiff's Exhibit 98.

For the Court and jury's benefit, this is a record from Dr. Mueller's records, medical records, and we will display it to the jury.

First, now we have the top of it, which says Cedar Mills Medical Group in Cedarsberg, Wisconsin. Patient name is Tim Stange.

If we can look at the various addendum notes, they are acknowledged and signed by David G Mueller.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Do you see that, Doctor?
A. I do.
Q. He is the pediatrician?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, in the very top, we'll take this piece by piece, and enlarge certain areas, the full thing, please, Mr. Smith.

Then the stabbing pain piece, just if I could, please. I'd like collar as well.

Can you get me the date up there as well, sir? The date here is $8-9-07$, and it's a phone call from mom, and it says: Patient complaining of stabbing pain?
A. Yes, that's what it says.
Q. In his left nipple about one to two times per week.

Do you see that?
A. Correct.
Q. And as an expert here, what is the significance of this? It goes further, and I'll ask the significance.

No redness or signs of inflammation, normal during puberty. That's a question the mom was asking, or should (heqbe \$een? 30501076
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

And let's just go through the record and then I'll ask you how you considered this and for what purpose.

THE COURT: If you would take that down, please, Cory, and show us the next part.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Can have normal swelling of tissue in that area, occasionally tender but probably okay to observe. Appointment if increased pain, redness, discharge, et cetera. Happy to see any time of concern, David Mueller. That's August 9 at 12:13 central daylight time.

Next, he says, also he's listed as JJR patient. In general, those can go to her box. Next, message left for mom to call back. Next, mom advise she will reevaluate. Mom says she had asked Tim previously, had asked previously that Tim be changed to DGM's patient.

> Do you see that indication?
A. I do.
Q. Did you consider the stabbing pain as

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 part of the opinion which you rendered here as to when the gynecomastia developed?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did the gynecomastia develop when he was on Risperdal, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. Did it develop prior to this period of time from what you've seen by way of report as well as by way of photograph as now by way of symptom?
A. Yes. That's correct. This is a process. It's not an overnight explosion. So we have a progression with several points of data to confirm the diagnosis and the progression and the relationship between the taking of the Risperdal, the offending agent, and the end result, the growth of the breast tissue.
Q. Now, can you, based upon what you've seen with your own eyes, sir, in the photographs in the pool, would it be reasonable to say this boy didn't have gynecomastia at any time prior to 2009, '10 or '11?
A. It would not be reasonable at all to say that. He clearly had it.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. Would it be reasonable to say no doctor made the diagnosis and, therefore, he didn't have gynecomastia, golly, he was seen by all these doctors, Dr. Solomon?

MR. MURPHY: Objection.
THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection to form.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Dr. Solomon, recognizing that he had been
seen by a pediatric neurologist, a pediatric pediatrician, would it be reasonable, in your view, to say, well, the doctors didn't make a diagnosis in '06, '07, 08 , therefore, the gynecomastia didn't appear back then.

Would that be reasonable?
MR. MURPHY: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Do you hold that opinion, sir? MR. MURPHY: Same objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'd ask the question as a hypothetical. Then it can be leading if you make it a hypothetical.

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## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

BY MR. KLINE:
Q. I want you to assume that no physician had made a diagnosis until some time in 09.

If you assume that, would it be reasonable to assume that the gynecomastia didn't exist before '09?
A. No. The gynecomastia clearly existed before '09. Nobody made the diagnosis until that point in time.
Q. Would you expect a pediatrician neurologist to make this kind of diagnosis?
A. Never.
Q. Would you expect, because someone is putting a stethoscope in someone's chest, that they would make the diagnosis?

MR. MURPHY: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Is a stethoscope examination the same thing as a breast examination?
A. Absolutely not.
Q. In order to make a diagnosis of gynecomastias, what kind of examination needs to be done?

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

A. The patient has to be undressed. The patient is examined standing and/or sitting. Some physicians will actually have the patient lie down; and as I mentioned, what I have the patient do is press on their hip to accentuate the pectoral muscle and help delineate the tissue.

But there are a number of maneuvers, and some physicians talk about what's called a pinch test. Regardless, there are a number of maneuvers that are specifically utilized to make the diagnosis.

If you're routinely listening to heart and lungs, you're not examining the breast. You're focused on what's between your ears when you're listening, quite frankly.

Many of us listen with a stethoscope with our eyes closed, as a matter of fact. I know I do.
Q. Referring back to P-91, sir. If an examination had been done any time prior to $6-09$ but after June of ${ }^{\prime} 07$, would a diagnosis of gynecomastia have been available to be made at that time?

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 A. Yes.

## MR. MURPHY: Objection.

 THE COURT: Sustained.BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Now, a diagnosis was made finally; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that diagnosis, in your view, consistent with the findings of the surgeons who saw this patient later on in 2011 and 2012?
A. Absolutely.
Q. In fact, in 2009 -- we'll display to the jury and hear from mom tomorrow -- Exhibit 99, you're privy not only to the record but you were privy to Dr. Mueller's testimony interpreting his handwriting; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to show you the record, which is dated June 16 , $\mathbf{~ 0} 0$. We will display it to the jury. It is marked as 99. It has a Bates number on it TMSCMM 149.

Right in the middle of the page, under Physical Examination, is there a diagnosis

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

 that's made, albeit hard to read, but interpreted by the doctor for us, sir? A. Yes.Q. And what does the doctor -- what does Dr.

Mueller say as to what he diagnosed?
A. Gynecomastia.
Q. And putting you aside, sir, this is doctor number one who has now diagnosed gynecomastia in this young boy?

MR. MURPHY: Objection.
THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.
A. By my count, aside from me, it's physician number four.
Q. In the course of the treatment; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. I'd like you to give us some more explanation based upon what you saw in the photographs of June of 2007, the process that's involved here in terms of you mentioned it doesn't explode overnight.

Would you give us just some additional explanation there, sir?
A. Sure. The best analogy I can use that 21
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 everybody will be familiar with is a baby; meeting of an egg and a sperm, one cell that divides and divides and divides. The next thing you know, we're all sitting here in court.

The body is basically a replication of that process. Whether it's good pathology or bad pathology, something that's an overgrowth or a cancer, it's all the same concept, which is the cells have to divide. Until they reach a critical mass, we don't appreciate them as observers.

If I'm given the opportunity to look at something, I may appreciate it before you, the jury, because I have a trained eye, but in truth, it's going to take time for something to develop.

It's not, what we call, an all or none phenomenon. It's not absent one day and there the next. It's a gradual growth process.
Q. You've reviewed studies related to Risperdal.

Is that correct, sir?
A. Yes.

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Q. You've reviewed Janssen internal
documents?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you reviewed Table 21?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you reviewed the various Findling drafts?
A. I have.
Q. Have you reviewed the documentation in what we here know as Risk 41 and the gynecomastia rates?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you reviewed recent literature as to the chances of getting gynecomastias if you're on Risperdal versus not on Risperdal?
A. I have reviewed that literature.
Q. What's your understanding there?
A. You're five times more likely to get gynecomastia if you're on Risperdal than if you're not.
Q. Did you take all of this into consideration in rendering your opinion as to the cause of the gynecomastia and the timing of the gynecomastia here, sir?

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. The answer is yes to both of those questions.
Q. You mentioned gynecomastia.

Is gynecomastia associated with prolactin elevation, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that something which you saw in the Janssen internal documents that we supplied to you?
A. Yes.
Q. In order to see those documents, did you need to sign the confidentiality agreement so you wouldn't go out and tell somebody or write about it?
A. I did sign such an agreement and was requested to do so.
Q. And tell us if you would, what's your understanding of Risperdal and how it relates to the rise in prolactin and cause of gynecomastia as it relates -- its association and correlation with gynecomastia as it relates to this case.

MR. MURPHY: Objection. Your Honor.
BY MR. KLINE:

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Q. Doctor, tell us, if you would, what is your understanding of Risperdal and how it relates to the rise in prolactin and cause of gynecomastia, its association and correlation as it relates to this case?

THE COURT: Overruled.
A. If I may, that's a several-part question. It takes a few minutes for me to answer it.

Let's break it down. First, I think you asked me the relationship between Risperdal as an agent creating a rise in prolactin, and that's very well-documented.

Prolactin is a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland. I'm not sure if the jury heard about all of this. Pituitary gland is a gland that sits in your brain, and we know Tim's pituitary was normal because he had an MRI before he started on the medication.

I think that's important, as we talk about this process.

So Risperdal is well-known to stimulate the production of this hormone, prolactin. Prolactin has several ways it acts on the breast.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
It will cause the breast to grow. Then, in women -- and in men, it can do this too -it will cause the breasts to secret milk. That's the direct effect.

There's also an indirect effect that's discussed, where it suppresses the testosterone, which boosts estrogen, which also acts upon the breast almost synergistically, meaning, the two together are a bigger punch than either one alone.

So if you look at the data, what I see, the internal documents are also published, but the internal documents break down in a graphic way, patient takes the drug. Prolactin goes up and typically, at a period after some weeks of exposure to the drug, patient starts developing breasts.

This is reproducible. Things that are reproducible in science are -- that's how we make facts, you know, we know that the earth goes around the sun because it continues to go around the sun. It's a reproducible fact.

There are table after table of these kinds of events. This is consisternewith:the9501076 $\frac{10 / 27 / 201506: 55: 33 \text { PM }}{}$
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 history of Tim, where he was given the drug in '06. Mom talks about change -- talks about changes in ${ }^{\prime} 06$. We have photos in 07 that are certainly consistent with gynecomastia, even though no one had made a diagnosis. It's plain as day.

This is all consistent that that, plus the history, plus the subsequent finding of breast tissue, is all consistent with the fact that Risperdal was the insinuating agent to elevate prolactin, which has a direct effect on breast tissue which gave Tim gynecomastias.

I think I answered that.
Q. I want to ask you a corollary and hit my loose ends and get documents and finish up.

Do you need a prolactin level to render your opinion here?
A. No.
Q. Tell the jury why.
A. Because in anywhere from 25 times the control to up to 80 some percent of patients, depending upon the doses of Risperdal, prolactin goes up. In all the agents of this class of drugs, Risperdal is the greatest
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 offender at increasing prolactin.

So as part of my job as a physician is to take a set of the facts and come to a conclusion. If I can get an ancillary test -and it's easy to get, you can certainly get it -- part of the thing that most of us are taught is it's not going to change our opinion. It's not even essential to do it.

Here, we have a young man on a drug known to cause prolactin elevations who has gynecomastia.

On top of that, there's no -- nothing in the package insert that says you should follow it along. Whereas certain drugs, they say you should check a blood sugar, a potassium, those are in that big red book there, the Physicians Desk Reference, package incident.

We can make a diagnosis using our fundamental knowledge as physicians and be absolutely certain that it's a clear correlation between taking the drug, prolactin, breast growth.
Q. Is there something in medicine, sir, called a differential diagnosis where you do
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 every day of the week in the office?
A. Every day of my life. That's correct.
Q. Are you doing anything different here in terms of a diagnosis based upon the facts and the evidence that you have in front of you?
A. I'm doing exactly that process here for the Court.
Q. Now, sir, do boys get gynecomastia anyway in puberty?
A. Some.
Q. Is that the explanation here?
A. No.
Q. Tell the jury why not.
A. To use an old quote, to help it make some sense, when you hear hoofbeats, don't think zebras.

So yes, there's something called pubertal gynecomastia. The time cause is self-limited. That's the majority of patients that I see as a plastic southern who are adolescents, boys with breasts.

We encourage the family to be patient, because we know that pubertal gynecomastia will resolve with time and age. The breast

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
tissue as the hormonal environment changes in puberty. That stimulus goes away, the breast tissue goes away.

That's the vast majority of puberty gynecomastia. A small percentage may exist. But in a circumstance where you have a patient who took a drug that's known to be an offending agent, developed breast tissue in a reasonable time course in relation to that agent, lost his pubescent changes, his weight sort of went up and went down, but the breast tissue remained.

And the breast tissue, as I have said before, was dysmorphic, in excess of his body shape. The cause of his gynecomastia was the drug, without a doubt in my mind.
Q. Weight gain, you've seen patients with gynecomastia and weight gain?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you familiar, in fact, with a major study on gynecomastia in children and antipsychotic drugs where weight gain was discussed?
A. Yes.

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Q. And how does weight gain figure into all of this with Tim? What was going on with his case in terms of the weight gain and the eventual gynecomastia diagnosis?
A. If we're thinking about the same study, I recollect a study in which the discussion was had that weight gain can mask gynecomastia. That's certainly something, again, I have seen in practice, but here, we have a boy who gained weight, lost weight, the breast tissue remained.

The gynecomastia might have been masked, but it was always there. A point that I try to make to patients when I operate on them about different things about their bodies, I have patients whom I do breast reductions, and they come in and are happy with my breast, but they say, what did you do to make my tummy so big?

And it's all a matter of perspective. I didn't do anything to make the tummy big. The breasts happened to be large enough that they obscured their tummy. We all suffer from a lack of perspective.

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
The longitudinal view that I have as a plastic surgeon and the reason we take pictures, for example, is to maintain the more objective perspective and see those changes over time.
Q. Just very briefly. Something that I had started before the lunch hour.

In terms of weight, just to add something here, in the records of Aurora Health, Tim was -- I want to get these records out. The first record is $\mathrm{P}-100$, which is TMSAAH 0020 . I want to make a brief chart. There are many weights in the chart. That's for sure, but can we display that to the jury?

On 2-7-06, his height was $48^{\prime \prime}$ and his weight, 110 pounds?
A. That's correct.
Q. My next exhibit number is 101 , which is TMSCMM 0150. Exhibit 102, I think I can keep this straight.

On 6-2-08, he was $5 \prime 5 \prime$ ", 166.5 pounds. Is that your understanding?
A. I think I see $5^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. The weight is the same.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
THE COURT: 66 inches is 5-6. I can't see the weight on this. What did you say it was?

MR. KLINE: 166. Certainly says 166 and a half.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. The next one is $6-16-09$. He was $5^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ and 152 pounds.

Is that your understanding, sir?
A. Again, I'm seeing 5,7", 67 --
Q. 103. The date of 7-02-12 at or around the surgery, he was $5^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ inches and 162 and a half pounds.
A. That's correct.
Q. There are many other data points?
A. Yes.
Q. We can sit here and go through 20 or 30 or 40 data points from these various records; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. But in terms of weight gain, he went from $5^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ to $5^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ in terms of height and 110 to 166 in these -- from ' 06 to ' 08 in the two years and four months he was on Risperdal; correct?
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. Yes.
Q. Then the diagnosis of Dr. Mueller, that
finding was on June 16, 2009; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. At that point, he had lost 12 and a half pounds?

Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Maybe 13 and a half?
A. 14 and a half?
Q. 14 and a half.
A. 14 and a half.
Q. Minus 14 and a half pounds.

At this point in time in 09 , were there breasts on this boy?
A. Yes.
Q. 6-16-09; and in 6-2-08, were there female breasts on this boy?
A. Yes.
Q. In fact, in some time in '06 and '07, according to testimony and photos, was there gynecomastia in this boy?
A. Yes.
Q. Marking as Exhibit 104Cate morking)9501076
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 an exhibit the letter dated 7-14-11 of Dr. Jensen to Dr. Mueller.

Do you have it in front of you, sir?
A. I do.
Q. We will display it to the jury. This is the very end of the line here in terms of surgery: Thank you for your referral of a 17-year-old man with gynecomastia and history of Tourette's. Take the first paragraph and pull it out, please, Cory.

The surgeon says to the pediatrician words, as you well know. Do you see that? We'll highlight that and then unhighlight it.

As you well know. Do you see that, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. Tim has no issues with breast growth until a rapid 30 -pound weight gain some 30 years ago -- some years ago -- not 30 -- some years ago after being initiated on Risperdal. He was on the medication for two years before discontinuation. As he felt there was no significant improvement, and has actually been off the drug for a year and a half. He lost all of the weight that was associated with

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 that episode, but with weight loss, there was no resolution of his gynecomastia.

Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Dr. Jensen states in next paragraph, you may well be aware that appetite stimulation and weight gain associated with this class of drugs, and I believe the relative rapid gain and endocrinopathy -- what is?
A. Endocrinopathy.
Q. What is endocrinopathy?
A. An endocrine abnormality. A pathology of the endocrine system.
Q. Is that what we have here, sir?
A. That's correct. That's what we talked about a few moments ago when we discussed the relationship between the Risperdal, prolactin levels and the direct effect on breast growth.
Q. In fact, may be related to his
gynecomastia. He denies pain but is somewhat bothered by the presence of breast tissue. He and his mother have discussed surgical correction in the past and, in fact, seek my opinion as a second plastic surgery opinion.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Dr. Mixter had evaluated him and said some questions as to the advisability of pursuing under light MAC -- that's monitored anesthesia -- in the office, and I believe his mother shared that concern.

You're aware of that fact?
A. Yes.
Q. And you're aware of the discussions we heard in this courtroom, the mom had with Dr. Kovnar about anesthesia choices?
A. I'm aware of all of that.
Q. In the large paragraph, near the bottom, it says, given this relatively rapid onset of the condition and association with rapid weight gain and the medication initiation, I'm concerned that its lack of resolution represents -- and then he uses a word here -a pathological process.

We've discussed that; correct, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. You agree with that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. I have suggested they be removed as excisional biopsies. In this case, I think it 37
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
can be performed safely through a -- would you tell me that?
A. Periareolar.
Q. Periareolar approach with direct incision and scissor. We discussed that as well; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. He recommended against liposuction?
A. Correct.
Q. And would you tell the members of the jury what was being removed and why you just couldn't liposuck out this?
A. Liposuction, by its very definition, means lipo, fat suction. So it's suction of fat.

In the patient with significant breast tissue -- and you may recall we talked a little while ago about the fact that the breast tissue is discrete and separate from the surrounding fat.

So Dr. Jensen is stating that he feels breast tissue. It's discrete. It's firm, and it's not going to be able to be removed with sucking out fat because it iscrefate. IIt) $\frac{130501076}{10 \text { of } 37 \text { sheets }}$
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 breast tissue.

So he felt the need to use scissors to cut it out. Q. Would you explain to the members of the jury, as you understand it, the relationship here -- we see some things in the records -would you explain to us the relationship here to what's going on with his weight gain to what's going on with his breast growth?

Are they two different processes here fueled by two different things or are they the same?
A. I think the breast growth is ultimately separate from the weight gain. Weight gain, as I said, masked the changes in the breast and certainly, the weight gain is attributable to the Risperdal as well, as far as I know, it does cause rapid weight gain in patients.

But these are two separate but equal, I think is the best way to describe it, processes. You got breast growth being stimulated on the one hand and weight gain on the other.

The proof of it is as he loses the
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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 weight, the breast tissue remains, which means it's not fat; it's breast tissue.
Q. You hold all your opinions to a reasonable degree of medical certainty? A. I do.

MR. KLINE: Cross-exam.
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we'll take your afternoon break while they set up for cross-examination.

CRIER: Court is in recess to the call of the crier. Kindly rise while the jurors leave the courtroom.
(Jury panel departs courtroom at
2:19 p.m. until 2:41 p.m.)
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. I have follow-up questions for you based on the direct examination of Mr. Kline.

First, if I can direct your attention to what was marked as P-98. Do you have that in front of you, Doctor?
A. Yes.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. Can we put it up on the screen, please, P-98? And this is the document Mr. Kline visited with you on reflecting Ms. Stange's calling to the office reporting on the stabbing pain.

Do you remember that?
A. I do remember.
Q. And it indicates in the note that this had been going on for some time; right? It says one to two times per week.
A. Yes.
Q. This is something that Mrs. Stange was reporting based upon what Tim had told her. Can we agree on that?
A. I would assume that to be correct.

That's a yes.
Q. Now, is it your testimony, based upon that document, that is, the report of the stabbing pain, that Tim's gynecomastia actually onset before 2007? That is, August of 2007?
A. Well, we have, in addition to this, a photograph.
Q. My question is simple. Is it your
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 opinion that his gynecomastia started before August of 2007?
A. Before this date?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. Yes.
Q. With regard to the actual diagnosis of gynecomastia, did I understand you to explain to the jury that a full examination is required?
A. That's part of it.
Q. In order to confirm that a male has gynecomastia, that is, to confirm it, there ought to be a physical examination; correct? A. Again, so, I guess I didn't make this clear, so I'll try and say it again.

The process of creating a diagnosis is multi-step. The first steps are take a history. Do a physical. Other things may or may not be necessary beyond that. Q. My question to you -- I'll phrase it slightly differently and I think we might be able to get there.

In order to confirm, is it necessary to

(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 palpation?
A. Let's make it a general rule. In order to make any diagnosis, you have to do a physical exam. Except unless youre a psychiatrist. That's a different specialty.
Q. Fair point. Again, with regard to gynecomastia, if yourre going to confirm that there is gynecomastia, you need to do a physical examination?
A. That's the standard in plastic and, I believe, in medicine.
Q. I want to make sure I understood correct to tell the jury that with regard to your opinion that Risperdal caused Tim Stange's gynecomastia, it was not necessary for you to know what his prolactin level was at any given point?
A. I did state that, I believe.
Q. Now, you also told Mr. Kline that part of your opinion or, I should say, your opinion, in part, is based upon your review of certain company documents.

Do you recall that?
A. I do.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. Now, in your report that you generated in this case, which is in front of you as P-87, you identify a number of records and depositions that you reviewed; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Photographs as well; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. But you don't make any reference to any literature or company documents that you relied upon in the course of generating your report or your opinion.

Is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. When was it that you saw company documents that you rely upon in rendering your opinion today?
A. So as I think youre aware, there are a couple of other matters similar to this where I have had the opportunity to see documents that were secret, I guess is the best word I can use; and I was required to sign this document that basically said to me I had to keep it a secret.

So I'm keeping it a secret until Mr.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 Kline asked me.
Q. I appreciate that. What my question is, with regard to this matter that brings us here today, and the report that you generated, wherein you set forth your opinion, when was it that you reviewed company documents?

Because you don't tell us that in your report.
A. Because I'm supposed to keep it a secret. But it was, you know, some time around or before -- this was January of 2015, and I started seeing documents when I was asked to review these matters and sign this nondisclosure.

And in order to follow the nondisclosure, I'm not disclosing. I can't tell you when I saw them. Candidly, I cannot. But I have seen a number of them over months when I first started seeing these cases.
Q. So we're clear, Dr. Solomon, your testimony to the jury is that you saw these company documents before you generated your report?
A. I don't know the date of the
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
nondisclosure off the top of my head. If you have it, we can confirm it easy enough. If you're asking a specific date, I don't have a recollection.
Q. I'm not -- I'm not trying to be obtuse with you. The question is whether you reviewed the documents before you -- let me finish -- before you generated the report?
A. My answer is I don't recall.
Q. Thank you. Another document that Mr.

Kline visited with you on is $\mathrm{P}-88$. $\mathrm{P}-88 \mathrm{a}$.
This was the letter sent to the insurance company.

Do you recall that?
A. I recall it and I need to see if I have it up here.
Q. I think we can display it to make it easy.

One of the things I don't think was covered in the course of the direct on this document is the purpose. That is, do you know why this document was written, that is, why, Dr. Jensen sent this letter in?
A. I can tell you what it sa(qsse ID: 130501076
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. If you don't know, you can say you don't know, we're fine, I'll move on.
A. The first sentence says inform of denial for services. I assume this is an appeal and it goes to appeals. If you look at the top part of the letter. That's what I assume. Q. Given that, would you agree with me that this was Dr. Jensen's attempt to assist with getting insurance coverage for the surgery? A. I believe it's Dr. Jensen's attempt to get the insurance company to support their client in doing their job to pay for healthcare.

I can tell you that in the Philadelphia marketplace, we never get to the second level in adolescents. It's covered immediately. Q. I guess the answer to my question was yes, this was an effort toward getting coverage for the surgery?
A. For the patient.
Q. For the patient. I don't mean for the doctor. For the patient.
A. I'm sorry, I misheard you.
Q. Now, did you -- I believe the third
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 paragraph where it says this young man has a pathological state in the overgrowth of his breast tissue.

Do you remember that being highlighted?
A. Yes.
Q. And you said this was not normal; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And it was not normal because he had gynecomastia?
A. Correct.
Q. So any young man who is diagnosed with gynecomastia would have that type of description; correct?

My question to you is, there's nothing special about Tim Stange's situation. This was just a young man with gynecomastia and there was a procedure that was proposed for him?
A. That's correct.
Q. So the pathological state and the overgrowth of his breast tissue, this is a descriptor that would be used for any young man with gynecomastia.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Is that fair to say?
A. I can't speak -- we're not -unfortunately, I can't speak for any young man. I'm here to speak for Tim, actually, for this issue in this particular lawsuit.

So I don't think it's fair to ask me about any young man because I have taken care of lots of patients and patients are individuals. So I don't think it's right to sort of wastebasket the whole thing.

I'm happy to answer questions about Tim's conditions.
Q. No problem. With regard to patients that you see here in Philadelphia or elsewhere who present to you for breast reduction surgery, young men, that descriptor pathological state and the overgrowth of breasts would apply to them as well; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Dr. Jensen in this procedure refers to the procedure as cosmetic.

Does he not? Let me orient you to the third sentence in the third paragraph where he begins, moreover, the cosmesis is the purpose
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 of this invention.

He's essentially saying the fact that he's saying this is a cosmetic procedure should be weighed against something else; correct?
A. That's his statement.
Q. That's what he says; right?
A. That's his -- that's exactly what it says.
Q. If I could draw your attention to P-89.

MR. KLINE: He already signed the disclosure. He would not be able to, under your confidentiality agreement, release it to the public either.

MR. MURPHY: It's actually ours, mine and yours.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. If I can again orient you to P-89. Do you see it?
A. I see it, yes.
Q. This was the document that Mr. Kline showed you, P-89, and it is from Dr. Jensen's office.

Is that right?

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

A. It's from the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin.
Q. Understood. But do you remember that the question and answer between you and Mr. Kline regarding who it was that filled out this document?
A. I remember we had a question and answer about it. I don't remember the specifics.
Q. So that we can be properly oriented as to where this came from, this came from Dr. Jensen's office; right?
A. Perhaps we're not totally clear between you and me. But my understanding of reviewing records for a number of years and practicing at hospitals, when I see history and physical examination, and the notation Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, and where it says 7-16-12 in the upper right corner, this suggests to me this is a hospital document, a copy of what's contained in his records, but what I would say is a hospital record.
Q. The hospital records contained in the records of Dr. Jensen; agreed?
A. Yes.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. And acknowledging P-89 is P-89a.

Do you have that?
A. I don't have either of them at the present time.

THE COURT: Do you need them, Doctor?

THE WITNESS: I can work off the screen.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. P-89a. So P-89a and P-89 were used at the same time.

If you hook at the bottom of P-89a, you see Dr. Jensen's signature; right?
A. Yes.
Q. So you're comfortable in agreeing with me that this, too, is a document that comes out of the file of Dr. Jensen; correct?
A. Okay.
Q. So now, P-89 and 89 a come from the file of Dr. Jensen; correct?
A. Okay.
Q. So I would now like to take you back to P-89.

With regard to $\mathrm{P}-89$, you had a question
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 and answer with Mr. Kline regarding what is set forth in writing here.

Do you remember that? Patient experienced a 30 -plus weight gain while taking Risperdal.

## Do you remember that?

A. I remember we discussed it.
Q. Do you remember that discussion?
A. I remember the discussion, that's correct.
Q. This information, is it your testimony this was Dr. Jensen's opinion about what occurred?
A. I would have to go back and read the testimony again.
Q. I'm asking you right now, because I don't think what you're saying now would differ from what you said before.
A. Correct. I want to be consistent. My recollection is I said that.
Q. It's mine as well. It's your belief that

Dr. Jensen was of the opinion -- and this reflects his opinion -- that the patient experienced 30 -pound weight gain while taking 53
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Risperdal, which resulted in breast growth; right?
A. Correct.
Q. If I can direct your attention to the top
left aspect of this document, P-89 -- do you
see where it says informant?
A. Yes.
Q. To the right of that, it says PT, and you
know that's shorthand for patient?
A. Correct.
Q. And after that, mom?
A. Correct.
Q. So the informant, typically, in your industry is the person that provides the history.

Is it not?
A. Correct.
Q. So the informants were the ones who provided this history.

Isn't that right?
A. Again, the person who wrote it is writing their interpretation of that.
Q. And the person who wrote that wasn't Dr. Jensen. Was it?

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

A. I don't know if we established that.
Q. I'm asking you.
A. I don't recall what we said, but I'm happy to go back.
Q. I'm asking what your --
A. Again, I know we're not here to guess. I don't want to contradict myself. My recollection is that I said that this was Dr. Jensen's document, said it that way.

If there's evidence to the contrary, I'm happy to entertain it.
Q. It's saying that it was Dr. Jensen's document -- you didn't mean to suggest to the jury that Dr. Jensen wrote this. Did you?

MR. KLINE: We didn't say that.
MR. MURPHY: If the answer is no, he can say no. Don't testify.

MR. KLINE: It's not a matter of testifying. It's a matter of what the record shows.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Do you remember my question?
A. Again, I'm not looking to get wrapped up in knots. We have a record. If you want to

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
go back and review the testimony, I'd be more than welcome to do that. I'd be happy to do that.

But I don't want to get in a position on contradicting myself because I don't understand the question.
Q. Doctor, very simple. I simply am asking whether it's your understanding that Dr. Jensen wrote that.

MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and answered on direct.

THE COURT: Overruled, but I believe it was asked on cross. I think he's said it's his understanding that Dr. Jensen wrote that.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. That's correct? It's your understanding that Dr. Jensen wrote that?

THE COURT: I believe he did. I don't hear an answer.
A. I will defer to my previous discussion of this document, which we had a few hours ago. It's readily available. If you want to ask me about those statements, you should read the

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

 record to me and I'm happy to answer it.Q. Your testimony is what it is and it has been assessed appropriately. We will move on.

In P-89a, there's a section that reads reason for admission. Do you see that? A. Yes.
Q. In parenthesis, it says: Please include brief H and P and other findings.

Do you see that?
A. I believe I pointed that out when I was being asked about it by Mr. Kline.
Q. What's included there is a history consistent with what we saw on page -- on P-89; correct?
A. No. That's not correct. That's the wrong interpretation of that statement.
Q. So a 17 -year-old male with Tourette's Syndrome, gynecomastia, while on Risperdal, we didn't see that in the history aspect of P-89? A. So to be very clear, if you look to the top left of that little banner we've outlined, reason for admission, 17 -year-old male with history of Tourette's Syndrome developed gynecomastia while on Risperdal.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
The statement speaks for itself. That's a doctor's opinion. You're saying this is a doctor's opinion -- I can tell you, having written many of these things, this is our opinion as to why the patient is there. It's not a guess. It's a diagnosis.
Q. So the reason why the patient comes is a diagnosis for the problem?

Is that what you're saying?
A. No. I think you fail to understand the process.

In order to treat a patient, you must make a diagnosis. In order to justify the treatment, the documentation justifies the treatment.

That's the diagnosis that, in layman's terms, is the reason for admission. Then it begs the next question, why does it say reason for admission? This document is a look at the top, discharge communication for length of stay less than 48 hours.

This is a document that's completed by the physician and given to the patient or, in this case, the patient's parentCase ID: 130501076 $\frac{10 / 27 / 201506: 55: 33 \mathrm{PM}}{}$

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

This is the physician's medical diagnosis.
Q. Let me just ask you. We see it was signed by Dr. Jensen; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ever speak to Dr. Jensen about any of the documents found in his file that you reviewed?

MR. KLINE: Objection, Your Honor. It's totally misleading as to the process.

THE COURT: I'll allow him to ask that question.
A. I have not spoken to Dr. Jensen.
Q. What you testified to about what you see here is your interpretation.

Is that right?
A. It doesn't take a lot to interpret a statement that's developed --
Q. Sir --
A. May I answer the question?
Q. If you would. I think it's a yes or no answer. What you're testifying to is based upon on your interpretation? Yes or no?

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. No. It's based upon my reading of the facts. That's a fact I'm reading it.
Q. You also were asked about an exhibit marked 91; and P-91 is a photograph of Mr. Stange going down a water slide.

Do you remember that photo?
A. Yes.
Q. You testified to, if I remember
correctly, that what you see in a photo is
consistent with the condition of gynecomastia.
Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you know that this photograph, as represented by Mr. Kline, was taken between June 11, June 15, 2007; correct?
A. That's my recollection.
Q. Is there anything in the medical records that you reviewed indicating that anyone had done a physical examination of Tim Stange in June of 2007?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Are you offering the opinion that Mr .

Stange had gynecomastia in June of 2007?
A. Without a doubt.

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Q. And that's without the benefit of any physical examination; correct?
A. So part of what plastic surgeons do is observational, and photographs are part of a routine of things that -- tools I use to make a diagnosis.

That's a photograph that I would put into that scope of things that I would use to make the diagnosis.
Q. Now, in calendar year 2007, Mr. Stange was 13 years old; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. He was progressing through puberty. You know that to be true also; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And because you've reviewed the various medical records that you discussed with Mr . Kline, you know that in April of 2007, he weighed 122 pounds; right?
A. I'd have to see that. If you have documentation, I'm happy to say yes or no.
Q. You don't dispute that?
A. I can't say yes or no. I don't know it. I haven't seen anything that says it.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. Well, let me ask you this: Based upon whatever it is that you reviewed, did you see what his weight progression was in calendar year 2007?
A. I have reviewed a number of documents that include tables and graphs that depict his weight over the years; but off the top of my head, I can't put a number to a date; but if you have it and want to show it to me, I'm happy to review and comment on it.
Q. P-92 is another photograph that I believe is a preop photograph.

Do you happen to have that in front of you?
A. I don't have any photographs.

MR. KLINE: I have some here. What number?

THE COURT: I have the packet ready. I'll just give to him.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Doctor, you're looking at P-92 at this point?
A. Yes.
Q. And is that your signataresthisis; al200501076
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 document; correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And this is what Mr. Stange looked like before Dr. Jensen performed his procedure; right?
A. The document I'm reviewing is a number of photographs both pre and post operative.
Q. I'm on the first one. I'm sorry. P-92;
and I think what we agreed to on the numbering convention is it be identified 8,15 and the like.

I'm on the first page, 008.
A. That's not the one I'm looking at.

Forgive me. Now I have the one that's labeled 008.
Q. Fair enough. So P-92, individual photo ending in 08 , is a picture of Mr. Stange before his procedure; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that what you're looking at, Dr.

Solomon?
A. Yes, that's what I'm looking at.
Q. Again, so the jury is clear, this is Mr.

Stange before -- immediately before surgery;

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 correct?
A. Correct.
Q. If you find a photo 0015 ?
A. I have it.
Q. Another picture or depiction at the same time.

Is that fair to say?
A. Yes.
Q. At this time, Mr. Stange is 18 years old; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. He is out of puberty; correct?
A. At the tail end of it, at any rate.
Q. Pardon me?
A. Tail end. There are other ways to
evaluate it. He's at the end of puberty as opposed to beginning or middle.
Q. The pictures we saw of him going down the slide, he was 13 years old; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And he was in the middle of puberty. Was he not?
A. Beginning/middle.
Q. You say beginning/middle?

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

A. Again, there are a number of ways to evaluate it. It's not purely related to age. 13 is maybe middle, not the very beginning, not the end. Somewhere towards the beginning as opposed to 17 , which is toward the end. It's a continuum.
Q. Having reviewed the documents, do you recall what -- first of all, you're familiar with Tanner stages.

Are you not?
A. Yes, I have some familiarity with it.
Q. Do you know what Tanner staging Mr.

Stange was in June of 2007 when that photograph was taken?
A. I don't, off the top of my head.
Q. We'll get there.

You were also shown documents marked 96a and 95a respectively; and they were documents that come from the file of Dr. Mixter.

Do you have that in front of you, Doctor?
A. Yes.
Q. 95 a and 96 a .
A. I don't have them numbered that way but yes, I do have them in front of me.

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. Just so we're clear, the first page on each one of these is 95 , and if you page in one more on each of the exhibits, that's where the A comes in.
A. For clarification, I see a Bates number in the bottom right corner; one being 008 and one 009.
Q. Let's start with 008. I'll represent to you that that's what we have marked here as P-95a, and we can agree that it's your understanding that this is a document that comes from the file of Dr. Mixter; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And for the benefit of the jury, who is

Dr. Mixter?
A. He's a plastic surgeon that the Stanges consulted in May of 2007 regarding Mr.
Stange's breast.
Q. My simple question to you, Dr. Solomon, is whether you ever had spoken to Dr. Mixter regarding any of the documents that you reviewed that were found in his file?
A. I have not.
Q. You've never spoken with Tinnlsmøthos 01076
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 regarding his course of treatment with any of his doctors. Have you?
A. I have not, that's correct.
Q. And you've never spoken with Tim himself regarding his condition and his treatment with his doctors.

## Is that correct?

A. That's not correct.
Q. When was it that you spoke with Mr.

Stange?
A. Sunday, I had the opportunity to speak with Mr. Stange.
Q. Sunday?
A. Sunday.
Q. What did you learn from Mr. Stange when you spoke with him on Sunday?
A. I asked him about his general health. I asked him basic medical questions. Asked him -- I looked at his breasts, and that was the extent of it.
Q. You examined him?
A. Briefly.
Q. For what purpose?
A. For the purposes of informing my
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 knowledge of his present status with regard to this matter.
Q. Now, you testified earlier about your practice and your practice here locally. You maintain a website.

Do you not?
A. Yes.
Q. I want to make sure that what I have seen is an accurate representation of your website, the opening page.

MR. KLINE: May we see you at sidebar?
(Sidebar discussion was follows:)
MR. KLINE: I don't usually have the least bit of struggle.

Out of an abundance of a caution, the last time, at the first trial, Dr. Pledger trial, which Mr. Murphy participated in as counsel, the website is truly a side show. It goes to anything other than, not to -- it didn't go to the attempt to impeach the witness.

It went to the attempt to smear the witness. It's been well-known and
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
written about and publicized, he has a website which describes his plastic surgery services, doing things like penile augmentation and breast augmentations and things like that.

I would respectfully suggest to the Court that the prejudicial value far outweighs any probative value at a bear minimum.

I would request an offer of proof that Your Honor will see for yourself before we flash in front of this jury all kinds of stuff which was used in a prior trial, which was designed to create an impression that the witness was either -was someone that you wouldn't like --

MR. MURPHY: With all due respect, we clearly have missed one another. I have no intention of doing anything like that.

My questions to him will be about what his website says about the condition of gynecomastia. That is all.

THE COURT: That's relevant.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
MR. KLINE: I know what it says. I didn't know. I know what happened in the first trial. Albeit you were not lead counsel.

MR. MURPHY: We clearly haven't gotten to know better. Have we?

MR. KLINE: That would not be something I would expect from you.
(Open court.)
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Doctor, I'm going to hand to you what will be marked as $\mathrm{D}-39$ formation.

THE COURT: I just would like to tell counsel for the defendant that I don't know what D-34 through D-38 are. We have to talk about that at some point. BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. In front of you is D-39 for identification.

What I represent to you is that's a page from your website. Do you recognize it as such?
A. I do.
Q. May we display it?

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

What we're looking at here is a screen shot from your website; right?
A. Correct.
Q. At the website, you identify certain of the procedures that you perform. We talked about that earlier during qualifications.

Do you remember that?
A. I'm sorry. Say that again, please?
Q. Among other things that appear here are various procedures that you performed, things that you do for people who come and consult with you; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And I said we talked about some of that earlier today?
A. Correct.
Q. One of the things we're looking at here is what your website addresses in terms of male breast reduction, one of the services that you provide; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. At your website, one of the things that you identity regarding gynecomastia is that it's a common medical condition characterized
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 by fat deposits; right?
A. In men, adult males.
Q. In men?
A. Adult males, not the nature of this case. Adult males. Apples and oranges, counsel.
Q. We'll come back to that.
A. That's -- we can't mislead these folks.

I know you'd like to but we can't.
Q. With all due respect, don't do that. No, I would not like to mislead anyone and I think that you would either. I would not make that insinuation.
A. So we can agree to take this down because it's not relevant to this issue. These are adult males.
Q. Let me ask you this: There's another representation regarding gynecomastia, and you can tell me whether that applies to adult males only. Okay?
A. Go ahead.
Q. As we go through, to the extent it doesn't apply to adolescents, you can say so, and no one is being misrepresented or misled. Fair?
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. Absolutely.
Q. Now, one of the things you say is that in many cases of gynecomastia, the cause is unknown; right?
A. That's what it says there, that's correct.
Q. Now, is that a statement that's specific to adult onset gynecomastia only?
A. Again, this site is for adult males.
Q. I understand that. Let me take a step back because you -- you've now been qualified to talk about gynecomastia.

So with regard to gynecomastia in the child and adolescent population, is that statement true, that the cases of gynecomastia in children and adolescents, many of those causes are unknown.
A. In most children, we can figure it out.
Q. Did you understand my question?
A. I answered it to the best of my ability.
Q. In many of the cases, you can figure it out.

My question to you, does that then mean that in many of the cases, the cause is
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 unknown?
A. Again, I'm talking about gynecomastia in adolescents. You're talking about it in adult males.

It really is not applicable to Tim's case. If you want to have a discussion about gynecomastia in adults and children, I'm happy to have that discussion.

You have experts that are adult doctors in this case and you have them that are child doctors. I'm one of the few that is both. I can talk about both sides of the coin but I don't think it's fair to slide the rule -- the boundaries and create confusion that doesn't need to be created. This is an adult site. Q. My question to you simply is this: With regard to gynecomastia, as it occurs in the child and adult population, are there many cases where the cause is unknown?
A. So you're saying child and adult. You just said child and adult.
Q. Sir, I think people heard me say child and adolescents. I'm saying child and adolescents, and I'll start allCoder dgainl.30501076 $\frac{10 / 27 / 2015 \text { 06:55:33 PM }}{}$
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 With regard to --

MR. KLINE: The question said child and adult, by the way.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. With regard to gynecomastia, as it occurs
in a child and adolescent population, are there many cases where the cause is unknown?
A. No. Not in the child and adolescent population.
Q. How about the adolescent population?
A. Again, rarely, in my experience.
Q. Rarely is idiopathic.

Is that your testimony?
A. Idiopathic is another word for saying we don't know.
Q. Correct.
A. Right. So rarely.
Q. With regard to, at your website regarding male onset gynecomastia, one of the things that you state is that some men develop gynecomastia during puberty; right?
A. It does say that, correct. Some men get the condition during puberty.
Q. And the men who get the condition during

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
puberty don't all get it because of some drug-induced cause; right?
A. Correct.
Q. So there are men who develop, who developed gynecomastia while in puberty and that gynecomastia persisted into adulthood; correct?
A. A percentage of them, that's correct.
Q. A percentage. As you sit here today, did you dispute that that percentage has been documented as being upwards of 20 percent?
A. I have seen literature as low as five percent and as high as probably 18 to 20 percent.
Q. When you conduct a procedure to remove some part of a male breast tissue like what was done with Tim, you send that tissue to a pathologist; correct?
A. Generally, that's correct. Not 100 percent.
Q. You do that because the specimen may reveal that there's some pathologic cause for the problem; right?
A. Correct.

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Q. When we talk about a pathological cause, explain to the jury what we mean by that.
A. We're using the word pathology in several different ways. So if I understand your question, the way that Dr. Jensen, in his letter --
Q. We're talking about you, Doctor.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, may I finish my answer? I will answer the question, I promise. I have to use that -- I said we're talking about several ways. I'm going to clarify using those two examples.

Again, the word pathology as opposed to normal is one concept. The word pathology, meaning malignant, as opposed to benign is another concept. So using one word, we have at least three different concepts.

That's what I'm trying to explain; and if I can, by way of detail, my understanding of Dr. Jensen's concept is pathology was used as opposed to normal. You're asking me, do we do
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
histology, microscopic exam to look for pathology for cancer as opposed to not cancer.
Q. So we're clear, your testimony, so the jury understands, in those instances when you send a tissue to pathology for analysis, you simply are trying to determine whether there is cancer or not?

That's the only reason?
A. I knew that when I said that, it was going to be an oversimplification. There are times to send tissue if it's a vascular malformation, a lymphatic malformation of the breasts, both of which I have seen, if it's isolated benign -- there are benign and malignant tumors. There are a variety of conditions of the breasts that are far beyond the scope or these issues.

But there are a number of things one can look for under the microscope.
Q. What we do know is Dr. Jensen did not send the tissue excised to any type of pathology; correct?
A. That's my understandifgase ID: 130501076

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Q. You didn't see anything in the record?
A. I have not seen a report from a pathologist; that's correct.
Q. You testified earlier, I believe, that what you did was to conduct what's known as a differential diagnosis to reach your conclusion that Risperdal was the cause of Mr. Stange's gynecomastia.

Is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And you identified all the potential causes of gynecomastia, and then you ruled them out until you were left with Risperdal as the cause.

Is that what you did?
A. That's the process by which it's done, that's correct.
Q. And that's what you did?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, with regard to pubertal gynecomastia, you know, by virtue of your readings and your research, that upwards of 70 percent of boys going through puberty develop gynecomastia; right?

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. Again, the number really varies considerably depending upon who you read. It can be roughly as low as 20 or 25 percent, and I know there's some reports in my head of 65 percent. So it's variable.
Q. And as we've discussed just a moment ago, you know that in certain of these young men who develop gynecomastia during puberty, it doesn't resolve. It persists into adulthood; correct?
A. I stated that.

THE COURT: What was the percentage?
MR. MURPHY: Previously, I identified 20 percent, and I think the doctor said he saw ranges up to 20 .

THE COURT: I thought you said something else.

THE WITNESS: I said five.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. So we're clear, is it your testimony,

Doctor, that with regard to pubertal gynecomastia that persists into adulthood, you've seen only five percent?
A. Of the patients that I have operated on.

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

In other words, it's a different way of looking at it. It's about five percent post patients who have gynecomastia that I see have pubertal, persistent pubertal gynecomastia.

That's a different statement than what you're asking me.
Q. Indeed. Let's go back to the statement I'm asking.

I'm asking about what you have seen in the literature. I believe that what you've seen in the literature is not five percent, but it's a range between five and upwards of 20 to 25?
A. Correct. Five to 20 is the range I believe I stated a few minutes ago.
Q. So did I. Between five and 20?
A. Yes, so we agree on that.
Q. Okay. You, in fact, have performed surgery on young men who have developed gynecomastia; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And is it the case, Doctor, that for each of those young men on whom you performed a breast reduction procedure, you conducted a 81
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
differential diagnosis to determine what the cause of that gynecomastia was?
A. That's correct.
Q. In each one of them?
A. As I stated, that's part of the process.

When a patient comes in, we take a history, do a physical, determine what other studies are needed to help, and we go from there.
Q. The cause of the gynecomastia, that is, what caused the gynecomastia that you now are about to address, is that important to you?
A. The answer is yes.
Q. So it has a bearing on how you might conduct the procedure or what type of procedure you might conduct.

Is that right?
A. That's a fair statement. If I'll operate at all, by the way.
Q. So what you're telling us is it's important to do a thorough differential diagnosis because that has a consequence; right?
A. Correct.
Q. So you would not diagn厅sissgyberongetsid 1076
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 based simply on review of a record and a photograph before you began a surgical procedure; correct?
A. I have certainly diagnosed it based upon a thorough history and a thorough physical with no other ancillary material.

In this case, we have even more than that.
Q. You would consider that a thorough differential diagnosis?
A. I'm happy to go through it with you.
Q. Pardon me?
A. The answer is yes. I have done a thorough differential diagnosis in this case.
Q. I believe that you have at some point.

My question was a bit more precise, and that is, whether you would be comfortable in relying on merely a review of records and review of photographs to reach a diagnosis, a cause diagnosis, before you went in and conducted a surgery?
A. So -- forgive me, but I'm confused, I have not been asked to operate on Tim. He already had his surgery.

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If you're asking me, in this particular case, did I review photographs and records and go through differentials and come to a documentation, my answer is yes.

I'm pretty narrowly focused here. If you're trying to broaden me out, which I think you're trying to do, I would have to take that on a case-by-case basis.
Q. I'm quite precise with my language, if nothing else. My simple question to you is, if you were about to conduct a procedure on a young man for breast reduction, you would be comfortable on relying simply on a record of his treatment and photographs of him?
A. No. I would do a physical exam.
Q. Thank you. It's your opinion that prolactin elevation caused Mr. Stange's gynecomastia; right?
A. I believe that's part of the process, yes.
Q. In the course of your direct exam, I believe you referenced a percentage of 82 or 87 percent of patients taking Risperdal experienced prolactin elevation?
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. That's my recollection.
Q. Now, is it your understanding, Dr.

Solomon, that all pediatric patients who take -- strike that.

Is it your understanding that 87 percent of all pediatric patients who take Risperdal will experience prolactin elevation?
A. To my recollection, because I'm trying to recall from the label where it says that, I think it's in one or two different parts of the label, and it may be either dose-related or basic diagnosis related.

Meaning, I'm not sure if it's autistics or schizophrenics, for example. If you show me the label, I'm happy to go over it with you.
Q. I will show you the label. But before we get to the label, I'm trying to get to your understanding of what the incidents of prolactin elevation in pediatrics who take the drug, because I think you just told us that you believe -- or you understand that 87 percent of all pediatric patients who take Risperdal will experience prolactin elevation.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. I think that's a mischaracterization of what I said.
Q. Correct that, please.
A. What I said is that the risk of prolactin elevation in one part of the label talks about it being 25 times greater than placebo, and another portion of the label talks about 82 or 87 percent of patients in that protocol got an elevation in prolactin.

Again, I'm happy to review the label here before the jury so that you and I aren't having this back and forth when we can read it. It's easy enough to read.
Q. To be fair to everyone, we're going to do that. I simply was trying to establish your understanding. Let's take a look at P-53, which is the 2007 Risperdal label.

MR. MURPHY: Can we display that?
May I approach?
THE COURT: Certainly.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Dr. Solomon, you recognize this as the 2007 product label for Risperdal?
A. Correct.

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## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

 Q. When you were referring to what you have reviewed regarding prolactin elevation and the incidents of same in the pediatric population, you were referring to this document?A. I'm not sure which version. I have read so many of these at this point that I will confess I can't remember the 2002 from the 2005 to the 2006 to the 2007, but we can agree this is after Tim started the medication. Q. Let me direct your attention to the Bates, the page with the Bates number 429 to the right.

THE COURT: Is this Exhibit D-53?
MR. MURPHY: No, P. It's the one that Mr. Kline wanted to use.

THE COURT: This one is marked D. Go ahead.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. You're at 429? Let me direct your attention to the column that says hypo ${ }^{\wedge}$ anemia growth and sexual maturation.

Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. And the second sentence reads: In double

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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 blind placebo control studies of up to eight weeks duration in children and adolescents, age five to seven years, closed paren with autistic disorders or psychiatric disorders other than autistic disorders, schizophrenia or bipolar mania, 49 percent of patients who receive Risperdal had elevated prolactin levels compared to two percent of patients who received placebo.

Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. You read that before?
A. That's how I come up with 25 times. Two goes into 5025 times.
Q. So the two that you referenced is the two percent who receive placebo; correct?
A. Correct. I said it's from 25 times up to 82 to 87 percent, which is about two lines below where you highlighted.

I seem to have recalled it pretty clearly.
Q. We're going to get to what you actually recall.
A. It's right here.
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Q. 49 percent of those who receive Risperdal had elevated prolactin levels; correct?
A. That's what that says.
Q. So that means that 51 percent of those who receive Risperdal did not experience any prolactin levels; correct?
A. Except for the 13 percent with schizophrenia who didn't have it. You can't -- with all due respect, sir --
Q. I have a question and I'm going to ask it.

THE WITNESS: Can I finish answering, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Answer his questions.
THE WITNESS: We have to read the entire label. You can't just pull out --
Q. Doctor, please.

49 percent of those who receive Risperdal had elevated prolactin levels, those in the study who were actually given Risperdal; right? 49 percent of those folks were shown to have elevated prolactin; correct? You agree with that?
A. I agree that's what it says in that
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 portion of the label.
Q. Fair enough. So my question to you, simply is, would you then agree that of that group of people who, in this study, this patient population who are given Risperdal, the remainder 51 percent did not show elevated prolactin?
A. In that one study, that's correct.
Q. We agree.

Now, it goes on. This is one study with one group of people in a certain age cohort. Agreed?
A. Correct.
Q. The language goes on to address another age cohort and population.

Does it not?
A. Correct.
Q. Beginning with the word similarly. Can we pull that up? There, it reads, similarly, in placebo-controlled trials in children and adolescents, paren, age ten to 17 years, close paren, with bipolar disorder or adolescents aged 13 to 17 years with schizophrenia, 82 to 87 percent of patients who Casiy ©
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 had elevated levels of prolactin compared to three to seven percent of patients on placebo. Increases were dose-dependant and generally greater in females than in males across indications.

Do you see that?
A. I do see that.
Q. Is this where you derive your 82 to 87 percent language?
A. Correct.
Q. Looking at this, you and I can agree the label doesn't say that 82 to 87 percent of all pediatrics who take Risperdal will experience elevated prolactin; correct?
A. Sort of like the blind man and the elephant. Feel the trunk, it feels one way. If you feel -- it feels another.^

We have two sentences there that speak for themselves. In all fairness to you, what I said in my testimony was, my recollection was it was something like 25 times more likely to go up and as high as 82 to 87 percent.

The simple solution here is for us to average it, and that's about 63,64 percent,
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
if we take both of those lumps together.
So it's still more likely than not going to elevate prolactin.
Q. Just so we understand one another, you believe that it is appropriate scientifically to do averages on prolactin elevation between different age cohorts and different disease states?

You believe that's appropriate?
A. Again, I'm not sure where the underlying mental disorders have an effect on prolactin levels. It may be dose-related, number one.

Number two, if we look at Tim, when he started the drug, he's more in the second cohort than the first in terms of dose and in terms of age.
Q. What about disease state? He's not -I'm asking a question.
A. Go ahead.
Q. What about disease state? He's neither bipolar nor schizophrenic. Is he?
A. I don't see his disease on there at all.
Q. Exactly. If we're going to be fair and apply the language appropriately, Tim Stange
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015 is not reflected in either of these. Is he? A. I disagree.

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Overruled. His name isn't used there.

MR. MURPHY: Exactly.

## BY MR. MURPHY

Q. His profile, a young man with Tourette's

Syndrome, is not reflected here. That is, the disease state, Tourette's Syndrome, is not reflected in either of those cohorts; correct?

THE COURT: Your objection is to that?

MR. KLINE: Yes. It's off-label.
THE COURT: You'll get there.
MR. KLINE: I have been calm and I'll do my redirect.

THE COURT: That's overruled. Go on.
A. I'm not sure I understand the question.
Q. The question was, the disease state of Tourette's Syndrome is not reflected in either the yellow discussion or the mint green discussion; correct?
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
A. Correct. There's no mention of Tourette's.
Q. Do you happen to know what the dose is for schizophrenic adults?
A. I don't recall it at the moment.
Q. Do you know what the dose is for schizophrenic adolescents?
A. I believe it starts at one or two milligrams a day. According to the label, it can be one to six milligrams a day for adolescents. And for adults, it can be four to 16 milligrams a day.
Q. Let me direct your attention to the first page of that exhibit. On the first page to the left aspect of it, there's the box that has the heading, dose administration. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If we come down, and the second box on the left says schizophrenia adolescents.

## Do you see that?

A. Yes.
Q. And we see that the target dose is 3 milligrams a day?

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

A. Yes.
Q. You saw from the past label that that data that was reflected indicated at the bottom there was a dose response that had to be considered; right?
A. I'm not sure I understand what you're referring to at this point.
Q. I'll ask you this and we'll go back to what I'm talking about.

The target dose for adolescent
schizophrenia is 3 milligrams; correct?
A. That's what it says.
Q. Tim Stange never was prescribed 3
milligrams during his Risperdal therapy. Was he?
A. To my knowledge, that's correct.
Q. If we go down to bipolar mania in children, target dose.

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. 2.5; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you read the records, saw the
pharmacy records provided to you by Mr. Kline.
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(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
Mr. Stange was not prescribed 2.5 milligrams of Risperdal. Was he?
A. Correct.
Q. Are there studies that you relied upon for your opinion that prolactin elevation caused Mr. Stange's gynecomastia?
A. Yes.
Q. And I believe, during your deposition, you identified a study by Dr. Yvette Roke ^as one you relied upon?
A. That's one of several I reviewed.
Q. One of several?
A. Yes.
Q. And so the Roke study we're talking about is the study from 2012?
A. I don't remember if there's more than one from Roke, frankly.
Q. I'll show you and you can tell me.

THE COURT: Are you going into a lot of studies?

MR. MURPHY: Not a lot.
THE COURT: I know we're going to be going tomorrow.

MR. KLINE: I don't know yet.

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

Depends how soon he finishes up and I know the doctor has a surgery scheduled.

MR. MURPHY: It's a fine place to break. I'm not going to be done in ten minutes.

THE COURT: You have surgery scheduled tomorrow?

THE WITNESS: I have a very full day.

MR. KLINE: Maybe we can find out how long he has.

THE COURT: I'm going to leave this with the jurors. I'm going to ask them.

They want to get through the doctor's testimony. I know I promised you that we would leave at 4:00 every day.

Have any of you made arrangements that would prevent you from staying a little longer to finish the testimony?

THE COURT: Five of them. I'm not going to keep them. I hate to do this to you, Doctor, by the way.

THE WITNESS: I have no choice about
(Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015
tomorrow. No choice. I'm booked for surgery. We've already moved folks.

THE COURT: I'm going to let you go. We'll work this out. Let me give you your instructions.

Would one of you like to give instructions? I'm sure you all know them by now.

Is 9:00 okay or do we need extra time? Come in at 9:30. Please remember you are not to discuss the case with yourselves or anyone else. You are not to discuss experiments or make individual investigations of the facts.

You're not to read, listen, watch any media accounts of the case. Please wear your jurors badges in a conspicuous place on your clothing at all times while you leave the courthouse.

Good evening everyone.
(Jury panel departs courtroom at 3:56 p.m.)
(Adjourned.) Case ID: 130501076

## (Continued) Direct Examination of Dr. Solomon - 10/27/2015

 CERTIFICATIONI hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the hearing of the above cause, and this copy is a correct transcript of the same.

Maureen McCarthy<br>Maureen McCarthy, RMR, CRR<br>Official Court Reporter

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## IN RE: RISPERDAL LITIGATION

| TIMOTHY STANGE, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plaintiff | APRIL TERM, 2013 |
| VS. |  |
| JANSSEN |  |
| PHARMACEUTICALS INC., |  |
| JOHNSON \& JOHNSON AND |  |
|  |  |
| DEVELOPMENT, LIC, |  |
| EXCERPTA MEDICA, |  |
| INC., AND ELSEVIER, |  |
| INC., |  |
| DEfendants | NO. 1984 |

Tuesday, November 3, 2015

City Hall, Courtroom 275 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

B E $\mathrm{F} O \mathrm{R} \mathrm{E}$ :

THE HONORABLE KENNETH J. POWELL, JR.

Maureen McCarthy, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter


Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015
Court is that I know we're all concerned about getting the case finished, and the thought that, well, we have her -- her and Braunstein, I don't think can be done in one day. I haven't touched her on direct at all and I have a ways to go with Braunstein on cross-examination.

And it strikes me that that automatically pushes the case into a sixth week, which I thought we were going to try to avoid.

So we have all of that. This isn't is a confounder, but it is something that I have given thought to last night and have made a decision that since our case is still open, which it is, they have Daniel Coppola, who is the new Evo Caers, as I call her, and she's, as I
understand, ready and available on Monday.

And we will call her as a witness -an adverse witness in our case on Monday. We know she's available and we will call her as we called other company witnesses.

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So we will make her -- so we will not complete our case, and I had not told the Court that fact, and I want you to know.

By the way, we're ready to take her earlier to the extent they want to bring her in Thursday or Friday. But we plan to -- we plan to call Coppola.

We cut their witness, Deloria, and that would speed things up, I think, but it still raises the overall question as to Dr. Arrowsmith; and we are prepared, since we're off tomorrow, and since she's literally in town, we're prepared to take her on for cross-examination on Thursday, if that can be arranged.

If not, I will live with the arrangement that I have agreed to.

THE COURT: Did you discuss that with her?

MR. KELLY: Ken spoke to her. My understanding was she's already locked in, committed to testify in that trial Thursday, and --

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THE COURT: If I talk to the judge and said we're way behind schedule for a lot of reasons, can you release her to come over here? I mean, have made your objections to that? I think Judge De Nubile, as a reasonable person would say, you had her on the stand, she's on cross, just have to let her go.

MR. KELLY: Haven't spoken to her that, but I'm happy to work on other options. But we're happy to have that discussion with her, I'm not optimistic. I don't know all the ramifications.

THE COURT: Tell me what you find out because you have colleagues over there, as do you, and then if I have to talk to the judge about it, I'm happy to be --

MR. KLINE: We don't control her. That case is being tried by lawyers who include Drinker lawyers as well, and I'm just baffled by why we can't finish her and why they would take precedence to her, to having a witness who's in town,

## Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015

 not only in town, for the purpose of testifying, and -- but I'm not going toTHE COURT: If it can't be done, it can't be done. I think we should investigate.

MR. KELLY: We were asked to look into her availability next weekend.

THE COURT: Let me tell you something else that I have. On the 10th, which is a week from today, I have a hearing at 9th -- Marine Court, a hearing at $9: 30$. It will be 15,20 minutes and I'm done so I'll bring the jury in at 10: 00.

I hate to lose any time. There's some things we can't avoid. When we get this long, things we flip.

MR. KLINE: We lose Wednesday next week. It's a state holiday. Courts are closed.

THE COURT: We haven't lost the jury. They're even-tempered about this. At this point, we're okay. Sesegmes\$30501076

1 Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 it's in your best interest to move it along.

I have to stay here no matter what. Anyway, we can do that. I'm not asking to cut witnesses, give up questions or anything like that.

We have to be mindful of now. We've gotten to the point we have to be mindful.

MR. KLINE: No doubt.
THE COURT: Informationally, we got a visit from one of the legal assistants from the Itkin, Arnold firm, $\wedge$ who is plaintiff's counsel in that case, lead plaintiff's counsel, and she told us that Dr. Arrowsmith was to -- they were -they were told that Dr. Arrowsmith will be ready on Wednesday.

Now, we've also been told previously that it was over there it's Caers then Dr. Arrowsmith. So they may be counting on Dr. Arrowsmith going into Thursday. That may be what's in their mind.

In any event, I thought the more 11
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 information Your Honor knew, the better.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KELLY: My understanding is Caers is tomorrow. And given the length of prior -- even though it's Caers, she's Thursday.

Again, this is all hitting me -- we were asked to check availability next weekend. We did that. We'll work and do whatever we can.

THE COURT: We just have to be mindful of what's going on. I think we are now.

MR. GOMEZ: I'm going to replace Plaintiff 131. We had to ask, add stuff to it.

THE COURT: Okay.
(Jury panel enters courtroom at 1:21 p.m.)

THE COURT: We weren't doing legal argument, we weren't discussing anything, the machines were broken. It happens. I'm sorry for the delay. We thought we were on track to get stuff in. Still

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 will, but that's what happens.

We gave you lunch early and they've just been fixed. You came in as soon as we got it fixed. Bear with us.

As you know, we're trying all we can to not inconvenience you. Sometimes things are beyond our control. Thank you very much.
(Video playing).
MR. KLINE: I believe Dr. Solomon is back. He's ready to go on and have his cross-examination completed.

THE COURT: Okay. There he is. Ladies and gentlemen, you can put Dr. Solomon right up on the stand.

Does anybody need a break at this time? Should we just keep moving?

## (Con'd) CROSS EXAMINATION

## BY MR. MURPHY:

Q. Good afternoon, Doctor.

## 13

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I want to pick up where I left off with you,
Doctor with the cross-examination.
Doctor, I want to clear up a couple
things regarding fees. I thought I understood you to say that with regard to in court testimony, you charge a fee of $\$ 20,000$ per day.

Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So this is your second day here. So in terms of days in court, you will have charged \$40,000?
A. No. Frankly, I have not had this situation ever, so I can't -- I have not thought about what I'm going to do, candidly. Q. You will charge something for your time here today?
A. Yes. I do get reimbursed for my time away from patient care and I have been doing patient care since about 7:00 this morning. It's been a hectic day.
Q. Understood.

Now, in addition to the time that you charge for in-courtroom testimesy, 1 memesay 076

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from your patients, there is time that you charge for review of the medical records in this case; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You charge for that on an hourly basis?
A. Correct.
Q. In terms of the hourly rate for review of
the record, what is that hourly rate?
A. We have a fee sheet and I don't have it committed to memory.

If I look at it, I can read it to you,
but I don't recall it off the top of my head.
Q. You don't have a general idea whether
it's $\$ 200$ an hour, 200,300 to review?
A. I don't recall, frankly.
Q. That's fair. Do you have an idea of how
long it took you to review the records for Tim
Stange in this case?
A. Hours, a long time is best I can tell you.
Q. No ballpark in terms of the number of hours?
A. Not off the top of my head, but I have spent hours on the weekend and hours in the 15
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 evenings.

It would certainly be ten or 15 hours. There's a considerable body of records, deposition testimony, medical records. Those are the things, and reports. Those add up to quite a lot of documents.
Q. Understood. In addition to reviewing the records, there's preparation of a report; that is to say, you prepared a report in this case; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And there's a certain amount you charge per hour associated with the preparation of that report; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Is it the same hourly rate that applies to review of the file?
A. I believe it is. Again, I have it written down and I think you have it. We can certainly look at it together if you'd like.
Q. With regard to the report, do you recall how long it took you to prepare the report that you generated in this case?
A. Again, it's a matter of hours. Hours is

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 what I can say.
Q. That's fair. I want to talk to you now about the opinions that you generated.

Dr. Solomon, it's your opinion that prolactin elevation caused Mr. Stange's
gynecomastia; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, are there any studies or articles that you relied upon for your opinion in that regard?
A. Yes.
Q. And what are they?
A. There's a statement and article by Anderson, some internal documents I have seen that draw a direct link between prolactin elevation and the occurrence of gynecomastia.
Q. Now, when you use the term internal documents, what are you referring to?

What type of documents?

## A. There are documents I have reviewed as

 part of my review that you asked about a minute ago that were the subject of, I think the phrase is a confidentiality agreement that I signed? That presented data that was 17Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 available to the Janssen folks that was not available to the public; and it was not part of what ended up being in published literature absent the Anderson article.

And, in fact, I think I saw one document where the original article describes a direct link between prolactin and gynecomastia, and then in the final approved poster version of it, that material had been removed.
Q. In terms of internal documents, youre referring to Janssen-generated documents? Janssen documents?
A. That's correct. My understanding these are studies that were either performed by Janssen or supported by Janssen financially. Q. In addition to those internal documents, you refer to the Anderson article?
A. My recollection, that's correct.
Q. Anything else you can recall?
A. Off the top of my head at this time, no.
Q. Let me step back for a moment. Ask you a question about fees. I think I have your schedule. $\$ 450$ an hour for review of documents and generation ofthe सefprt130501076

1 Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015
Does that sound right to you?
A. Could I see the document so we're looking at the exact same thing?
Q. Absolutely, Doctor.

MR. MURPHY: May I approach?
THE COURT: Sure.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. My question to you is, is the hourly rate that you charge for review of documents and generation of your report $\$ 450$ ?
A. That's what it says here. That's
correct.
Q. With regard to the amount of time it took you to generate the report, does this at all refresh your recollection?
A. No. The report, I believe, it was a few months ago maybe, January, something like that? So it's a long time. I don't recall how long it took.
Q. That's fair. With regard to the amount of time it took you to review the records, does this refresh your recollection in any regard?
A. No.

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Q. But we are clear that the amount that you
charge -- that the hourly rate is $\$ 450$ ?
A. That's correct.
Q. So now, I want to go back to your opinion.

You identified the Anderson article and certain Janssen internal documents that you reviewed as being the things upon which you
rely to support your opinion in this case;
correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you recall having testified at your
deposition that you also relied on the Roke article?
A. Yes, I will.
Q. Is that also an article you relied upon?
A. Certainly something I reviewed as part of this litigation, that's correct.
Q. I want to show you the Roke article to make sure we're talking about the same thing.

You're going to be handed what we've marked D-50. You're familiar with this article?
A. Yes.

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Q. This is one of the articles you rely upon to support your opinion in this case?
A. That's correct.
Q. This is the document written by Yvette

Roke and others in 2012; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. This is an article that's the study of
ten to 20-year-olds taking Risperdal a long time; right?
A. It says.
Q. Physically healthy ten to 20-year-old males.

Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. So that was a cohort; right?

Ten to 20-year-old males.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall that in this study, only 47 percent of the study participants had elevated prolactin levels?
A. I believe we can look at the data.
Q. If we look at the results section, the extract is part of the article. On the first page of the article in the abstract section

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 under results.

It says: Hyperprolactinemia was present in 47 percent of subjects in group one.

Do you see that?
A. Correct.
Q. You understand that the group one were the folks who were exposed to Risperidone; correct?
A. Yes. They're the ones who took the Risperdal.
Q. If you look at the conclusion section,

Dr. Roke and her authors concluded that hyperprolactinemia was not associated with gynecomastia; correct?
A. That's what it says.
Q. Okay. And one other thing that was noted -- I wonder if you recall this -- is that out of the folks who were not exposed to any antipsychotic, 21 percent of them reported gynecomastia.

Do you recall that?
A. I see that in the table of results.
Q. So in this study, amongst the folks who never even had or were exporedstoikisperdeb pot

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 any other antipsychotic, 21 percent of them reported gynecomastia; right?
A. And twice as many who had the drug had it. It doubled the effect. Doubled the incidents.
Q. I want to ask you a question, Doctor, about the 2007 label, we talked about later in the litigation. For identification, it's marked P-53.

Doctor, you have in front of you what's been marked previously at $\mathrm{P}-53$ is the 2007 Risperdal label.

Have you seen it before?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, I want to direct your attention to
the section on hyperprolactinemia growth and sexual maturation under pediatric use; particularly 8.4, if you're looking for the numbers, it's also on your screen, might be easier to read.

Are you with me?
A. Yes, I'm with you.
Q. Do you see the second paragraph, in clinical trials? Do you see that language?

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 think it's highlighted for you now.
A. I see that.
Q. Clinical trials in 1,885 children and adolescents, gallactorrhea was reported in .8 percent of Risperdal-treated patients and gynecomastia was reported in 2.3 percent of Risperdal-treated patients.

Can we agree that what is referenced here being reported upon is of those who were in trials, 1885 , that is, 1,885 folks who participated in these trials, 2.3 percent of them reported gynecomastia.

Is that fair reading?
A. That's what it says.
Q. And thus, you'd agree with me then that the vast majority of this 1885 group did not report gynecomastia; right?
A. Again, it says that 2.3 percent had it. It doesn't say anything about the remaining group, whether it's self-reported or diagnosed by somebody treating them. It's sort of a vague label language.

It's above the average for people who, you know, who would be seeing it. It's more

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 prevalent in this treated group than the nontreated group, is my interpretation of this.
Q. I understand. I'll ask you this question, and either you can answer it or not.

If 2.3 percent of the 1885 people in the trial, in those various trials, reported gynecomastia, then the vast majority of the people participating in those trials did not report gynecomastia; correct?
A. I have one point of confusion I get from this.

My understanding is that Tim started on the drug in 2006 before the label was readily available. So this knowledge was not available to his physician.

MR. MURPHY: Objection. Move to strike. That's wholly irrelevant to the question I'm asking.

THE COURT: I'll strike that.
Answer the question, please.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Do you need me to repeat the question? I will.

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 A. I can read that it says: Gynecomastia was reported in 2.3 percent of Risperdal-treated patients. I agree with that statement in that document, in that time period.
Q. So the answer to my question is what? the question I asked you then was: The vast majority of the folks who are in that 1885 did not report gynecomastia; correct?
A. To read a label, you read exactly what it says and we don't interpret what it doesn't say because that's an error, because there's literature that talks about the incidents as high as five percent that I'm aware of so. That data didn't make it into the label.

In other words, this is what whoever wrote this label chose to write at this time for whatever the FDA said.

But -- and so 2.3 percent had it. It doesn't really say what the others did. Nor does it say how that data was collected.

We don't know how accurate it is. We just know it's a statement. I can agree it says 2.3 percent of Risperdactreated: pationt 076

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 in that group has gynecomastia.

My recollection is that in some of the previous labels, it was considered to be insignificant and we can agree to 2.3 percent is not insignificant. That's where the
difference comes in.
MR. MURPHY: I'll object again and move to strike.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. If you tell me that you can't answer my question, that's fine.
A. I can say that 2.3 percent had it, according to that label.
Q. If you can't answer my question, simply tell me you can't answer it.

MR. KLINE: Your Honor, I think it was asked and answered.

THE COURT: I don't think it was answered.

MR. KLINE: Okay.
THE COURT: There's an excursion but not an answer.
A. Based on the way that question is framed, no, I cannot answer that question.

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Q. That's fair. You testified that it's
your opinion that prolactin elevation caused
Tim Stange's gynecomastia?
A. Yes.
Q. But you haven't stated in your report how
it is that prolactin elevation related to
that?
A. I don't believe I went into the mechanism in the report. That's correct.
Q. One of the things you have said
previously is that prolactin can directly
stimulate the growth of glandular tissue?
A. Correct.
Q. You're not aware of any scientific study or medical texts that states or reports that prolactin directly stimulates breast growth. Are you?
A. I have read that and I'm trying to recall where I did. Off the top of my head, I don't recall at this moment, but I have absolutely read it and was aware of it going back to medical school, quite frankly.
Q. You recalled being asked that very question during your deposition?

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A. I don't recall, but I can certainly look at the deposition if you have it.
Q. We'll go to your deposition at page 66, line 17 through 21. Do you see that?

## A. Can I look at it?

THE COURT: Does this have a number or will it be D-51?

## BY MR. MURPHY:

Q. For the record, you have in your hand what's been marked D-51, and that's the deposition transcript. That was generated during your deposition in this case; right?
A. Yes.
Q. And at page 66 , line 17 , you were asked
the same question I just now asked you; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And your response was: Not off the top of my head.

So you aren't able to identify any support for that statement then and you are unable to offer support for that statement now; correct?

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A. I believe my support is different than
saying not off the top of my head. What I
learned in medical school doesn't necessarily mean I can quote an article.
Q. With respect to the specific question
that was asked of you, any specific study or
article that supports that proposition as you
sit here today, you cannot identify any;
correct?
A. I don't have a recollection of what I learned 40 years ago in terms of where I read it, that's correct.
Q. At your deposition, there was another question asked of you which was whether you were able to say how it is that Risperdal caused Tim's gynecomastia.

Do you recall that?
A. I don't. I'm sorry.
Q. You don't? Let me ask you this:

As you sit here today, are you able to say or do you have an opinion about how it is you say Risperdal caused Tim's gynecomastia? A. It's not -- first of all, it's not just
how I say; and second of all, iersiseeID: 130501076

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 relationship between Risperdal. It's suppression of dopamine and elevation of prolactin, which then acts on the breast through a couple different mechanisms. Q. You used the term mechanism of action?
A. I think I just said mechanism, not mechanism of action.
Q. Mechanism. When you used the term mechanism, do you mean the way in which the drug causes an effect?
A. That's probably a reasonable way to say
it.
Q. Let's take a step back and keep it simple.

Your opinion is that prolactin elevation caused the gynecomastia; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And one of the questions I asked you is whether it's your opinion that the prolactin acts directly on breast tissue to cause growth; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So my question is: Is it your opinion that prolactin acted differently on Tim

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 Stange's breast tissue to cause gynecomastia? A. That's one mechanism, which has been described as a possibility that I'm aware of. There are others that I'm also aware of, and we can't know exactly which one of those mechanisms was at play in Tim's case. Q. What I'd like to do is I'd like to deal with them in turn.

The first one we're talking about right now is the mechanism you identified that says prolactin acts directly on breast tissue.

My question, a little while ago, was whether there were any articles or studies that you could identify to support that.

As I understood your testimony, as you sit here today, you can't identify; correct?

MR. KLINE: Objection. It's a mischaracterization. 20 minutes ago, he mentioned Anderson.

THE COURT: I understand that. It really is testimony. I'm going to ask you to restate the question.

I'll sustain the objection.
BY MR. MURPHY:

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Q. With regard to the mechanism that you identified that says prolactin acts directly to cause breast tissue to grow, are there any articles or studies that you're aware of that support that?
A. I can think of three documents sitting here. One is the Anderson study that I referred to. One is a presentation that's in the internal Janssen documents that discusses prolactin in particular and its interaction with breast tissue; and a third is what I believe was submitted as a poster presentation for a meeting.

Again, it's an internal document where the presentation specifically described the direct effect, and that when the reviewers from the Janssen company saw it, they edited that portion out.

So those are three pieces of information, two of which were until I saw them, protected by confidentiality, as internal documents and not available to the public.

And that's the interaction between Risperdal, prolactin and gynecomastia.

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MR. MURPHY: Objection. I move to strike the last part of that. He identified the documents but the editorial at the end is wholly inappropriate.

THE COURT: I'll take it.
BY MR. KELLY:
Q. So Anderson is one of the articles that
you say support the mechanism that prolactin
acts directly on breast tissue to cause breast growth; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's take a look at the Anderson article. This has been previously marked as P-116.

Is this the Anderson article you're talking about, Doctor?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Couple things about this Anderson
article. This article reported on the
continuation of the Rupp study.
Do you recall that?
A. I do have a recollection but I couldn't
tell you specifically beyond thatsight not0501076

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Q. Do you recall that this study was conducted by NIMH, National Institute of Mental Health?
A. It so says. If I may ask, where are you getting that from in this article?
Q. Where do I find that?
A. I see on the bottom of page one of the article, okay.
Q. This study is not a Janssen study. It's not a Janssen-conducted study; correct?
A. That's what it says.
Q. One of the results from this article was that there was a finding that prolactin levels were not associated with adverse events; correct?

Do you recall that?
A. I don't recall it but we can -- if you give me a line and page, I'm happy to review
it.
Q. Sure. This one you can actually find in the -- on the first page in the abstract under
Results. You can look at the screen to be oriented.
A. We're looking at the abstract. I see 35
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 that.
Q. Do you recall that was one of the findings from this article?
A. I see it here.
Q. Is there anything in this article, Dr.

Solomon, that supports your statement that prolactin directly stimulates breast growth?
A. If I can call your attention to on the very first page, the paragraph that I would describe as top right, about halfway down, if I can quote, there's a sentence that begins with the word: Direct. Direct effects of elevated prolactin on breast tissue --

MR. KLINE: Excuse me, Your Honor. Since we're doing this on the board, may we put that on the board what he's quoting?

MR. KELLY: That's fine.
A. You can see about a third of the way down right there where you see direct. Let's
highlight that sentence; and if I may read it.
Q. Sure.
A. Direct effects of elevated prolactin on breast tissue lead to galactorrhea in females

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and gynecomastia in males.
Q. So we're clear, you read that to mean that prolactin actually causes breast tissue
to grow, so we're clear?
A. It's pretty clear to me that that's
exactly what it says.
Q. That's what you read it to mean? Yes or no?
A. It's not just what I read it to mean.

It's what the sentence means to anyone who would read that.

THE COURT: Please answer the question.
A. Yes, that's what I -- that's what it says.

THE COURT: There it is. BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Thank you. Now, another thing that the Anderson authors noted was that their findings were consistent with the findings in the Findling article; correct?
A. I would have to read that statement.
Q. Sure. I'll orient it to you. Page
ending in .4, bottom right. It's also 548 of
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 the original right column toward the bottom of the first paragraph.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Do you see the language, Doctor?
A. Yes. I'm just reading the paragraph. If you give me a second, please. I have read the paragraph.

Can you ask me the question again, please?
Q. My question was, to you, was: Dr.

Anderson reported that their findings were largely consistent with the findings of the
Findling paper; right?
A. That's what it says.
Q. You know that this Anderson paper was
published in 2007; correct?
A. That's what it says.
Q. Four years after the Findling paper came
out; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So we see another group of doctors
reaching the same conclusion as Dr. Findling?
MR. KLINE: Objectiane Nv: objostioq10) 76

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if it's the same conclusion as to increase in prolactin.

THE COURT: I understand what you're saying. I'm asking you to refine the question.

MR. MURPHY: That's fine.

## BY MR. MURPHY:

Q. We've read the language fairly consistent with the largest previous study of effects of long-term Risperidone treatment in children and adolescents, Findling, et al; correct?
A. Yes, that's what it says.
Q. And these doctors report that their
findings are consistent with Findling;
correct?
A. Yes. Just to be clear, Findling is
describing elevated prolactin, and this study does as well.
Q. Then I think we agree that this comes
four years after Findling; correct?
A. Correct. Consistent with the thought
that the drug increases prolactin. That's correct.
Q. Doctor, you don't have an opinion as to

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whether Tim Stange's ratio of estrogen to
testosterone was in any way altered by prolactin. Do you?
A. I don't have any biochemical data for that.
Q. So you don't have an opinion on that?
A. Again, I know he had gynecomastia. I
know he had elevated prolactin. I can't tell you what the ratio of testosterone was, that's correct.
Q. With all due respect, did you say that's
correct, you don't have an opinion?
A. I don't have any information in that regard.
Q. I'm just trying to get us down the road. I asked you a simple question: Do you have an opinion? If you don't, say you don't.

MR. KLINE: Respectfully, on that one, I think he answered.

THE COURT: I disagree with you, Mr. Kline.

Answer the question, please, Doctor.
A. My opinion is we don't have the data to give the answer to that question.

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Q. There's no data that you've seen speaking
to our addressing estrogen or testosterone
levels during the time he was on Risperdal
therapy; correct?
A. There is no data for that, that's
correct.
Q. You're also aware that gynecomastia can
develop in the absence of prolactin; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. For those individuals who develop gynecomastia in the absence of prolactin elevation, something other than prolactin is the culprit for gynecomastia; correct?
A. There are other causes, that's correct.
Q. You don't know how long prolactin needs
to remain elevated in order to cause
gynecomastia, as you say. Do you?
A. I'm not aware of that data.
Q. You're not aware of any published articles suggesting that prolactin elevation continues after Risperdal therapy is
discontinued. Are you?
A. I'm not aware of any articles that -- say that again? Prolactin elevation continues 41
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 after Risperdal therapy ends?
Q. Correct.
A. I'm not aware of that, that's correct.
Q. But you are aware that if a patient
discontinues Risperdal therapy, their
prolactin levels decrease over time; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. You know what Risperdal's half life is also. Don't you?
A. I don't recollect it at the moment. I
know it's relatively short.
Q. You know that if the medicine is no longer in the patient's body, then the
medicine cannot cause a physiologic problem; correct?
A. Not correct.
Q. So it's your understanding that if the medicine is no longer in the patient's body, it can cause physiologic changes?
A. I think that the way to understand that is that if a stimulus occurs on a group of cells, and those cells are now dividing, and that stimulus is gone, but the cells are in there, now, a relatively new prossaniof 99 (1) 501076

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 division, then you can get an end result such as gynecomastia in the absence of the drug. Q. Are there any articles or studies that you cite in your report supporting that?
A. That I cite in my report? No.
Q. Now, earlier, when you were here, if I heard you correctly, you told us that you conducted a differential diagnosis to determine the cause of Mr. Stange's gynecomastia; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. I want to hand to you for the moment my copy of your report. May I approach, Your Honor?

Part of what you write there is, my opinion is based on a differential diagnosis that includes other causes of gynecomastia. These other causes include hormone therapy, pituitary disease, testicular tumor, alcohol and other drugs; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Because --
A. Can I read the next sentence for completeness? That's how you get a

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 differential diagnosis. So the jury understands the differential diagnosis. Q. If you want to read the next sentence, you can.
A. Thank you. I go on to write: Review of the medical records and deposition testimony rules out all other causes of gynecomastia in Timothy's case.
Q. You identified certain of the things that you ruled out; right? That's what you just read.
A. I did write some of them. Not all.
Q. Let's talk about some of what you did.

THE COURT: Hold on. I'm going to have to give the jury a break. It's now five after 3:00. I'm giving to give them a rest break.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to give you your afternoon break. Please don't discuss the case among yourselves or with others.
(Jury panel departs courtroom at 3:05 p.m. and reenters at 3:21 p.m.) BY MR. MURPHY:
your differential diagnosis?
A. Forgive me but --
Q. My question is whether pubertal gynecomastia is something that you ruled out in the course of your differential diagnosis.
A. Yes.
Q. You know that there is a high background
rate of pubertal gynecomastia; correct?
A. There is a background rate.
Q. How high is that background rate pursuant
to the literature with which you're familiar?
A. It can be -- varies pretty widely.

Anywhere from 25 percent to the 60 or 70 percent range.
Q. Earlier, you told us that -- well, I'll just ask the question.

You're aware that with regard to some
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015
Q. We were talking about the differential diagnosis that you conducted. I wanted to ask you about one of the known causes of gynecomastia that you did not identify, and that is pubertal gynecomastia.

Is pubertal gynecomastia something that you ruled in and then ruled out as part of

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young boys who have pubertal gynecomastia, it persists into adulthood; correct?
A. I believe I have testified to that.
Q. Indeed. Your understanding is that the range is somewhere between five and 20 percent for those who have persistent pubertal gynecomastia into adulthood; correct?
A. That comports with my recollection, that's correct.
Q. Now, you've reviewed the medical records, as you identified in your report, related to
Mr. Stange; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. In those medical records, there's nothing that indicates or suggests that Mr. Stange had had delayed puberty; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. How then, sir, did you rule out pubertal gynecomastia as a cause of Mr. Stange's gynecomastia?
A. Several reasons. First of all, the majority of pubertal gynecomastia subsides with the end of puberty. In those patients in whom it persists, there's typicaldyenpiba 130501076

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 cause that we can identify.

But as a rule in medicine, when you make a differential diagnosis, you start with, here's the problem, here are the causes that could potentially be, and you rank them from one to whatever, and you go down the list and eliminate them.

So that in Tim's case, given the agent that he took, the Risperdal, given the time course of the drug, given his growth, given the history of the drug and its relationship between prolactin and gynecomastia that we've discussed, it becomes the obvious answer as to the cause of his gynecomastia as opposed to pubertal, which would have gone away on its own; or if it persisted into adulthood, it becomes what we call pathic, which means maybe it is and isn't.

If you got an offending agent, that's where in medicine you're obligated to go. If somebody comes in with a cough and fever and a chest x-ray that looks like pneumonia and coughing up green gobs of stuff, they have bacterial pneumonia.

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 That's how medicine works. The most likely thing is the most likely thing; or as we say, when you hear a hoof beat, you don't think of Zebras.
Q. When you hear hoof beats, you don't think Zebras?
A. Yes.
Q. When you hear a boy going through puberty
who presents with gynecomastia, you don't
think pubertal gynecomastia.
Is that your testimony?
A. When he's taking Risperdal, that's
correct.
Q. And in this instance, you point to
prolactin and its association with
gynecomastia as the reason why you don't think pubertal gynecomastia; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And with regard to the literature that you looked at, you know that not everyone who is diagnosed with gynecomastia presents with elevated prolactin; correct?
A. That's probably correct.
Q. And with regard to Mr. Stange, you

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haven't seen any lab tests or results that reflect what his prolactin level was during the time he was on Risperdal therapy; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Yet, you conclude that prolactin must have been the cause of his gynecomastia; correct?
A. I said that Risperdal was the cause.
Q. Risperdal, which you say raised his prolactin; correct?
A. Not me. That's the literature of Risperdal, is it raises prolactin.
Q. I'm asking you about your opinion.

If what you're telling me is you rely on the literature, that's fine. But you're
telling the jury that Risperdal raises
prolactin and that is what led to his
gynecomastia; correct?
A. That's the very short synopsis, that's correct.
Q. And so we're clear in the room, you say that notwithstanding the fact that there are no lab tests or values for prolactin levels on Mr. Stange during the time he was taken

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 Risperdal; correct?

MR. KLINE: Objection, asked and answered.

THE COURT: He asked and answered that. He said there are no lab tests.

MR. MURPHY: I understand that. I want to make sure we're clear.

THE COURT: It's out there.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. One of the things you also identify as potential causes and you identify in your report is other drugs; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you've seen in the records where, among other things, Mr. Stange was taking Clonidine; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. You're aware that gynecomastia is a reported side effect of some who have taken
Clonidine; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And yet you rule out Clonidine as a
possible cause.
Is that right?
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## A. Correct.

Q. Have you seen the product label for

Clonidine?
A. No.
Q. You didn't research it?
A. I don't recollect it. If you have it, I'm happy to review it. I don't remember.
Q. I'm simply asking what you did in the
course of your differential diagnosis.
You don't recall having reviewed the product label?
A. Candidly, I have reviewed so much stuff, I don't remember.
Q. Well, I'll ask you this and we can get beyond it.

Do you have any doubt that the product label for Clonidine identifies gynecomastia as an adverse event experienced by some of those who took Clonidine?
A. As I recall, I believe it's described as a rare event, but I'm not sure of the exact language they use.
Q. But do you have that recollection?
A. It is mentioned. Gynecomastia is

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 mentioned in the product label but I don't know how it's quantified.
Q. Now, I want to talk about some of the records that you did review. You recall that Dr. Mueler, as we understand it's pronounced, mentioned gynecomastia and Mr. Stange's chart in June of 2009?
A. Correct.
Q. Let's take a look to orient ourselves.

If you can, this is an office visit where gynecomastia is initially mentioned. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. That's one of the records you reviewed?
A. Yes.
Q. You also understand that by June of 2009, Mr. Stange had ceased taking Risperidone for at least five months; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And by that time, he had been -- he had discontinued taking Risperdal for about a year?

Is that your recollection?
A. That's my recollection.

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Q. To your knowledge, did Mr. Stange ever have a test for Klinefelter's Syndrome?
A. A test?
Q. Was he tested for the syndrome?
A. What test, if I may ask would you be thinking about?
Q. There are a couple of tests that one can conduct. I'm simply asking you whether you saw anything indicating that he was tested. A. He was not tested and based on my -- you asked my differential diagnosis and I ruled out Klinefelter's.
Q. I'm simply asking whether he was tested.

That's all I asked you?
A. One does not necessarily need that to make the diagnosis; but correct, that test.
Q. Did you see any test conducted on Mr.

Stange during the time he was on Risperdal therapy?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Did you see any evidence of blood tests
taken at the time he was diagnosed with gynecomastia?
A. I don't recollect.

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Q. Did you see any evidence of a blood test taken at the time he underwent his corrective surgery?
A. I don't remember if they got a preoperative blood count frankly, and a coagulation profile. Some surgeons do. Some don't. I don't remember.
Q. You don't know when Mr. Stange entered puberty. Do you?
A. I believe I have testified to that in my deposition, as a matter of fact.
Q. The answer is no?
A. I said I didn't know.
Q. Do you recall what Mr. Stange's Tanner stage was at the time he was diagnosed with gynecomastia?
A. In 2009, it might have been Tanner 4, but I know it's in the records so we don't have to guess.
Q. Do you see the record, Tanner's 3? Can you make that out, Doc?
A. I see that's what it says. If you're calling that 3 -- yes, that's a Roman Numeral 3. I do see that.

6 Q. At this time, he was 15 years, going up 7 to the top aspect of the document, 15 years, three months; correct?
A. That's what it says.
Q. And for a boy 15 years, three months, Tanner 3 is normal progression; correct?
A. If he's been through Tanner 1 and 2 , then

Tanner 3 is the next step, that's correct.
Q. My question, to be more precise is: For a 15 -year-old boy to be at Tanner stage 3, that's normal, not abnormal. Is it?
A. That's correct.
Q. As you understand it, Tanner 3 is mid puberty?
A. That's a good way to describe it.
Q. Now, I'd like to show you the April 8, 2011 note from Dr. Mueler.

Can you make that out?
A. Yes.
Q. April of 2011, that's less than two years 55
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after Dr. Mueler initially referenced
gynecomastia; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And at this point, Mr. Stange was 17
years old. If we can go back to the top of
the document and pull out the age.
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. At this time, he is Tanner stage 4, I
believe, if we go down to the relevant section.

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So two years later, he's further progressing through puberty; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Another note from Dr. Mueler, this 6-2-08 is about a year before there was that initial mention of gynecomastia; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And if we go down to where their mention is of Tanner staging, we see he is Tanner
stage 3; correct?
A. That's what it says.

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Q. So a year before there was any mention of gynecomastia, he was Tanner 3; right?
A. Yes.
Q. A year later, when there was this initial mention of gynecomastia, he's still Tanner 3; right?
A. That's what that says.
Q. In this document from June of 08 , there's no mention of breast pain, tenderness, pain or anything like that; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You know that the only complaint of chest or nipple pain was reported by Mrs. Stange in 2007; correct?
A. I'm aware of that.
Q. This is the note reflecting the call by mom.

This you've seen; correct?
A. Yourre referring to this note, not the one previously on the screen; correct?
Q. What I have in front of you is the note reflecting Mrs. Stange's call reporting on the pain in Tim's chest.
A. Right, in August of 2007, that's correct.

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Q. Now, in that note, do you see a reference
to appointment if increased pain?
A. I see that.
Q. Is it your understanding that the office was suggesting that an appointment should be made if there was continued or increased pain in his chest?
A. That's what it says.
Q. In the records you reviewed, did you see
any indication that there was a follow-up or subsequent complaint of chest pain or nipple pain after the call was made by mom?
A. Not that I recall.
Q. Do you recall, Dr. Solomon, having testified that Mr. Stange developed gynecomastia somewhere between 2006 and 2009? A. Are you referring to my deposition testimony in this matter?
Q. I'll ask you. Is that what you testified to in your deposition?
A. Again, I have some vague recollection that may characterize it, but if I stated it and we got it written down, could I see it, please?

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 Q. We shall. I direct you to page ten. I believe it might be lines 15 to 17 of your deposition.

MR. KLINE: Your Honor, I don't see any impeachment. He went right to the deposition. To that extent --

THE COURT: The doctor asked for it. That's the only reason.

MR. KLINE: I see. I get it.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. Is that what you recall, Doctor? Is that
the testimony you recall?
A. I stated some time between 2006 and 2009
is when he developed gynecomastia. That's
what I testified to on page ten, line 16 .
Q. At the time of the deposition, what you were able to say is some time between 2006 and 2009; correct?
A. That's what I stated.
Q. You testified here in court that Tim's gynecomastias started in 2007.

Did you not?
A. I don't recall if I said precisely 2007.

I'm not sure that's an accurate
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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 characterization of my testimony.
Q. Pardon me?
A. I'm sorry, that's an accurate
characterization of my testimony.
Q. The record will reflect what it reflects,
sir.
A. I might note by, the way, 2007 and
between 2006 and 2009.
Q. I understand. So we're clear, we're
clear, what you said in your deposition was
the best you could say at the time 2006 to
2009; correct?
A. I stated that in my deposition, that's correct.
Q. We're clear.

Having read the records as well as deposition transcripts, you're aware that Mr.
Stange testified that he first noticed breast development in the summer of 2009; correct?
A. I don't recall that.
Q. You don't recall that?
A. No, sir, I'm sorry, I don't.
Q. Now, you've also offered the opinion that Mr. Stange gained excessive weight while on

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Risperdal.
Is that right?
A. I believe that's in my report.
Q. And you didn't create a growth chart for purposes of that opinion. Did you?
A. I did not.
Q. Growth charts aren't something that you routinely utilize in your practice.

Is that right?
A. In my adult practice, no.
Q. The opinion you gave regarding his weight gain is based on your comparison of his first weight on Risperdal and his last weight on Risperdal; correct?
A. I'm not sure if that's how I came to that conclusion, frankly.
Q. Do you recall how you did, in fact, come to that conclusion?
A. I believe I saw a number of data points of his weight, and I saw that his weight went up and he went on an attempt to lose weight, which he did, and his gynecomastia persisted. Again, supporting it was nonpubertal in its type.

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Q. Your testimony is that you looked at
various data points in coming to that conclusion?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you know how many inches Mr. Stange grew during the time he was on Risperdal therapy?
A. That's from 2006 to 2009, I'd have -- I'm
not -- I don't want to get -- I know I saw it then but I don't recall it now.
Q. Doctor, is it your opinion that Mr .

Stange developed rapid weight gain after beginning Risperdal therapy?

Are you consulting your report?
A. Yes. I'm not sure I used the term rapid anywhere in my report or deposition.
Q. Is that your opinion? Because there's certain things that are not in your report that you hold as an opinion, so I want to be fair to you.

Is it your opinion that Mr. Stange experienced rapid weight gain immediately after beginning Risperdal therapy? A. Again, I have never, to ndyakaquedze,501076

3 Q. You do not hold that opinion; correct?
A. I have used the word increased. I have never used the word rapid.
Q. So you do not hold that opinion; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you recall, when Mr. Stange began his

Risperdal therapy, he weighed 110 pounds?
A. I don't recall off the top of my head but

I'm sure we have it on the chart someplace.
We've seen that graph before, the table, I
think.
Q. I'm going to hand you, Doctor, part of what previously was marked as P-59. Part of the record, I'm sure you reviewed.

Do you see the document?
A. I do.
Q. You see that it reflects Mr. Stange's
weight as 110 pounds on February 7th, 2006?
A. 110 pounds, eight ounces.
Q. And that is when he began Risperdal therapy; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, I'll ask you, but I'll deal with it

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 this way. That was February of 2006. I now want to show you a part of Dr. Mueler's records. This is from 12-4-06.

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see his weight in December was 119 pounds?
A. Yes.
Q. Can we agree that between February of ${ }^{\prime} 06$ and 12 of 106 , he gained about nine pounds?
A. Correct.
Q. That's not rapid weight gain. Is it?
A. I'm not -- again, I have never used that word, so I don't know -- I don't know how I would define that.
Q. Now, in calendar year '06, he was 12
years old; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall that it was in calendar
year 2007 that Mr. Stange gained 30 pounds?
A. I don't recall.
Q. We can look at it.
A. We can see that if that exists.
Q. I want to show you a record from April

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 13 th of 07 .

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And April 13th of 107 , he weighs how much?
A. 122.

THE COURT: It's Bates 212 from the doctor's deposition, Dr. Mueler.
BY MR. MURPHY:
Q. April 13th, 07 he's 122 pounds; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to direct your attention to the note of August 14th, 2007. May I approach?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you seen that record before, Doctor?
A. Yes.
Q. As of August 14, 2007, he was 143 pounds; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now a record from the end of the year, November 26, 2007.

Have you seen that before, as well?
A. Yes.
Q. There, it reports that he was 155 pounds; 65
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 right?
A. Yes.
Q. So in April, he was 122 pounds. By

November, he was 155 pounds; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. That's when he was going through puberty; correct?
A. Yes. That's a fair statement.
Q. And he was 13 years old at that time; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you've identified for me the articles that you relied upon, and generally speaking, to be fair to you, the Anderson article, the Roke article and certain materials that are company documents; correct? A. Yes.
Q. And that's the entirety of which you relied upon in terms of articles and medical literature; correct?
A. Again, you asked me a very specific question. You asked the connection between Risperdal and gynecomastia and prolactin and gynecomastia, and those iteme

Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 response.

MR. KELLY: Thank you. No further questions.

THE COURT: Mr. Kline?
MR. KLINE: Sidebar, please?
(Sidebar discussion as follows:)
MR. KLINE: I have by all accounts eight minutes left.

THE COURT: Correct.
MR. KLINE: The record should reflect that this witness doesn't have a second day. He was here 2:00 to testify. I believe it was going to be half an hour additional examination.

That's what was represented last week. We now are -- last time he was here. I'm now given seven or eight minutes because this jury leaves at 4:00 consistently.

I can't complete it in that time. I will have to try to figure out a way. I have a significant examination.

Is Your Honor willing to hold them?
THE COURT: Hold them? Yes. But as 67
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 you know --

MR. KLINE: That's not going to be popular.

THE COURT: As you know, I will ask before I hold. That is, have they made child care arrangements, as I have done in the past when we had to hold them.

I told them one thing that was, we were going to stop at $4: 00$ so they can get ahead of the traffic and make plans based on that.

We start at different times but end at the same time. But absolutely, I'll ask them that. I'm willing to stay. I'm sure all the parties are.

MR. KLINE: I don't think it's fair to my client, frankly, for me to try to -- I will use my four, five minutes, I guess, but I plan to do the examination -- have to figure out when he's available and figure out what the equities are to all of that.

THE COURT: He's available tomorrow.
MR. KLINE: He said he was

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You mentioned the things that you reviewed today with counsel for Janssen. I believe in your direct examination -- I
believe in your cross-examination you did not refer to the Entimen article.

Have you reviewed that as well?
A. I have.
Q. Is that one of the things that you relied upon?
A. Yes.
Q. And I am not going to drag it out. It's right here, at the back.

You recall the results, generally speaking, of the Entimen article published in 2015 as to the relationship of gynecomastia for a teenager?
A. Yes, I do. I believe it was five times control. Fairly large study.
Q. Five times control. Meaning that if you're on the Risperdal versus a teenager who is not, you would have a five times more likelihood to get gynecomastia?
A. Yes.
Q. Sir, the Roke study, if we can quickly

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Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 get my copy of Roke, sir.

What you were referring to here in the results section, but which was not fully explained, sir, is that they compared the Risperdal group to the -- like Dr. Entimen did, they compared the Risperdal group to the nonRisperdal group; correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. On Risperdal, gynecomastia was present 43
percent. We're not interested in the sexual dysfunction part here. Highlight
gynecomastia, Risperdal-treated, 43 percent compared to 21 percent in the control group; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Two to one, if you're on the Risperdal; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Was that one of your take-aways from the study?
A. Yes.
Q. Was that one of the reasons that you came to court and said that gynecomastia --

MR. MURPHY: Objection, Your Honor,

## ten; correct?

A. Yes.
Q. They showed up with twice the number, twice the number of gynecomastias on
Risperdal, Risperidone, versus the control group.

That's the sugar pill group; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you see this in that study when you looked at it?
A. I did.
Q. By the way, do you know where you have in the label 47 versus 2 that we've been back and forth with many times?
A. Yes.
Q. The Roke study, if you look here, it says here, in the results, back to the results, first page, abstract, results:
Hyperprolactinemia was present in 47 percent but only two percent of the subject group; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So that comes out of -- was in the label, does it conform to what's in this study?

75
Risperdal Litigation - November 3, 2015 A. Yes.
Q. And my word, you have -- you put kids on a pill, and 47 percent get hyperprolactinemia and you know that increased prolactin anemia is in two percent of --

MR. MURPHY: Objection.
MR. KLINE: I'll get to a question.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Two percent of the control; correct?
A. That's exactly what it says.

MR. MURPHY: Objection.
THE COURT: Hold on. Let's stop here. Hold that thought. We'll come back to it.

I don't want to rush you to the point you don't ask the type of questions you want to ask. I think we're going to stop here and start fresh with Roke.

It's four after 4:00. You have one minute but I'm not going to give it to you. Taking it away. Teacher says no.

Ladies and gentlemen, we'll finish this at some point one way or another, I promise. So I'm going to let you go.

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Yourre off tomorrow. We'll come back in on Thursday at $9: 00$. Is $9: 00$ for Thursday good: Okay. Let's see what I have. Let's see.

I'm going to let you go at this point and ask you to come back at 9:00 on Thursday. Tomorrow we will not have court.

Don't discuss this with anybody at home, any friends, anybody or among yourselves at any time.

If you should see something, hear something or read something in the press, television, radio, ignore it. Turn it off and walk away.

Don't do any investigations on your own. Don't look up anything on the Internet. You're just not allowed to. It's only what you hear in this courtroom youre permitted to evaluate.

Remember to wear your badge in a conspicuous place when youre in the courtroom, in the courthouse Thursday.

Good evening. Enjoy your day.

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 We'll see you Thursday.(Jury panel departs courtroom at 4:05 p.m.)

MR. GOMEZ: I'm going to mark the chart as 132. Behind it 133. Handwritten chart on redirect of Dr. Solomon and page two will be the handwritten chart on redirect of Dr. Solomon.

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CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the hearing of the above cause, and this copy is a correct transcript of the same.

Maureen McCarthy Maureen McCarthy, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter

(The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying reporter.)

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## Appendix E

Case ID: 130501076

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| 1 |  | 1 |  |
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|  | DIRECT ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON ${ }^{17}$ |  | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 1 | DIRECT ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON |
| 2 | reconstruction. Even in birth defects there are | 2 | did anybody ever write those articles for you or were |
| 3 | breast issues, extremity reconstruction for kids with | 3 | you the actual person who wrote them? |
| 4 | traumatic or congenital deformities of their | 4 | A. The articles I've written, I've written |
| 5 | extremities. | 5 | generally with other authors, but authorship is |
| 6 | Q. Do you, in your practice, ever have | 6 | amongst all of us. We all write either different |
| 7 | occasion to see patients with something called | 7 | sections or we review and re-edit things and examine |
| 8 | gynecomastia? | 8 | the data together. It's a team effort. |
| 9 | A. Absolutely. | 9 | Q. You never hired outside consultants to do |
| 10 | Q. Okay. Ballpark it. How many patients in | 10 | your authorship, though? |
| 11 | your practice, not in the courtroom, just in your | 11 | A. Never. |
| 12 | practice, private practice, have you seen with | 12 | Q. You've gotten grants in your business; is |
| 13 | gynecomastia? | 13 | that correct? |
| 14 | A. Hundreds, literally, because in 30 some | 14 | A. I have. It's been a while, but yes. |
| 15 | years of practice, it's a pretty common thing that I | 15 | Q. Including, I know it's not related to this |
| 16 | see. | 16 | case specifically, but you've gotten grants dealing |
| 17 | Q. Outside of the courtroom, have you | 17 | with the breast; is that correct? |
| 18 | diagnosed patients with gynecomastia? | 18 | A. Actually, breast cancer research. |
| 19 | A. Absolutely. | 19 | Q. Sir, you have extensive knowledge of the |
| 20 | Q. Have you diagnosed patients with what |  | endocrine system? |
| 21 | caused their gynecomastia? | 21 | A. Yes, endocrine diseases, endocrine health. |
| 22 | A. When we can find out, yes. | 22 | First of all, it's certainly basic stuff that you |
| 23 | Q. Have you authored any articles? | 23 | learn in medical school. And then as part of my |
| 24 | A. A number of them. | 24 | general surgery training, we did surgery of the |
| 25 | Q. Okay. When you authored those articles, <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 | 25 | adrenal glands, of the thyroid glands, for example. |
|  | 19 |  | 20 |
| 1 | DIRECT ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON |
| 2 | And, actually, at Penn, in plastic surgery, | 2 | A. Absolutely. I treat breast conditions, |
| 3 | I don't think it's that way anymore, but in the '80s | 3 | again, every day of the week. |
| 4 | when I was there, we did our lion's share of thyroid | 4 | Q. Okay. You know about the development of |
| 5 | surgery, parathyroid surgery. That was part of our | 5 | the breast in both males and females? |
| 6 | training. | 6 | A. Yes. |
| 7 | Q. Why do you have to know about the endocrine | 7 | Q. How many breasts do you think you've |
| 8 | system for the work that you do? | 8 | examined over the years? |
| 9 | A. The endocrine system is basic to the care | 9 | A. Thousands. |
| 10 | of any patient. I mean, I probably see patients with | 10 | Q. You're in a courtroom; is that correct? |
| 11 | thyroid disease every week. I have to know that they | 11 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 12 | have it. I have to know their thyroids are well | 12 | Q. In full disclosure, I've retained you as an |
| 13 | controlled. If I'm going to operate on them and | 13 | expert in this case; is that right? |
| 14 | their thyroid is not properly managed, they can get | 14 | A. Correct. |
| 15 | very sick very quickly. Diabetes is a very common | 15 | Q. Let's just get it out of the way. |
| 16 | endocrine disorder, and I've certainly done my share | 16 | Are you here for free today, sir? |
| 17 | of pancreatic surgery. | 17 | A. No, I'm not. |
| 18 | Q. It's something you deal with in your | 18 | Q. Okay. How much do you charge for courtroom |
| 19 | practice literally every day? | 19 | testimony? |
| 20 | A. Yes. | 20 | A. So courtroom testimony is charged at the |
| 21 | Q. Tell us about your knowledge of the breast. | 21 | rate of what it would be for me to be working in my |
| 22 | Do you have knowledge of the breast? | 22 | office operating on people. So I take in about |
| 23 | A. Yes. | 23 | \$20,000 for the day in court. |
| 24 | Q. Do you understand the breast anatomy, | 24 | Q. And that's your -- how long has that been |
| 25 | physiology, those sort of issues? | 25 | your fee? |
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|  | 21 |  | 22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | DIRECT ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON |
| 2 | A. Years. | 2 |  |
| 3 | Q. Okay. You've given depositions before? | 3 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 4 | A. Correct. | 4 | Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Solomon. |
| 5 | Q. Do you normally work on the plaintiff's | 5 | A. Good afternoon. |
| 6 | side or the defense side when you're doing litigation | 6 | Q. You testified that you have treated |
| 7 | consulting? | 7 | patients in your practice with gynecomastia; correct? |
| 8 | A. Frankly, in the past, many years it's been | 8 | A. Yes. |
| 9 | more for the defense, probably 60 to 70 percent, than | 9 | Q. It would be correct, would it not, that |
| 10 | for the plaintiff. But my general rule is I evaluate | 10 | 5 percent or less of your practice involves the |
| 11 | the cases as I see them, and I decide if they have | 11 | treatment of gynecomastia? |
| 12 | merit and if I want to be involved. | 12 | A. That's probably a fair assessment. |
| 13 | Q. And no matter what you say today, I still | 13 | Q. Now, endocrinology is a medical specialty, |
| 14 | owe you for your bill; is that right? | 14 | is it not? |
| 15 | A. Correct. | 15 | A. That's correct. |
| 16 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, at this time | 16 | Q. And endocrinology is the medical specialty |
| 17 | we would tender Dr. Solomon as an expert in | 17 | that deals with hormones like prolactin and |
| 18 | plastic surgery, the endocrine system, | 18 | hormone-related diseases? |
| 19 | breasts, medicine generally, general | 19 | A. Partly. |
| 20 | causation, and specific causation. | 20 | Q. You are not an endocrinologist, are you? |
| 21 | THE COURT: Any objection? | 21 | A. That's correct. |
| 22 | MR. ABERNETHY: Voir dire, Your Honor. | 22 | Q. You are not board certified in |
| 23 | THE COURT: Yes, voir dire. | 23 | endocrinology? |
| 24 |  | 24 | A. That's correct. |
| 25 | CROSS-EXAMINATION ON VOIR DIRE | 25 | Q. You don't belong to any professional |
|  | Shandan gagliardi, RDR, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
| CROSS ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON ${ }^{23}$ |  | 24 |  |
|  |  | 1 | CROSS ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON |
| 2 | CROSS ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON organizations in the field of endocrinology? |  | A. That's a correct statement. |
| 3 | A. That's correct. | 3 | Q. The primary treatment for someone with |
| 4 | Q. You don't review regularly the medical |  | 4 hypogonadism would come from an endocrinologist or a |
| 5 | literature in the field of endocrinology? | 5 urologist or a gynecologist, for a female patient, 6 wouldn't it? |  |
| 6 | A. That's correct. |  |  |
| 7 | Q. Now, you perform plastic surgery on |  | A. Again, endocrinologists may or may not |
| 8 | patients with endocrine-related conditions, don't | 7 | provide endocrine treatment. Urologists, I'm not |
| 9 | you? | 9 | aware of many that treat hypogonadism medically. |
| 10 | A. Correct. | 10 | They tend to treat it surgically. |
| 11 | Q. But you don't provide the primary treatment |  | Q. In terms of endocrinology or urology, you |
| 12 | for that, for the endocrine conditions. That's | 11 12 | don't practice in those specialties, do you, sir? |
| 13 | provided by an endocrinologist, isn't it? | 12 13 | A. I practice plastic surgery as it relates to |
| 14 | A. Correct. | 14 | urology. |
| 15 | Q. And you also perform plastic surgery |  | Q. But you don't hold yourself out to patients |
| 16 | sometimes on patients with something called | 15 16 | as an endocrinologist or a urologist, do you? |
| 17 | hypogonadism; is that right? |  | A. No. I'm a plastic surgeon. |
| 18 | A. Correct. | 17 18 | Q. Now, you're here to testify today about a |
| 19 | Q. But you don't provide the primary treatment | 18 19 | drug used for psychiatric and behavioral conditions |
| 20 | for hypogonadism itself; is that right? |  |  |
| 21 | A. What would you describe as the primary |  |  |
| 22 | treatment for hypogonadism? | 22 | Q. We're going to get to that later. We're |
| 23 | Q. Well, you've testified, haven't you, that | 23 | talking about qualifications now. |
| 24 | you don't treat hypogonadism as a primary entity; you | 24 | You're not a psychiatrist, are you? |
| 25 | provide treatment as a plastic surgeon? | 24 25 | A. I often tell patients I'm a psychiatrist |
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| 1 | CROSS ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS ON VOIR DIRE - SOLOMON |
| 2 | with a scalpel, but I'm not trained as a | 2 | gynecomastia; correct? |
| 3 | psychiatrist, if that's what you mean. | 3 | A. Correct. |
| 4 | Q. You don't practice and hold yourself out to | 4 | Q. Leaving aside editing that book, you've |
| 5 | patients as a psychiatrist? | 5 | never published in the peer-reviewed literature on |
| 6 | A. Correct, I don't perform psychiatry. | 6 | gynecomastia or its causes, have you, sir? |
| 7 | Q. And you're not board certified in | 7 | A. To my knowledge, that's correct. |
| 8 | psychiatry? | 8 | Q. And you've never published anything in the |
| 9 | A. Correct. | 9 | peer-reviewed literature on Risperdal, have you? |
| 10 | Q. You don't prescribe atypical antipsychotics | 10 | A. I have not. |
| 11 | like Risperdal in your practice, do you? | 11 | Q. You've never published in the peer-reviewed |
| 12 | A. I do not. | 12 | literature on pubertal development, have you? |
| 13 | Q. In fact, you don't recall ever prescribing | 13 | A. Not that I recall. |
| 14 | Risperdal for a patient, do you? | 14 | Q. And you've never published in the |
| 15 | A. That's correct. | 15 | peer-reviewed literature on hypogonadism, have you? |
| 16 | Q. And you don't treat the condition for which | 16 | A. Correct. |
| 17 | Risperdal is used? | 17 | Q. And you have not published in the |
| 18 | A. Correct. | 18 | peer-reviewed medical literature on prolactin |
| 19 | Q. I want to ask you -- Mr. Itkin asked you a | 19 | elevation or its effects, have you? |
| 20 | little bit about your publications. | 20 | A. Not to my knowledge. |
| 21 | You were the editor of a textbook, were you | 21 | Q. You're not a pharmacologist, are you? |
| 22 | not, on male aesthetic surgery? | 22 | A. I'm a plastic surgeon. |
| 23 | A. That's correct. | 23 | Q. Different than a pharmacologist? |
| 24 | Q. And that book included chapters that were | 24 | A. Correct. |
| 25 | written by various authors, some of which discussed | 25 | Q. And you've never published in the |
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|  | 27 |  | 28 |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | peer-reviewed literature on medicine-induced or | 2 | assume means testimony about the causation |
| 3 | drug-induced gynecomastia, have you? | 3 | of gynecomastia by a drug or the effects of |
| 4 | A. Correct. | 4 | prolactin elevation or hypogonadism. In |
| 5 | Q. You are familiar with the term "mechanism | 5 | those areas we would object. |
| 6 | of action," are you not? | 6 | THE COURT: Your response. |
| 7 | A. Correct. | 7 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, he's testified |
| 8 | Q. And in relation to a drug like Risperdal, | 8 | that he knows about the endocrine system. |
| 9 | mechanism of action would refer to how the drug | 9 | He's diagnosed drug-induced gynecomastia. |
| 10 | causes a therapeutic effect or how it causes an | 10 | I can clean up a couple questions, if you |
| 11 | adverse effect; would that be fair? | 11 | want. He has a pretension of knowledge on |
| 12 | A. That's a fair statement. | 12 | these subjects. |
| 13 | Q. You've never published in the peer-reviewed | 13 | THE COURT: Objection is overruled. |
| 14 | medical literature on any mechanism of action by | 14 | He will be qualified as an expert. |
| 15 | which Risperdal or any other drug causes | 15 | MR. ABERNETHY: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 16 | gynecomastia, have you? | 16 | THE COURT: Go ahead. |
| 17 | A. Correct. | 17 | -- - |
| 18 | MR. ABERNETHY: Your Honor, the | 18 | DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 19 | defendants accept the proffer of | 19 | --- |
| 20 | Dr. Solomon as an expert in the field of | 20 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 21 | plastic surgery and in the field of the | 21 | Q. Dr. Solomon, you've read lots of |
| 22 | breast as it relates to plastic surgery. | 22 | literature, I assume, about how -- you mentioned, I |
| 23 | We object to the proffer insofar as it | 23 | think you said, that Risperdal can cause |
| 24 | relates to the endocrine system or to |  | gynecomastia? |
| 25 | general or specific causation, which I | 25 | A. I did. |
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|  | DIRECT SOLOMON 29 |  | DIRECT SOLOMON 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Q. Is there scientific literature that people | 2 | Q. Fair enough. |
| 3 | in your profession read that talk about that? | 3 | Doctor, I want to show you, I don't know if |
| 4 | A. Correct. | 4 | this would be helpful or not, but I want to show you |
| 5 | Q. Are you familiar with that literature? | 5 | something I found online. Tell me if you can help us |
| 6 | A. Correct. | 6 | explain a little bit about the breast physiology. |
| 7 | Q. Do you understand it? | 7 | We'll put it up on the screen here for you maybe. |
| 8 | A. I do. | 8 | Is this something that could be helpful to |
| 9 | Q. Something you read in your normal practice? | 9 | us? |
| 10 | A. Correct. | 10 | A. Absolutely. |
| 11 | Q. You've diagnosed drug-induced gynecomastia | 11 | Q. If you'd like, Your Honor, with the Court's |
| 12 | in your private practice? | 12 | permission, Dr. Solomon, I've got a laser pointer, if |
| 13 | A. I have. | 13 | you want to come down and sort of describe. |
| 14 | Q. Outside of litigation, outside of | 14 | THE COURT: Sure. Whatever is easier. |
| 15 | courtrooms? | 15 | MR. ITKIN: Maybe I'll give you this |
| 16 | A. Before we ever met. | 16 | laser pointer. |
| 17 | Q. Fair enough. | 17 | THE COURT: Okay. Just be aware, |
| 18 | Let's talk about gynecomastia a little bit. | 18 | Doctor, because you are down there, you're |
| 19 | First of all, I've got a little slide here. What is | 19 | not up on the stand, you have to speak loud |
|  | gynecomastia? | 20 | enough so the court reporter can hear you |
| 21 | A. So gynecomastia is defined as feminization | 21 | and everyone is able to hear you. |
| 22 | of the male breast. And you've got the roots up | 22 | THE WITNESS: Yes, I will. |
| 23 | there, Gyne meaning, women go to gynecologists, it | 23 | THE COURT: You may want to stand down |
| 24 | refers to a female doctor, and the mastia refers to | 24 | further so the jury is able to hear you so |
| 25 | the breast. So the definition is in the word. | 25 | your back is not toward the jury. |
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|  | 31 |  | 32 |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | THE WITNESS: I'm going to go back and | 2 | yellow is fat that we all have, men with normal |
| 3 | forth just so you folks can see what I'm | 3 | chests have in our breast? |
| 4 | pointing to. | 4 | A. Correct. |
| 5 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 5 | Q. And where it says glandular tissue and it's |
| 6 | Q. Maybe I'll ask the questions, Doctor. If I | 6 | a little kind of different color, that's not fat; am |
| 7 | say something stupid, just let us know. It won't be | 7 | I understanding that correct? |
| 8 | the first time. | 8 | A. That's breast gland. Everybody knows the |
| 9 | Left side we've got a normal male breast | 9 | gland secretes milk. That's the biologic purpose of |
| 10 | tissue? | 10 | the gland. So that glandular tissue is dispersed |
| 11 | A. Correct. | 11 | throughout the breast in women. In men, there tends |
| 12 | Q. So tell us what we're looking at on the | 12 | to be a small amount of glandular tissue right under |
| 13 | left side. | 13 | the nipple, and that's the difference. |
| 14 | A. So this is an anatomic slice if you cut | 14 | Q. In a normally developed breast in a man or |
| 15 | something literally down the middle and you're | 15 | a boy, they don't have very much glandular tissue? |
| 16 | looking at their chest wall. So what you see are | 16 | A. Correct. |
| 17 | ribs, that white shape, muscle, and this is fat under | 17 | Q. In a man or a boy with gynecomastia, I |
| 18 | the skin of a male. | 18 | assume they have glandular tissue? |
| 19 | This picture is pretty accurate but not | 19 | A. It looks much more -- again, these |
| 20 | completely accurate because men do have a little bit | 20 | glandular elements are spread out, and they cause |
| 21 | of breast tissue, a few cells of breast tissue, but | 21 | enlargement of the breast. |
| 22 | women have more of it. And these granules here that | 22 | Q. That's why it looks like a female breast on |
| 23 | are a different color than this yellow fat are | 23 | a boy? |
| 24 | actually dispersed throughout this breast tissue. | 24 | A. Correct. And the other thing that I want |
| 25 | Q. So I don't mean to interrupt, but the | 25 | to note is this muscle is your pectoral muscle, your |
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|  | 37 |  | DIRECT - SOLOMON 38 |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 |  |
| 2 | Q. And Dr. Eker was, my understanding -- what | 2 | read through these records, that may trigger to you, |
| 3 | type of doctor was Dr. Eker? | 3 | as a doctor who sees them, that helps you understand |
| 4 | A. A psychiatrist. | 4 | what the doctor is going through process-wise? |
| 5 | Q. And it looks like this visit is July 18, | 5 | A. Yes. |
| 6 | 2003; is that right? | 6 | Q. So, for example, when they have the section |
| 7 | A. Correct. | 7 | of the plan, what does that mean in the medical |
| 8 | Q. So how old is Andrew at that time? | 8 | record? |
| 9 | A. Four and a half. | 9 | A. That's the outline of the physician's care |
| 10 | Q. Four and a half-ish. And he's there to be | 10 | plan for the patient, what steps are going to be |
| 11 | evaluated for some psychiatric issues; is that right? | 11 | implemented to help the patient, whether it's |
| 12 | A. Correct. | 12 | medication, surgery, physical therapy, whatever. |
| 13 | Q. At this time he is on what medications? | 13 | Q. So we have a 30-minute appointment, |
| 14 | A. None. | 14 | four-and-a-half-year-old boy, Andrew, and the plan is |
| 15 | Q. Okay. So let's move a little bit forward | 15 | start the patient on clonidine. And then at the |
| 16 | in time because at that appointment he was | 16 | bottom of that paragraph it says: I explained to the |
| 17 | prescribed, if we go to the next page of that record, | 17 | mother the side effects of clonidine, including |
| 18 | there's the plan; right? | 18 | sedation, dizziness, and decrease in blood pressure. |
| 19 | A. Yes. | 19 | Do you see that? |
| 20 | Q. Help me a little bit with this, Doctor. | 20 | A. I do. |
| 21 | I realize all doctors, I assume, take their | 21 | Q. Clonidine is a medicine? |
| 22 | notes and records a little bit different; is that | 22 | A. It's a medicine that has multiple uses in |
| 23 | right? |  | adults. It can be used for people with elevated |
| 24 | A. Correct. | 24 | blood pressure. |
| 25 | Q. But there are some things that, when we | 25 | Q. That's what they started Andrew on as a |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 39 |  | 40 |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | result of that 30-minute appointment? | 2 | right? |
| 3 | A. Correct. | 3 | A. Yes. |
| 4 | Q. Let's fast forward in time a little bit, | 4 | Q. It looks like this is a 15 -minute visit? |
| 5 | and it looks like I'm going to hand you what is PX -- | 5 | A. Correct. |
| 6 | part of PX5003. This is an August 1 -- this looks | 6 | Q. Still about four and a half years old? |
| 7 | like a follow-up appointment from August 1, 2003. | 7 | A. Yes. |
| 8 | A. Correct. | 8 | Q. It says patient is four and a half years |
| 9 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, we'd like to | 9 | old, if I can read the record, with a diagnosis of |
| 10 | offer and introduce the August 1 record | 10 | ADHD; is that right? |
| 11 | into evidence. I think maybe for ease of | 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | the record, what we might do is label them | 12 | Q. The other highlighted part says: The |
| 13 | going forward instead of what they were | 13 | mother wants the patient to be tried on Strattera as |
| 14 | marked. | 14 | she heard it from her husband's doctors, and she is |
| 15 | THE COURT: Any objection? | 15 | concerned that clonidine might affect the blood |
| 16 | MR. ABERNETHY: I don't object to this | 16 | pressure. |
| 17 | page, Your Honor. | 17 | Do you see that? |
| 18 | THE COURT: Okay. It's admitted. | 18 | A. I do. |
| 19 | MR. ITKIN: May I publish it, Your | 19 | Q. What do you take away from that? |
| 20 | Honor? | 20 | A. That there was some discussion between |
| 21 | THE COURT: Yes. | 21 | Dr. Eker and Andrew's mother about using additional |
| 22 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 22 | medication because of her concerns related to the |
| 23 | Q. This is August 1, 2003; is that right? | 23 | clonidine that had been prescribed initially. |
| 24 | A. Yes. | 24 | Q. Now we go to the plan section, and if we |
| 25 | Q. Same doctor, Dr. Eker, the psychiatrist; | 25 | can maybe show the rest of the plan section so we can |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | I'm struggling with this word again -- extrapyramidal | 2 | and accurate list of the ones that you know about? |
| 3 | symptoms and tardive dyskinesia to the mother. | 3 | A. That's correct. |
| 4 | Do you see that? | 4 | Q. Why is that? |
| 5 | A. I do. | 5 | A. In order to make an informed decision about |
| 6 | Q. What is tardive dyskinesia? | 6 | whether to proceed with a medical treatment, whether |
| 7 | A. It's easier for me to demonstrate it than | 7 | it's medication or surgery, patients should have the |
| 8 | to explain it. It's a neurologic response. It can | 8 | best information that we can provide them with to |
| 9 | be twitching. It's called pill rolling. A number of | 9 | help them make that decision to determine if it's in |
| 10 | things that can occur because of the interference | 10 | their best interest or their child's best interest. |
| 11 | with neuromuscular transmission from the drug. | 11 | Q. At least in what's listed in the medical |
| 12 | Q. In the list of possible side effects, do | 12 | record, no mention of breast, no mention of weight |
| 13 | you see breast growth anywhere? | 13 | gain; fair? |
| 14 | A. I do not. | 14 | A. Correct. |
| 15 | Q. Do you see the word "gynecomastia"? | 15 | Q. I want to show you a picture that is |
| 16 | A. I do not. | 16 | Plaintiff's Exhibit 5079. Bear with me for one |
| 17 | Q. Do you see the words "weight gain"? | 17 | second, Doctor. |
| 18 | A. I do not. | 18 | Doctor, that's a picture you've reviewed in |
| 19 | Q. Not listed in the side effects? | 19 | forming your opinions in this case? |
| 20 | A. Correct. | 20 | A. I have. |
| 21 | Q. When you do your medical records in your | 21 | Q. Okay. And, Doctor, do you have an |
| 22 | private practice, do you list potential | 22 | understanding as to when that picture was taken? |
| 23 | complications, I assume? | 23 | A. I do. |
| 24 | A. Absolutely. | 24 | Q. What is your understanding of when that |
| 25 | Q. And do you try to give those as a complete | 25 | picture was taken? |
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|  | DIRECT SOLOMON 47 |  | DIRECT SOLOMON 48 |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | A. It is my understanding that this is | 2 | Q. Now, I'm going to call this 12/25/03, but, |
| 3 | approximately Christmastime 2003. | 3 | Doctor, that may be a day or so. But it's in the |
| 4 | Q. So let's get some more dates up on my chart | 4 | Christmas time frame is your understanding of that |
| 5 | that I'm starting. I may have lost my black marker, | 5 | picture; is that right? |
| 6 | but Karista is here to save me. | 6 | A. That is absolutely my understanding. |
| 7 | So we've got Risperdal. Risperdal was | 7 | Q. Andrew would be about five years old at |
| 8 | started on what date? | 8 | this time; is that right? |
| 9 | A. August 22, 2003. | 9 | A. Correct. |
| 10 | Q. 8/22/2003; right? | 10 | Q. Because he's got a December 17 birthday? |
| 11 | A. Yes, sir. | 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | Q. He's about four and a half years old? | 12 | Q. Doctor, what is -- cute kid, huh? |
| 13 | A. Correct. | 13 | A. Yeah. |
| 14 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, I'd like to | 14 | Q. What, if anything, strikes you about this |
| 15 | introduce the Christmas picture that is | 15 | picture? |
| 16 | Exhibit 50799. | 16 | A. What's striking is he's got a large breast |
| 17 | THE COURT: Any objection? | 17 | for a five-year-old boy. |
| 18 | MR. ABERNETHY: No, subject to a | 18 | Q. And are we talking about this breast or |
| 19 | foundation being established as to the | 19 | this breast? |
| 20 | date, Your Honor. | 20 | A. Well -- |
| 21 | THE COURT: Okay. | 21 | Q. That was a bad question. |
| 22 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, may I publish | 22 | A. Yes. |
| 23 | it to the jury? | 23 | Q. The right breast or the left breast? |
| 24 | THE COURT: Uh-huh. | 24 | A. You can certainly clearly see the outline |
| 25 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 25 | of the left breast, and, frankly, since we know he |
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|  | 49 |  | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | doesn't have any anatomic birth defects, it's going | 2 | and they've got a full set of female breasts? |
| 3 | to be bilateral. It's going to be both sides. | 3 | A. No. |
| 4 | Q. Tell us, and this might be -- can you | 4 | Q. How does it happen? |
| 5 | diagnose gynecomastia from a picture? | 5 | A. So something you can think of is a |
| 6 | A. Yes. | 6 | pregnancy. You know, women get pregnant, but they |
| 7 | Q. Is this just -- what about this picture -- | 7 | don't wake up with their tummies stuck out the next |
| 8 | like, I can see, I think, that his left breast looks |  | day. It takes time for biology to do what biology |
| 9 | like it's big. | 9 | does. |
| 10 | But from a medical perspective, from | 10 | In the case of Andrew here with his |
| 11 | someone who is trained, tell us some of the things |  | gynecomastia, something stimulated his breast tissue, |
| 12 | that you notice that might not -- that I might not | 12 | because we talked about the fact that even boys have |
| 13 | catch looking at this. |  | a few cells of breast tissue, and caused that breast |
| 14 | A. So we've talked about that gynecomastia is | 14 | tissue to grow beyond the normal boundaries. |
| 15 | enlargement of the breast. That enlargement is out | 15 | Q. In a female, for example, how does the |
| 16 | of proportion to the rest of the patient. | 16 | breast grow? In a female or a man with -- a male who |
| 17 | So if you look at that breast, you can see | 17 | has gynecomastia, what is the pattern of breast |
| 18 | the contour and you can almost see a shadow of it on | 18 | growth? How does it form? |
|  | his upper arm in that photograph, the left breast. |  | A. So breast growth, if we can shift gears to |
| 20 | That's out of proportion to his height and weight. |  | girls for a minute, has a pattern of growth in |
| 21 | That's a dysmorphia, is what we call it, and anything | 21 | which -- may I stand, Your Honor? |
|  | that's dysmorphic means it's out of proportion to the | 22 | THE COURT: Yes. |
| $23$ | rest of the patient. | 23 | THE WITNESS: So I'll demonstrate on |
| 24 | Q. Maybe I don't understand this. If someone | 24 | myself. The nipple and areola in the |
| 25 | gets gynecomastia, do they just wake up the next day <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 | 25 | center of the breast, where the breast |
|  | $51$ <br> DIRECT - SOLOMON |  | 52 |
| 1 |  | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | cells are initially, first protrudes. And | 2 | grow? |
| 3 | then, in a girl, those breast cells | 3 | A. Correct. |
| 4 | proliferate and enlarge, going out | 4 | Q. It's the same pattern of breast growth? |
| 5 | peripherally or radially, and that's how | 5 | A. Correct. |
| 6 | the breast grows. | 6 | Q. Let me ask you, Doctor, at this point, at |
| 7 | Girls are what we call Tanner staged, | 7 | this point -- I'm going to ask you a hypothetical |
| 8 | meaning there are stages of growth from | 8 | because Andrew continued to take Risperdal for a |
| 9 | puberty to adulthood, and that describes | 9 | period after this; is that correct? |
| 10 | the development of the breast from that | 10 | A. Correct. |
| 11 | central mound to a full-grown breast. | 11 | Q. Let's say we stop the Risperdal right here |
| 12 | And in gynecomastia, in Andrew's case, | 12 | at this picture, last day he took it. I know that |
| 13 | we certainly see that same process going | 13 | didn't happen, but if he stops the Risperdal at that |
| 14 | on. That's a breast that, if you were to | 14 | point, is that going to stop the breast growth? |
| 15 | cut everything away and just look at that | 15 | A. No. The breast is already -- the match has |
| 16 | body, it looks like the breast of an 11- or | 16 | been lit to light the fire, and the cells have |
| 17 | 12-year-old girl who is just starting | 17 | started doing what they're going to do. They are |
| 18 | puberty. | 18 | going to continue to grow disproportionately to the |
| 19 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, can we dim the <br> lights a bit so we can get a little better | 19 | rest of him. |
| 20 |  | 20 | Q. So this may be a bad example. It's like |
| 21 | resolution on this picture? | 21 | preprogrammed? |
| 22 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 22 | A. Well, obviously -- well, the word I would |
| 23 | Q. So you're saying what we see here in thispicture is what you would expect for a female who is | 23 | use is pathologically programmed, meaning shifted |
| 24 |  | 24 | into an abnormal pattern of growth. |
| 25 | beginning to go through puberty and have her breasts | 25 | Q. Once that pattern is established, it's |
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|  | 53 |  | 54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | going to continue throughout his growth until he | 2 | Q. Okay. Let's kind of move forward a little |
| 3 | reaches his -- | 3 | bit through some of these medical records. I want to |
| 4 | A. Maturity. | 4 | go to the January 12, 2004 office visit with |
| 5 | Q. -- maturity? | 5 | Dr. Eker. That's part of 5003. We'll offer, mark, |
| 6 | A. Yes, sir. | 6 | and introduce that. |
| 7 | Q. Is there a pill that you can take at this | 7 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, with your |
| 8 | point that would stop the breast from growing until | 8 | permission, I would publish that to the |
| 9 | he reaches maturity? | 9 | jury. |
| 10 | A. No. | 10 | THE COURT: Any objection? |
| 11 | Q. At this point is there anything that Andrew | 11 | MR. ABERNETHY: Not for this page, |
| 12 | or his dad or his mom could have done to prevent this | 12 | Your Honor. |
| 13 | from happening? | 13 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 14 | A. No. At this point he now has a surgical | 14 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 15 | condition. Whether he gets surgery or not is a | 15 | Q. So this is January 12, 2004; is that right? |
| 16 | different part of the discussion, but the treatment | 16 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 17 | for this condition is surgery. | 17 | Q. So a couple weeks after Christmas? |
| 18 | Q. Are you saying you'd operate on him? | 18 | A. Correct. |
| 19 | A. No. Let me be clear. I am not saying | 19 | Q. A couple weeks after the picture we just |
|  | that. But this is the kind of situation where I | 20 | saw? |
| 21 | would observe him periodically at intervals once a | 21 | A. Right. |
| 22 | year until he reaches maturity and until his breasts | 22 | Q. Another one of these 15-minute visits with |
| 23 | are at some stable position, and then I would | 23 | Dr. Eker? |
| 24 | undertake or at least begin a discussion of surgical | 24 | A. Correct. |
| 25 | options for correction of the problem. | 25 | Q. The record states: He's not been |
|  | Shandan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | DIRECT - SOLOMON 55 | 56 |  |
| 1 |  | 1 DIRECT - SOLOMON |  |
| 2 | aggressive, but mother also expressed concern as | 2 gynecomastia. |  |
| 3 | patient's breasts have been enlarging. He has also | 34 | Do you see that? |
| 4 | been continuing to gain weight. |  | A. I do. |
| 5 | Do you see that? | 5 | Q. So, first of all, what does it mean to |
| 6 | A. I do. | 5 6 | taper the Risperdal? |
| 7 | Q. Couple questions. Breast enlarging, mother |  | 7 A. What I interpret that to mean is she wrote |
| 8 | expresses concern, what is your takeaway from that? |  | 8 a month's supply with zero refills, meaning that she |
| 9 | A. His mother is observing what we all just |  | 9 gave the mother instructions to reduce the dose over |
| 10 | observed in that photograph. |  | 10 time. |
| 11 | Q. Okay. Second thing. What is the |  |  |
| 12 | significance of he also has been continuing to gain | 12 suggesting this was exactly how it was done, but, |  |
| 13 | weight? | 13 commonly, if you have a drug that you're taking twice |  |
| 14 | A. One of the side effects of the Risperdal is | 14 a day, you would then go to once a day, then you |  |
| 15 | weight gain, and that's one of the things that | 15 | would go to every other day, then perhaps every third |
| 16 | happens in patients on that medication. |  | 6 day, and then stop it. |
| 17 | Q. Okay. We're going to come back to weight | 1718 | Q. So if you take a powerful antipsychotic |
| 18 | gain in a minute. |  | medicine, or really any kind of strong medicine, you |
| 19 | So we go back to the plan section, right, | 18 | slowly get off it instead of just stopping cold |
| 20 | what the doctor's going to do, and she's going to | 19 |  |
| 21 | continue Risperdal it looks like; is that right? | 20 | A. That's correct. |
| 22 | A. Yes. | 21 22 | Q. And then it looks like they're going to |
| 23 | Q. But then she says: I will gradually taper | 23 | start Andrew on something called Abilify? |
| 24 | the Risperdal to be discontinued as the patient is | 23 24 25 | A. That's correct. |
| 25 | gaining weight and has possible, question mark, | 2425 | Q. Another drug; is that right? |
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|  | 61 |  | DIRECT SOLOMON 62 |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 |  |
| 2 | A. I do. | 2 | continuing to gain weight on it. He also has |
| 3 | Q. That's a big weight gain for a | 3 | gynecomastia. |
| 4 | five-year-old boy; fair? | 4 | Is that right? |
| 5 | A. It is. | 5 | A. That's correct. |
| 6 | Q. It says: Mother has been giving Risperdal | 6 | Q. Those are the plans, what the doctor puts |
| 7 | 0.25 milligrams in the morning. | 7 | down; is that right? |
| 8 | So it looks like he's still on it. Maybe | 8 | A. That's correct. |
| 9 | they're doing that tapering we were talking about. | 9 | Q. And that is on the 2/9/04. I've already |
| 10 | A. Yes. | 10 | written it down, gynecomastia; is that fair? |
| 11 | Q. Let's go down to plan. By the way, | 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | subjective, what does that mean in a medical record? | 12 | Q. Okay. Now, 2/9/04, stopping the Risperdal. |
| 13 | A. Subjective in a medical record is also | 13 | This is the doctor is saying we're taking him off the |
| 14 | known as history. It's what the patient tells you. | 14 | Risperdal. |
| 15 | It's their interpretation of what's going on. | 15 | If they stop the Risperdal, do they stop |
| 16 | Q. So you go to the doctor's office, and they | 16 | the gynecomastia from continuing to form? |
| 17 | ask you how many times a week do you work out, how | 17 | MR. ABERNETHY: Objection. Beyond the |
| 18 | many alcoholic beverages do you have. And you report | 18 | scope. |
| 19 | to the doctor, and that's what they write down in the | 19 | THE COURT: Overruled. |
| 20 | subjective. | 20 | THE WITNESS: It does not stop it. |
| 21 | A. Yes, and where is your pain, how would you | 21 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 22 | describe your pain, for example. Those are all | 22 | Q. Is there some pill, some treatment, some |
| 23 | subjective things. | 23 | shock, anything that we have medically available to |
| 24 | Q. Got it. So we get to the plan, and it | 24 | us in 2004, or even today, that Dr. Eker could have |
| 25 | says: I will discontinue Risperdal as the patient is | 25 | done on February 9, 2004 to stop the gynecomastia? |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 63 |  | 64 |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | A. No. Once you've started that process, once | 2 | Honor. |
| 3 | the cells have been stimulated to do what they're | 3 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 4 | going to do, they're now beyond the scope of normal | 4 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 5 | control, and there are no medications, as I stated | 5 | Q. Dr. Solomon, this is one of the records we |
| 6 | previously, that would change that course. | 6 | sent you; right? |
| 7 | Q. The match has been lit is what I think you | 7 | A. It is. |
| 8 | said. | 8 | Q. And it's from the Phillips Medical Group? |
| 9 | A. Yes. The match is lit. The fire is going. | 9 | A. It is. |
| 10 | Q. You say that, Doctor. I want to challenge | 10 | Q. Dr. Phillips, my understanding, was a |
| 11 | you on that a little bit; okay? | 11 | pediatrician? |
| 12 | A. Okay. | 12 | A. That's correct. |
| 13 | Q. I want to hand you a record from a | 13 | Q. That's his primary care doctor; right? |
| 14 | Dr. Phillips, March 22, 2004. This is Plaintiff's | 14 | A. That's my understanding as well. |
| 15 | Exhibit 530. | 15 | Q. This looks like a visit, March 22, 2004; |
| 16 | MR. ABERNETHY: I'm sorry. What | 16 | right? |
| 17 | exhibit? | 17 | A. Yes. |
| 18 | MR. ITKIN: PX5030. | 18 | Q. So that's about a month after the |
| 19 | Your Honor, we'd like to offer, mark, | 19 | gynecomastia, six weeks? |
| 20 | introduce, and publish to the jury. | 20 | A. Six weeks, yes. |
| 21 | THE COURT: Any objection? | 21 | Q. If I look through this record page by page, |
| 22 | MR. ABERNETHY: Could I just have a | 22 | word by word, I don't see a mention of female |
| 23 | moment, Your Honor? | 23 | breasts, gynecomastia, anything of the sort. |
| 24 | THE COURT: Sure. | 24 | Do you? |
| 25 | MR. ABERNETHY: No objection, Your | 25 | A. I do not. |
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| 65 | 66 |
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| DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> Q. Well, Doctor, you've told us he's got gynecomastia. You told us from the picture. <br> How do you explain that Dr. Phillips doesn't mention it down there? <br> A. Well, to begin with, at the very top of this note, which you have highlighted up there, it says "sick" and the date. So this is what is called a problem-focused visit. It's a child who is ill. He is taken to the doctor, not for a general well-being physical exam, but for an exam focused on the cause of his illness. <br> And in this case, if you go down to where it says history, HPI, mom says that he started complaining of his right ear hurting this a.m. So this is a visit to the doctor for an earache. <br> Q. So help me with this, Doctor. I mean, I guess I get it. You go to the doctor. You complain of the earache. They don't do a -- is there a special exam that needs to be done to diagnose gynecomastia? <br> A. Yes, an exam to determine the presence of gynecomastia is, by definition, an exam of the breasts. You don't go for an earache to get a breast exam. You don't go -- women don't go to their family | DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> practitioner with complaints of a sore throat or pneumonia to get a breast exam. Their gynecologist does the breast exam. <br> Q. Assume Dr. Phillips took out the old stethoscope, put it under the shirt, put it down there. <br> Wouldn't that be enough for Dr. Phillips to know whether there's gynecomastia or not? <br> A. No. His stethoscope is not the tool that we use to determine whether somebody has gynecomastia. A stethoscope is used to listen to the heart and lungs. <br> And, more importantly, when one puts a stethoscope on the chest, first of all, it's not directly on the breast. There are a number of well-described anatomic locations for placement of that stethoscope, and, in fact, they skirt the breast. That's Number 1. That's assuming that he listened to all seven to eight points that we use the stethoscope on the front. <br> And, more importantly, in putting a stethoscope on, you would compress the tissue you're listening to, again, not directly on the breast, but under it and to the side of it. |
| DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> Q. So in other words, this might be something <br> that, if the doctor is focused on the ear and even if they use a stethoscope, the doctor is not doing the squeezing or the type of breast exam that needs to be done, the pinch test, to check the breast tissue; is that fair? <br> A. That's correct. <br> Q. And one other thing I wanted to point out, Doctor, in this, if we go down to the weight, 64 pounds, 2.3 ounces; right? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. To be clear, weight gain, we know today weight gain is a known side effect for children on Risperdal; fair? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. I don't think that will be disputed by <br> Janssen; fair? <br> A. That's my understanding. That's correct. <br> Q. What about weight gain can somehow <br> sometimes -- how does weight gain -- I want to ask this as fairly as possible. <br> Can weight gain play any role, good or bad, in complicating the diagnosis of gynecomastia? <br> A. Complicating is a very useful word here. | DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> It can certainly obscure it or make it difficult to diagnose. And, again, in a physician who is doing what I would describe as a focused examination, who is not thinking about gynecomastia, for whom the mother hasn't said there's no breast growth, or that there is breast growth, one would not anticipate, expect, or otherwise think about gynecomastia as an issue. And the weight gain is certainly -- has certainly been described, even in the literature, to obscure the findings of gynecomastia. <br> Q. So I want to keep going forward in time a little bit more with these medical records. I want to go forward about a year to March 9, 2005. We're going to go back to Dr. Eker's records. <br> MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, we'd like to mark, offer, introduce, and publish, subject to no objections from defense counsel. <br> THE COURT: Any objections from defense? <br> MR. ABERNETHY: No objection to this page, Your Honor. <br> THE COURT: Okay. <br> BY MR. ITKIN: |


|  | DIRECT - SOLOMON 69 |  | 70 |
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| 1 |  | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Q. So March 9, 2005, it's another one of those | 2 | half pounds? |
| 3 | 15-minute visits with Dr. Eker; right? | 3 | A. Correct. |
| 4 | A. Yes. | 4 | Q. Let me ask you something: Any chance that, |
| 5 | Q. How old is Andrew at this point? | 5 | between February 9, 2004 and March 9, 2005, that the |
| 6 | A. Six and a quarter maybe. | 6 | gynecomastia disappeared and went away? |
| 7 | Q. About six; right? And it looks like, if | 7 | MR. ABERNETHY: Objection. Beyond the |
| 8 | you go down to the plan section, I will restart | 8 | scope. |
| 9 | Risperdal solution, and it looks like they're going | 9 | THE COURT: Overruled. |
| 10 | back on that same dose of 0.25 twice a day; am I | 10 | THE WITNESS: No chance whatsoever. |
| 11 | reading it correctly? | 11 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 12 | A. Actually, it looks to me just once a day to | 12 | Q. Continuing to gain weight, though, on the |
| 13 | start, 0.25 po qhs, meaning at bedtime. | 13 | medicines; fair? |
| 14 | Q. Take the Risperdal at night, 0.25 ? | 14 | A. Correct. |
| 15 | A. Yes. | 15 | Q. So go forward about two months. We're |
| 16 | Q. It says: It was helpful to the patient in | 16 | going to switch doctors now. I want to hand you what |
| 17 | the past, but he developed gynecomastia. | 17 | is Plaintiff's Exhibit 5003 from the May 26, 2005 |
| 18 | Do you see that? | 18 | visit from a Dr. Hughes. |
| 19 | A. I do. | 19 | MR. ABERNETHY: I'm sorry. What's the |
| 20 | Q. She goes: I stated to the mother that I | 20 | exhibit number? |
| 21 | will not continue the medication if he has breast | 21 | MR. ITKIN: Still part of P003. |
| 22 | enlargement. | 22 | With the Court's permission, I'd like |
| 23 | Do you see that? | 23 | to mark, offer, introduce, and publish. |
| 24 | A. I do. | 24 | THE COURT: Any objection to that? |
| 25 | Q. Now, his weight in part five is 71 and a | 25 | MR. ABERNETHY: No objection to this |
|  | Shandan Gagliardi, Rdr, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shandan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 71 |  | 72 |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | page, Your Honor. | 2 | than anything he's tried. Would like to continue it. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Okay. | 3 | She does report history of gynecomastia in the past |
| 4 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 4 | and stated he is eating dramatically at this point. |
| 5 | Q. Why don't we go to the top first. We've | 5 | Do you see that? |
| 6 | got Andrew, May 26, 2005, 15-minute visit; right? | 6 | A. I do. |
| 7 | A. Yes, sir. | 7 | Q. I reviewed a note previously stating there |
| 8 | Q. This time we got a new doctor, Dr. Hughes; | 8 | was no evidence of gynecomastia on a previous exam. |
| 9 | is that right? | 9 | Do you see that? |
| 10 | A. Correct. | 10 | A. I do. |
| 11 | Q. What is your understanding as to why the | 11 | Q. Is he talking about, if we can go back to |
| 12 | switch-up in doctors? | 12 | the Dr. Eker exam, the previous one we just saw? |
| 13 | A. It is my understanding that Dr. Eker went | 13 | A. Yes. |
| 14 | out on maternity leave. | 14 | Q. Does that record show anything about no |
| 15 | Q. I want to talk about the subjective, that | 15 | evidence of gynecomastia? |
| 16 | section a little bit. | 16 | A. It does not. |
| 17 | Remind us, that's what the patient tells | 17 | Q. Does that comport with any medical record |
| 18 | the doctor? | 18 | that you have seen? |
| 19 | A. Yes. | 19 | A. None that I can identify at all. |
| 20 | Q. Okay. So this probably would have come | 20 | Q. Okay. He says: We will draw a prolactin |
| 21 | from Andrew's mom? | 21 | level today. |
| 22 | A. Correct. In fact, it says with mom, seen | 22 | Do you see that? |
| 23 | with mom. | 23 | A. I do. |
| 24 | Q. First sentence: Patient was seen with mom. | 24 | Q. What does that mean? |
| 25 | At this point Risperdal is the most helpful for him | 25 | A. Prolactin is a hormone secreted by the |
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|  | 73 |  | 74 |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | pituitary gland that, in the presence of Risperdal, | 2 | gynecomastia from time to time; is that right? |
| 3 | goes up above normal levels and is associated with | 3 | A. I do. |
| 4 | the presence or production of gynecomastia. | 4 | Q. What are some of the things that you see in |
| 5 | Q. Prolactin is in all of our bodies? | 5 | typical patients with gynecomastia? |
| 6 | A. Yes. | 6 | A. Well, among them, they wear clothes to hide |
| 7 | Q. What happens in boys if their prolactin | 7 | it. They are unhappy about it. They're shy about |
| 8 | levels get too high? | 8 | it. And I certainly have patients who don't even |
| 9 | A. They get breasts, among other things. | 9 | want to show it to me because it's a source of |
| 10 | Q. That is called hyperprolactinemia I think | 10 | embarrassment, and these are adult males who are not |
| 11 | we've heard? | 11 | psychiatrically stressed. |
| 12 | A. Yes, that's correct. | 12 | Q. Andrew here at six and a half, seven, |
| 13 | Q. I'm getting better at pronouncing some of | 13 | doesn't want to take his shirt off in the exam; fair? |
| 14 | these words. | 14 | A. Correct. |
| 15 | So they do this prolactin test; is that | 15 | Q. He's also already up to 84 pounds; right? |
| 16 | right? | 16 | A. Correct. |
| 17 | A. That's correct. | 17 | Q. Okay. Let's look at the prolactin test |
| 18 | Q. One other thing I want to -- two other | 18 | results. Let's see what we've found out. This is -- |
| 19 | things I want to point out. One is it says kind of | 19 | we had a stapling error, but it's part of the same |
| 20 | towards the bottom of this paragraph: I asked to see |  | exhibit. You should have it, Doctor. It's the |
| 21 | him without his shirt on today and he would not do | 21 | second page. |
| 22 | so. | 22 | A. I do. |
| 23 | Do you see that? | 23 | Q. Let's look at that together. |
| 24 | A. I do. | 24 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, if I may |
| 25 | Q. In your practice, you treat people with | 25 | publish that to the jury? |
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|  | DIRECT - SOLOMON 75 | 76 |  |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | THE COURT: Any objection? | 2 | cubic cc, that's what a milliliter is, of blood |
| 3 | MR. ABERNETHY: No, Your Honor. | 3 | circulating in his body. We have a |
| 4 | THE COURT: Okay. | 4 | six-and-a-half-year-old boy at this point. |
| 5 | BY MR. ITKIN: <br> Q. If we look in the top left corner, the date here is $5 / 27 / 2005$. | 56 | When you look at those reference ranges, |
| 6 |  |  | you know, when they call that normal there, it's |
| 7 |  | 78 | normal for a non-pregnant woman or a pregnant woman. |
| 8 | Do you see that? |  | So the lab doesn't distinguish the age or |
| 9 | A. I do. | 9 | the sex of the person they're getting the specimen |
| 10 | Q. And these are, I guess, the lab results? |  | from. Adult males have a normal range of 2 to |
| 11 | A. The lab result is on the line that says |  | 1118 milligrams per milliliter. That's an adult male. |  |
| 12 | result name and then the highlighted 23.7. That's |  |  |  |
| 13 | the actual result. | 12 | important. Maybe we could pull this out. We've got |
| 14 | Q. Just kind of understanding, you draw the | 14 something here called the reference range right here. |  |
| 15 | blood, they send it to the lab, they do whatever analysis, and the doctor gets a medical record back? |  | Do you see that? |
| 16 |  | 15 16 | A. I do. |
| 17 | A. Correct. | 17 | Q. That's typical, when you get lab results |
| 18 | Q. What do the prolactin results come back at? | 18 back, whether they're checking your cholesterol, <br> 19 whatever, they tell you what's the range of normal? |  |
| 19 | A. It's highly abnormal, even though it's |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | outrageously high. | 20 | A. Yes. |
| 21 |  | 20 | Q. For females, we've got postmenopausal. |
| 22 | Q. All right. 23.7, help us put that in | 22 | That's going to be women; right? |
| 23 | context, if you can. | 23 | A. Correct. |
| 24 | A. So it's 23.7 milligrams per milliliter. | 24 | Q. We have pregnant. |
| 25 | That's the quantity of the hormone per milliliter, or | 25 | That's also going to be women; right? |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |





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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | MR. ABERNETHY: No, again, subject to | 2 | Q. All right. I want to show you the full |
| 3 | a foundation on the date. | 3 | picture. |
| 4 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 4 | That's Andrew? |
| 5 | Q. Doctor, before we show this to the jury, | 5 | A. That's Andrew with his breast, and the |
| 6 | this picture, have you seen this picture? | 6 | breast itself has a lot of characteristics of an |
| 7 | A. I have. | 7 | aesthetically ideal female breast because that's |
| 8 | Q. Have you reviewed this picture? | 8 | something I know about. |
| 9 | A. I have. | 9 | Q. Okay. Why don't we -- why don't you tell |
| 10 | Q. And the jury has heard, in opening | 10 | us -- why don't we go to -- it doesn't really matter. |
| 11 | statements from counsel, that the Younts saw a | 11 | Why don't we go to the cropped version, and |
| 12 | commercial for a lawyer, filed a lawsuit, eventually | 12 | you can tell us why you would say this looks like a |
| 13 | ended up with my firm. | 13 | female breast. |
| 14 | One of the things I will tell you, this | 14 | A. So can I borrow your pointer and step down? |
| 15 | picture was taken -- as part of the lawsuit, we asked | 15 | Because it's easier that way. |
| 16 | for a picture. This is a picture taken in the | 16 | MR. ITKIN: Absolutely, if it's okay |
| 17 | 2013/2014 time period; okay? | 17 | with the Court. |
| 18 | A. Yes. | 18 | THE WITNESS: May I, Your Honor? |
| 19 | Q. You saw this picture? I provided this | 19 | THE COURT: Yes. |
| 20 | picture to you? | 20 | THE WITNESS: So I will make sure |
| 21 | A. Yes. | 21 | everybody can hear me. Can everybody hear |
| 22 | Q. Okay. I want to show you a portion of the | 22 | me? So when we look at a breast from an |
| 23 | picture, first of all. | 23 | aesthetic or beauty point of view, which is |
| 24 | What are we looking at right there? | 24 | part of my training, expertise, and |
| 25 | A. That's a breast. | 25 | background, which, I might add, no other |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gaglitari, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | DIRECT - SOLOMON 91 | 92 |  |
| 1 |  | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | expert will tell you because none of the | 2 | This picture, and we can zoom out to the |
| 3 | other experts from any side of this case | 3 | normal view of it, this picture was taken before you |
| 4 | are plastic surgeons. | 4 | saw Andrew; is that right? |
| 5 | So, first of all, the nipple in the | 5 | A. That's correct. |
| 6 | ideal breast should be at the high point of | 6 | Q. And you saw -- even on the pictures taken |
| 7 | the breast. This is the high point. And | 7 | before you saw Andrew, we didn't send it to you until |
| 8 | it's not the center, but it's the most | 8 | after you saw him; fair? |
| 9 | projected point off the body. So that's a | 9 | A. Correct. |
| 10 | characteristic of an aesthetically pleasing | 10 | Q. We sent him up to see you, and you did an |
| 11 | female breast. | 11 | independent evaluation; is that right? |
| 12 | There should be a slope. We call this | 12 | A. That's correct. |
| 13 | the upper pole. It should have a slope. | 13 | Q. Okay. Here in Philadelphia at your office? |
| 14 | It shouldn't be flat. It should have some | 14 | A. Correct. |
| 15 | fullness, but it shouldn't be super | 15 | Q. Tell us, kind of briefly walk us through, |
| 16 | projected. | 16 | we don't need every detail, but walk us through |
| 17 | There should be a roundness to the | 17 | basically what happened in the examination. |
| 18 | lower pole with an inframammary crease. | 18 | A. So in my office I met with Andrew and his |
| 19 | The nipple should not drop below the | 19 | mother, and I took the history of his exposure to the |
| 20 | inframammary crease, so it should be above | 20 | Risperdal, of the development of his breasts, of his |
| 21 | that, which it is. |  | other medical issues, which we talked about and I put |
| 22 | So this is the perfect female breast. |  | in my report. |
| 23 | The only problem is it's on a man. | 23 | And I asked about his exposure to other |
| 24 | BY MR. ITKIN: |  | drugs, both legal and illegal, other habits, |
| 25 | Thank you, Dr. Solomon. |  | drinking, for example, which can contribute to |
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|  | 97 |  | DIRECT - SOLOMON 98 |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 |  |
| 2 | visualization for the court is that -- may I stand, | 2 | Q. Let's go to the next picture. |
| 3 | Your Honor? | 3 | A. Profile view of his left breast, again, |
| 4 | THE COURT: Yes. | 4 | demonstrating the breast tissue, the tight |
| 5 | THE WITNESS: If I have the patient | 5 | inframammary fold, and the position of the nipple |
| 6 | standing, the initial photograph he's | 6 | relative to that. |
| 7 | standing with his arms behind his back. In | 7 | Q. We're going to take that down. I want to |
| 8 | this photo, I have him press on his hips, | 8 | show you -- when did you see Andrew? |
| 9 | which makes his chest muscles, his pectoral | 9 | A. November 2015, to my recollection. |
| 10 | muscles, tighten. And what it does is it | 10 | Q. You actually put your hands on him; is that |
| 11 | eliminates the fatty tissue of the skin and |  | right? |
| 12 | projects out the breasts themselves. So | 12 | A. Absolutely. |
| 13 | what you see there is basically his breasts | 13 | Q. Were you able to feel the glandular tissue |
| 14 | projected by his contractile motion of his | 14 | you described at the beginning of your examination? |
| 15 | pectoral muscles.BY MR. ITKIN: | 15 | A. Yes. |
| 16 |  | 16 | Q. You're sure this isn't just fat? |
| 17 | Q. I want to go forward in your pictures to, I think it's the sixth picture, kind of a side view. | 17 | A. It's breast tissue. It's gynecomastia |
| 18 |  | 18 | beyond any doubt. |
| 19 | Why do you have his hands above his head? | 19 | Q. Okay. Did you need to do, like, a biopsy |
| 20 | A. Again, that's another way to isolate the |  | or a mammogram or something like that to confirm it? |
| 21 | breast tissue on the chest wall by getting everything else sort of lifted out of the way. The breasts, you | 21 | A. No. |
| 22 |  | 22 | Q. If you're doing a -- if you're evaluating |
| 23 | can see the outline of the breast tissue, especially | 23 | someone for gynecomastia in your office outside of |
| 24 | on his left, just because of the way the lighting shows it. | 24 | litigation, do you do mammograms or biopsies or |
| 25 |  | 25 | x-rays or anything else to confirm? |
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|  | DIRECT SOLOMON 99 | 100 |  |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | A. Never, no. For example, the indication for | 2 | February 22, 2016. |
| 3 |  | 3 | THE COURT: What exhibit is that? You |
| 4 | Women are used to this. If you feel a lump, you | 4 | don't know? |
| 5 | might biopsy the lump before you do the gynecomastia | 5 | MR. ITKIN: I lost track. I will get |
| 6 | surgery. | 6 | a number for us on the break. |
| 7 | As far as mammography, there's absolutely | 7 | THE COURT: Any objection to that? |
| 8 | no indication for it. I've been doing this for | 8 | MR. ABERNETHY: No, Your Honor. |
| 9 | 30 -something years. I can examine a man's breast | 9 | MR. ITKIN: May I publish it to the |
| 10 | and, in fact, routinely have to determine, unlike any | 10 | jury, Your Honor? |
| 11 | other physician who is going to testify, who should | 11 | THE COURT: Yes. |
| 12 | be a patient for surgery, who is going to have a | 12 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 13 | knife put on their skin and that tissue removed. | 13 | Q. The top here we see it's from the Knox |
| 14 | Q. Doctor, I want to show you one more medical record. | 14 | County Children and Youth Clinic? |
| 15 |  | 15 | A. Yes. |
| 16 | You saw him in 2015? | 16 | Q. Andrew is about 16 at this time; right? |
| 17 | A. Toward the end of it, yes. | 17 | A. Correct. Seventeen, I think. |
| 18 | Q. I want to show you a February 2016 medical | 18 | Q. '98, 2008? |
| 19 | record, so just a couple months, we're almost in | 19 | A. Seventeen. |
| 20 | July, five months ago. | 20 | Q. Okay. |
| 21 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, we'd like to | 21 | A. I think. Math is not my strong suit. |
| 22 | mark, identify, and introduce, and I'm | 22 | Q. Mine either, Doctor. |
| 23 | about to give an exhibit number in a | 23 | I want to focus on the note here from the |
| 24 | second, the Knox County Children and Youth, | 24 | doctor. It says: Has obvious breasts when asked to |
| 25 | we can do it on a break, records from |  | pull up shirt today. |
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| DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> Do you see that? <br> A. I do. <br> Q. That's similar to what you described; is <br> that right? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. Here's a little bit of a question for you. You've diagnosed him with gynecomastia; <br> right? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. And we saw back in ' $03 /$ /04 gynecomastia <br> noted in the records; right? <br> A. That's correct. <br> Q. But if we kind of go through the records, we see a lot of talk about weight gain but not someone talking about breasts or gynecomastia until you diagnosed him and until this visit where he takes his shirt off in February 2016. <br> How do you explain that, Doctor? <br> A. So forgive me if I repeat myself, but one of the things we learned in medical school is, if you don't take a temperature, you don't find a fever. If nobody asks the question, if nobody says to the physician, you know, I think my son has breasts, can you look at them, nobody's going to look. | DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> And a routine exam, as we talked about, of <br> the heart and lungs, for example, and we've all had <br> this experience, the doctor listens to your heart, <br> listens to your lungs, does not squeeze your breasts. <br> Q. Well, it's your testimony, if I understand it, this all began back in '03; fair? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. So I want to -- I think you mentioned <br> before the break that there's kind of a natural progression? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. Andrew's ending -- is he through puberty now, close to the end? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. I want to see how the natural progression, see if your testimony holds water. I'm going to test you on this; okay, Doctor? <br> A. That's fair. <br> Q. Let's look at -- I want to compare the <br> Christmas picture and your pictures, and tell us if you can see, explain to us where the natural progression comes from; okay? <br> A. Okay. Yes. <br> Q. I put this together. Can we publish those |
| DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> two exhibits? Tell us how you can say that it's a natural progression. <br> A. So, again, the Court may recall that we talked about, in young women, breasts go through a natural progression of first there is something called a breast bud underneath the nipple areolar complex, which protrudes out. Then you get radial growth, meaning outward from the center of breast tissue. <br> In essence, we have two 3-quarter views, one when he's five years old, four and a half, and another in my office in November. And if I were to look at a standard textbook of breast growth for young women, the picture on your right is phase one. The picture on the left is full maturity. <br> Q. Hold on a second. By the pictures, we've got them at kind of similar angles. <br> Is that what you're saying? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. So we can compare his left breast as a <br> five-year-old to his left breast as a 16/17-year-old? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. And what you're saying is that we see the start of the breast formation in that first picture | DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> and the sort of end result in the picture from your office? <br> A. Correct. And you can certainly imagine in your minds the progression where first the breast bud starts and the areola sticks out and then the tissue gets bigger. <br> And then, frankly, as he grows, that dysmorphism, that relatively large breast for that body, grows as well, but always stays bigger than the rest of him. <br> Q. Does the -- how would you describe the shape of his breast there? <br> A. So his breast has sort of a ptotic tuberous shape. Tuber meaning it's kind of like a tuber, which is like a sweet potato, sort of elongated and it's hanging. The nipple is now hanging below that crease. So from that picture we discussed in 2013 to now the end of 2015, his breast has continued to mature and is now draping over his chest wall like a normal breast. <br> Q. Natural progression from age five, five-year-old boy on Risperdal, to where he's at today? <br> A. Right. |


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| :---: | :---: |
| DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> Q. Even though he's been off the Risperdal for a couple of years now? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. Let's look at one more of these. Let's look at a head-on shot. We'll go with the holding the baby. You already got it. You're there. Okay. <br> A. Again, anyone can look at this picture, certainly the jurors can see, that that is the same breast with the same anatomic landmarks, that crease above it that defines it, the crease below it that defines it, and the breast tissue sort of right underneath the nipple areolar complex. <br> Q. When you say the crease -- so crease, right here, this is him in '07; right? So eight, nine years old? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. This is the crease area you're talking <br> about? <br> A. There are two creases. That's the upper one in his case. <br> Q. He's got an upper crease right there too? <br> A. Right. That defines where the breast takes off from the chest wall. That bulge going toward his armpit is the chest muscle that we talked about. | DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> Q. So this is chest muscle, but the crease right here outlines the breast? <br> A. Yes, and that crease below the breast is what we call the inframammary crease, and the other one is just a crease between the chest wall and the breast. <br> Q. So this crease right here underneath the breast has a name? <br> A. Yes, sir. <br> Q. What is it called? <br> A. Inframammary, meaning below the breast. <br> Q. Inframammary. Okay. <br> A. It actually has some unique characteristics under the microscope that aren't relevant to our discussion. <br> Q. And you see that inframammary crease right there? <br> A. Yes, sir. <br> Q. This, once again, a natural progression of the breast from when he was five to eight to now 16 , 17 years old; is that right? <br> A. Without a doubt. <br> Q. Help, because it's a little difficult for us to tell from the pictures. |
| DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> I realize men don't wear bras, but what <br> size breast are we talking about here? <br> MR. ABERNETHY: Objection. Beyond the scope of the report. <br> THE COURT: Overruled. He can testify. <br> THE WITNESS: So I made measurements of his breasts, as I testified and talked about in my report, and those measurements are part and parcel of what allows me to determine breast size. <br> And breast size or bra size, if you will, is the combination of the diameter of the base of the breast and the difference between the circumference, the breast band, which is the number size for women, you know, $32,36,40$, whatever, and the circumference of the nipple. <br> So his numbers turn out to be a C to a D, depending what size strap you wear, if it's a 40 or a 42 . <br> BY MR. ITKIN: <br> Q. $\quad \mathrm{C}$ to a D ? <br> A. Yes, sir. | DIRECT - SOLOMON <br> Q. Somewhere right in that range? <br> A. Yes. As I recall, his breast is at least <br> 15 centimeters wide, which is a very wide base. <br> Q. Dr. Solomon, is there a pill or, like, <br> physical therapy or some easy treatment that Andrew <br> can do to get rid of this dysmorphic female breast? <br> A. No, sir. <br> Q. Is Andrew a candidate for a surgery? <br> MR. ABERNETHY: Objection. Beyond the scope of the report. Nothing about it in the report, Your Honor. <br> THE COURT: Let me see counsel at sidebar. <br> (In-camera proceedings as follows:) <br> THE COURT: Okay. I called you back here because is there going to be some evidence or discussion about a surgery or some type of treatment as a result of what your client's going through? <br> MR. ITKIN: Yeah. I think what the doctor will say is that he's not a candidate due to his mental health issues. THE COURT: Okay. |


|  | 109 |  | 110 |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | MR. ITKIN: I want to be clear. We | 2 | It's just not here. |
| 3 | have a limine on mastectomy. I want to be | 3 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, briefly, I |
| 4 | clear. I'm not opening the door on his | 4 | think the opinions are disclosed. |
| 5 | mental health issues. I do think it's | 5 | Typically, Mr. Abernethy, for example, |
| 6 | important for the jury to know at least | 6 | deposed Dr. Solomon for about four hours in |
| 7 | this doctor will not treat him as a | 7 | another case. They did not take his |
| 8 | candidate for surgery on those issues. | 8 | deposition in this case, but he's testified |
| 9 | MR. ABERNETHY: I understand the | 9 | in all these cases. And this is not -- |
| 10 | proffer. My problem is none of this is | 10 | there's nothing new or novel to anybody in |
| 11 | discussed in the report. There's two | 11 | terms of surprise about his testimony. I |
| 12 | reports totaling three pages, and I have | 12 | could probably do his cross-examination for |
| 13 | them if you want to look at them. There's | 13 | him, in fact. |
| 14 | no opinion in here that he developed | 14 | MR. ABERNETHY: But this is |
| 15 | gynecomastia in 2003, first of all. | 15 | case-specific. |
| 16 | Second, there's no discussion at all, | 16 | THE COURT: Correct. |
| 17 | as there often is in his reports, because | 17 | MR. ABERNETHY: I don't have to take a |
| 18 | he's in all these cases, he writes a lot of | 18 | deposition so that he can disclose all the |
| 19 | these reports, there's no discussion for | 19 | things that he's supposed to do in the |
| 20 | surgery, whether he's a candidate for | 20 | report. |
| 21 | surgery, what the surgery would be. | 21 | THE COURT: I agree. And it's not |
| 22 | He's giving a lot of opinions that | 22 | your case. |
| 23 | were never disclosed. Pennsylvania law, I | 23 | MR. ABERNETHY: Right. He has to tell |
| 24 | think, is very clear. You have to disclose | 24 | me in the report, and it's not in the |
| 25 | the opinions and the grounds in the report. | 25 | report. So I couldn't have told, from a |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 111 |  | 112 |
| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | deposition, a report in a prior case about | 2 | take that picture down. |
| 3 | a different boy. | 3 | You have testified you reviewed the medical |
| 4 | THE COURT: Moreover, even if you're | 4 | literature about Risperdal; right? |
| 5 | reading the report, you wouldn't know that | 5 | A. Yes. |
| 6 | he would recommend a surgery unless he says | 6 | Q. You reviewed Andrew's medical history; |
| 7 | it. I agree with you. I think defense is | 7 | right? |
| 8 | right. You can't say anything further | 8 | A. Yes. |
| 9 | about it if it's not in the report. | 9 | Q. You've examined Andrew? |
| 10 | MR. ITKIN: Okay. That's fine, Your | 10 | A. Yes. |
| 11 | Honor. We'll move on. | 11 | Q. You've talked with his mother as well? |
| 12 | THE COURT: I will instruct the jury | 12 | A. Yes. |
| 13 | to disregard anything about surgery. | 13 | Q. Looked at the photograph evidence? |
| 14 | (End of in camera proceedings.) | 14 | A. Yes. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Okay. I will instruct the | 15 | Q. You have brought to bear your training, |
| 16 | jury to disregard any testimony you heard | 16 | your knowledge, and experience in evaluating Andrew; |
| 17 | about any surgery. | 17 | correct? |
| 18 | MR. ITKIN: Thank you, Your Honor. | 18 | A. Yes. |
| 19 | May I proceed? | 19 | Q. Do you have opinions about whether or not |
| 20 | THE COURT: Yes. | 20 | he has gynecomastia? |
| 21 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 21 | A. I do. |
| 22 | Q. Ready, Dr. Solomon? | 22 | Q. What is your opinion about whether he has |
| 23 | A. I am. | 23 | gynecomastia? |
| 24 | Q. I want to talk to you about your kind of | 24 | A. He absolutely has gynecomastia. |
| 25 | ultimate conclusions in the case. We could probably | 25 | Q. Okay. Do you have an opinion as to what |
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|  | 113 |  | 114 |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | caused his gynecomastia? | 2 | syndrome; is that right? |
| 3 | A. I do. | 3 | A. Yes. |
| 4 | Q. And in reaching that opinion, did you rely | 4 | Q. Can you rule out Klinefelter syndrome as a |
| 5 | upon all those things you've described, the medical | 5 | cause of his gynecomastia? |
| 6 | records, your knowledge of the scientific research, | 6 | A. I did. |
| 7 | your training, your experience, the whole gamut of | 7 | Q. How? |
| 8 | expertise that you bring to bear on this? | 8 | A. Based on the fact that he is sexually |
| 9 | A. That's correct. | 9 | mature. Patients with Klinefelters have a different |
| 10 | Q. I assume you didn't just consider the good | 10 | hair pattern in their gonads. They have breast |
| 11 | parts and the bad parts. | 11 | tissue but they tend to be thin. |
| 12 | You considered everything; is that right? | 12 | And, again, he has sexual maturity. He's |
| 13 | A. Correct, the totality. | 13 | achieved sexual function. And I examined his gonads, |
| 14 | Q. For example, I mean, did you consider | 14 | as I said, and, well, he had an undescended testicle. |
| 15 | whether the gynecomastia was caused by puberty? | 15 | That's a different discussion. But he certainly has |
| 16 | A. I did. | 16 | a normal penis and testicle, and, except for the |
| 17 | Q. How do we know the gynecomastia was not | 17 | undescended one, he's normal. |
| 18 | caused by puberty? | 18 | Klinefelters often have small gonads, small |
| 19 | A. Because at the age of four, he wasn't in | 19 | testes, for example, and pubic hair does not look |
| 20 | puberty when he got breasts. | 20 | like adult male pubic hair. |
| 21 | Q. Four-year-olds aren't in puberty; right? | 21 | Q. He also has facial hair? |
| 22 | A. By definition. | 22 | A. He has facial hair. He has acne, |
| 23 | Q. So we can eliminate that as a cause; fair? | 23 | consistent with his issue of puberty on his chest. |
| 24 | A. Correct. | 24 | Q. Can we rule out Klinefelters as a potential |
| 25 | Q. You mentioned something called Klinefelter | 25 | cause of his gynecomastia? |
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| 1 | $\text { DIRECT - SOLOMON } 115$ | $116$ |  |
| 2 | A. Correct. <br> Q. What about family history? Does he have anybody in the family that's got -- you know, his | 2 | Q. That was the triggering event? |
| 3 |  | 3 | A. That's correct. |
| 4 |  |  | Q. So all these other medicines -- Risperdal, |
| 5 | dad, his mom, did you look into that? | 4 5 | Depakote, lithium, Abilify -- can you rule those out |
| 6 | A. Again, that's part of the questions I |  | as the cause? |
| 7 | routinely ask, and the answer is there's no family | 6 | A. After the trigger event, that's correct. |
| 8 | history. |  | Q. What about issues with his thyroid? |
| 9 | Q. Not showing in the records a history of | 8 9 | A. Again, he's got a number of measurements of |
| 10 | gynecomastia in the family? | 9 10 | thyroid function throughout the chart, the medical |
| 11 | A. Correct. | 10 | records that I read, I believe even up to the exam of |
| 12 | Q. Can we rule that out? | 12 | February 2016. They're all normal. |
| 13 | A. Yes. | 13 | Q. So we can eliminate that as well? |
| 14 | Q. We talked about this a little bit already, |  | A. Yes. |
| 15 | but he's been on some other medications; right? | 14 15 | Q. I hear people with chronic liver disease |
| 16 | A. That's correct. | 15 16 | 16 can get gynecomastia |
| 17 | Q. How do we know -- well, first of all, how |  | A. Correct. |
| 18 | do we know it wasn't the other medications? | 17 18 | Q. Does Andrew have chronic liver disease? |
| 19 | A. Because the only medication he was on when | 19 | A. He has no history of hepatitis. He does |
| 20 | he first got the condition was Risperdal. |  | 20 not drink. His liver function studies that I saw in |
| 21 | Q. And, I mean, I can -- I'm circling here the | 21 the chart that were drawn periodically throughout |  |
| 22 | December 25, '03 picture. | 22 life have all been normal. |  |
| 23 | At that time he was only on the Risperdal; |  | 23 Q. Can we rule chronic liver disease out? |
| 24 | is that right? | 24 | A. Correct. |
| 25 | A. That's correct. |  | Q. I hear people with chronic kidney disease |
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|  | DIRECT SOLOMON 117 |  | CROSS SOLOMON 118 |
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| 1 | DIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | can also end up with gynecomastia. | 2 | A. Absolutely. |
| 3 | A. Rarely, but yes. | 3 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, at this time |
| 4 | Q. Does Andrew have chronic kidney disease? | 4 | we will pass the witness. |
| 5 | A. He has no evidence of kidney disease either | 5 | THE COURT: Okay. Cross-examine. |
| 6 | in history or biochemical assays that are, again, | 6 | MR. ABERNETHY: Your Honor, before I |
| 7 | present in the chart. | 7 | begin, can I ask to hand up to the doctor a |
| 8 | Q. We rule that out; is that right? | 8 | binder with a few documents we might use? |
| 9 | A. Correct. | 9 | Some of these might be put on the screen at |
| 10 | Q. That leaves us with Risperdal? | 10 | some point. Some of them might be just |
| 11 | A. That's correct. | 11 | shown to him. |
| 12 | Q. Can we rule out Risperdal as the cause of | 12 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 13 | his gynecomastia? | 13 | MR. ABERNETHY: From the binder. |
| 14 | A. No. It's the culprit. | 14 | -- |
| 15 | Q. So based on the records you've reviewed, | 15 | CROSS-EXAMINATION |
| 16 | your training, your experience, your examination, | 16 | -- - |
| 17 | your knowledge of the scientific literature, can you | 17 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 18 | tell us to a reasonable degree of scientific and | 18 | Q. Dr. Solomon, I'll get into those documents |
| 19 | medical certainty what caused Andrew's gynecomastia? | 19 | later, but let me ask you a couple of other questions |
| 20 | A. Andrew's exposure to Risperdal at a very | 20 | first. |
| 21 | young age is the direct and proximate cause of his | 21 | You gave some testimony near the end of |
| 22 | gynecomastia. | 22 | your direct examination about your examination, your |
| 23 | Q. Doctor, all your opinions have been to a | 23 | physical examination of Andrew in your office; |
|  | reasonable degree of medical and scientific |  | correct? |
| 25 | certainty? | 25 | A. Correct. |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | CROSS - SOLOMON 119 | 1 CROSS - SOLOMON 120 |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| 2 | Q. And you also mentioned the report or actually reports that you wrote as an expert in this case; correct? | 2 BY MR. ABERNETHY: |  |
| 3 |  | 3 | Q. And if you turn to Tab 2, can you confirm |
| 4 |  |  | for me that this is the second expert report that you |
| 5 | A. Yes. | 4 5 | wrote for plaintiff's counsel in this case? |
| 6 | Q. And, in fact, you wrote two separate | 5 6 | A. That's correct. |
| 7 | reports relating specifically to Andrew Yount, didn't | 6 7 | Q. And this was a two-page letter dated |
| 8 | you? | 7 8 | February 17, 2016; is that right? |
| 9 | A. Yes. | 9 | A. That's correct. |
| 10 | Q. And if you take a look at the binder, can | 1011 | Q. I'm not sure if I asked you, the first one, |
| 11 | you confirm for me that the document at Tab 1 of that |  | the one-page letter, that was dated December 8, 2015; |
| 12 | binder is the first report that you wrote as an | 11 | correct? |
| 13 | expert in this case on December 8, 2015? | 12 13 | A. Correct, December 8, 2015. |
| 14 | A. That's correct. | 14 | Q. And it documents your examination of |
| 15 | Q. And this report relates to the physical | 15 | Andrew, which happened on November 30, 2015? |
| 16 | examination and history in your office which you | 16 | A. That's correct. |
| 17 | testified about a few minutes ago; correct? | 17 | MR. ABERNETHY: The second report at |
| 18 | A. Correct. | 18 | Tab 2, if we could mark that for |
| 19 | Q. And it's a one-page letter to the Arnold | 19 | identification, Your Honor, as Defense |
| 20 | and Itkin firm; right? | 20 | Exhibit 702? |
| 21 | A. That's correct. | 21 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 22 | MR. ABERNETHY: If we can mark that, | 22 | Q. The second report lists a number of medical |
| 23 | Your Honor, for identification as Defense | 23 | records and depositions that you read relating to |
| 24 | Exhibit 701? | 24 | Andrew's case; correct? |
| 25 | THE COURT: Okay. | 25 | A. Correct. |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | 121 |  | 122 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Q. Am I correct that you wrote the first | 2 | Q. Okay. This law firm or other law firms, |
| 3 | letter in December, after you did the examination but | 3 | you've written several prior reports as an expert in |
| 4 | before you reviewed the medical records and | 4 | gynecomastia cases, haven't you? |
| 5 | depositions? | 5 | A. Correct. |
| 6 | A. Correct. | 6 | Q. In each case retained by one of the firms |
| 7 | Q. And then after the December 8 report, you | 7 | representing the plaintiff suing Janssen; right? |
| 8 | read all the medical records and depositions that are | 8 | A. Correct. |
| 9 | listed in Defense Exhibit 702, the February report? | 9 | Q. And in each of those cases, you've written |
| 10 | A. Correct. | 10 | the same general kind of expert report or reports, |
| 11 | Q. Okay. And these reports are not the first | 11 | haven't you? |
| 12 | expert reports, not the first reports you've written | 12 | A. I'm not sure what you mean by general. |
| 13 | as an expert witness, are they? | 13 | Q. Well, you've written expert reports in |
| 14 | A. In my life, no, they're not. | 14 | those other cases; right? |
| 15 | Q. You've been in a number of other cases as | 15 | A. Correct. |
| 16 | an expert witness, haven't you? | 16 | Q. And they've documented your examination in |
| 17 | A. Yes. | 17 | those prior cases; right? |
| 18 | Q. And, in fact, you've been in several | 18 | A. Correct. |
| 19 | gynecomastia cases retained by the same law firm that | 19 | Q. In all of the gynecomastia cases in which |
| 20 | retained you in this case; is that right? |  | you've been retained as an expert, you did a physical |
| 21 | A. I believe this is the first one that's come | 21 | examination of the individual whom you decided had |
| 22 | to trial. | 22 | gynecomastia, did you not? |
| 23 | Q. I'm sorry? | 23 | A. That's correct. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | A. This is the first case that I've been in court with this law firm. | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | Q. And your physical examination was done in the same general way in each of those cases, wasn't |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |
| 1 CROSS - SOLOMON 123 |  | 124 |  |
|  |  | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | it? | 2 | as an expert and the grounds for those opinions |
| 3 | A. Correct. | 3 | between the two documents; correct? |
| 4 | Q. And you documented it in your expert | 4 | A. Correct. |
| 5 | reports in the same general way, did you not? | 5 | Q. Okay. Now, you testified several times on |
| 6 | A. To the extent that I understand the term | 6 | direct examination to an opinion that Andrew Yount |
| 7 | "general way," yes. | 7 | developed gynecomastia in 2003, did you not? |
| 8 | Q. And you understood, in all of these cases, | 8 | A. Correct. |
| 9 | as you understand in this one, that the expert report | 9 | Q. Would you agree with me, Doctor, that |
| 10 | is supposed to give the opinions you're going to | 10 | neither of your expert reports, which we just looked |
| 11 | testify to as an expert and the grounds for those | 11 | at, state an opinion that Andrew Yount developed |
| 12 | opinions; correct? | 12 | gynecomastia in 2003? |
| 13 | A. That's more or less correct. | 13 | A. So we're clear, the report of the physical |
| 14 | Q. Is that not your general understanding of | 14 | exam is a documentation that he has gynecomastia. |
| 15 | what an expert report is? | 15 | The other report, that I would refer to as a |
| 16 | A. So the grounds for my opinion are not | 16 | causation report, establishes that the Risperdal |
| 17 | necessarily -- between the two reports, the entire | 17 | exposure is the causative factor. Beyond that, I did |
| 18 | picture flows. So I would say it that way. | 18 | not specify the time because, again, we have a |
| 19 | Q. Right. I didn't mean to confuse the issue. | 19 | photograph now that absolutely documents that. |
| 20 | The two reports that we just talked about | 20 | Q. My question to you, sir, is -- and I think |
| 21 | constitute your total expert report in this case,don't they? | 21 | you just agreed with this, but I just want to be |
| 22 |  | 22 | clear -- even your second report on causation did not |
| 23 | A. Yes. | 23 | state an opinion that Andrew Yount developed |
| 24 | Q. And you understood that those reports would | 24 | gynecomastia in 2003, did it? |
| 25 | set forth the opinions you were going to testify to | 25 | A. My second report stated that he has |
|  | Shannan gaglitardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gaglitardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | CROSS SOLOMON 125 |  | CROSS SOLOMON 126 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | gynecomastia due to the exposure to Risperdal. His |  | above, it is clear that the cause of his gynecomastia |
| 3 | exposure to Risperdal began in 2003. Therefore, |  | was exposure to Risperdal starting in 2003 and |
| 4 | that's when his gynecomastia began. |  | ongoing at intervals until 2013. |
| 5 | Q. Well, let's take a look at it, if we may. | 5 | That's what you wrote in your report, is it |
| 6 | MR. ABERNETHY: And, Your Honor, if | 6 | not? |
| 7 | there's no objection, I'd like to bring up | 7 | A. Correct. |
| 8 | the February 17 report for a moment, | 8 | Q. Would you agree with me, based on your |
| 9 | Defense Exhibit 702. | 9 | review of the medical records, that Andrew was on and |
| 10 | THE COURT: Okay. Is there an | 10 | off Risperdal at various times between 2003 and 2009? |
| 11 | objection? | 11 | A. Correct. |
| 12 | MR. ITKIN: I mean, I don't have a | 12 | Q. And would you also agree with me that he |
| 13 | problem showing his report. | 13 | did not take Risperdal or risperidone for about a |
| 14 | MR. ABERNETHY: It's Tab 2. And could |  | three-year period between 2009 and 2012? |
| 15 | you just bring up call-out number 7 so we | 15 | A. I don't recall, but I'll -- I think the |
| 16 | can take a look at what Dr. Solomon said? | 16 | word is stipulate to that. |
| 17 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 17 | Q. Did you also see in the medical records |
| 18 | Q. So it says: Andrew had bilateral | 18 | that Andrew took generic risperidone made by another |
| 19 | gynecomastia. |  | company at various times in 2012 and 2013? |
| 20 | And that was the conclusion you drew in the | 20 | A. That's correct. |
| 21 | original physical exam; correct? | 21 | Q. So when you are describing the cause of his |
| 22 | A. That's what I just stated a couple minutes |  | gynecomastia as exposure to Risperdal starting in |
| 23 | ago. | 23 | 2003 and ongoing at intervals until 2013, what you've |
| 24 | Q. Okay. One question at a time. The next | 24 | written right here, that exposure from 2003 and |
| 25 | sentence says: Based upon the information reviewed | 25 | ongoing at intervals until 2013 includes exposure to |
|  | Shannan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, CRR, (215)683-8014 |
| ROSS - SOLOMON 127 |  | 128 |  |
|  |  | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Janssen's Risperdal and also exposure to the generic | 23 | to the exposure to Risperdal starting at 2003 and |
| 3 | risperidone? |  | ongoing at intervals until 2013, you do agree, don't |
| 4 | A. So for the jury's purpose, you're | 4 | you, that that exposure over that ten-year period |
| 5 | mischaracterizing the report because on page 2 -- | 5 | includes exposure to Janssen's Risperdal but also |
| 6 | Q. I -- |  | exposure to risperidone. |
| 7 | A. If I may, sir, on page 2, I absolutely | 7 | Is that true or isn't it? |
| 8 | state unequivocally that he had breasts in the | 8 | A. There's exposure to generic risperidone. |
| 9 | medical record in 2004. That's stated right here, | 9 | It is not the causative effect. |
| 10 | confirmed by my direct testimony. We can agree on | 10 | MR. ABERNETHY: Move to strike. |
| 11 | that it's in the report; correct? | 11 | THE COURT: The first part of his |
| 12 |  | 12 | answer stays. The last part I'll strike. |
| 13 | Q. Can you -- <br> A. Correct? | 13 | MR. ABERNETHY: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 14 | Q. Sir, I'm asking you questions. | 14 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 15 | A. I understand. | 15 | Q. We'll come back to this issue, I think, a |
| 16 | Q. And my question wasn't what you just told | 16 | little bit later, but I want to ask you a little bit |
| 17 | me, so let me try it again. | 17 | about some of the other things. |
| 18 | A. But I cannot allow you to mischaracterize | 18 | You testified about the history that you |
| 19 | the report for the jury. | 19 | took in the first examination in November 2015; do |
| 20 |  | 20 | you recall that? |
|  | MR. ABERNETHY: Your Honor, could I have the witness be responsive to the | 21 | A. Correct. |
| 21 22 | questions, please? | 22 | Q. And that's what's documented in the first |
| 23 | THE COURT: Just ask the question. |  | report at Tab 1, the December 8 report; is that |
| 24 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |  | right? |
| 25 | Q. The question is, when you're referring here | 25 | A. Correct. |
|  | Shannan Gaglimadi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, CRr, (215)683-8014 |






|  | 145 |  | 146 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 2 | Q. For enlarged breasts is what she writes |
| 3 | Q. This is another Cherokee Health System | 3 | here; correct? |
| 4 | record, right, from Dr. Eker? | 4 | A. Yes. |
| 5 | A. Yes. | 5 | Q. And you know from the medical records, |
| 6 | Q. And here you see on $3 / 11 / 04$, March 11, '04, | 6 | don't you, that, in fact, Andrew saw his primary care |
| 7 | she writes: Patient will see PCP. | 7 | physician at Phillips Medical Group only 11 days |
| 8 | That's primary care physician; correct? | 8 | later on March 22? |
| 9 | A. Yes. | 9 | A. Do you have that note? |
| 10 | Q. For enlarged breasts. They continue to be | 10 | Q. Yeah. Actually, I think it may be the |
| 11 | enlarged even though Risperdal was DC'ed. | 11 | same -- I'm not a hundred percent sure, but I think |
| 12 | That means discontinued; right? | 12 | it may be the same one that we looked at on your |
| 13 | A. Yes. | 13 | direct examination. |
| 14 | Q. Would you agree with me that this is a note | 14 | Would you take a look at Tab 25? |
| 15 | where Dr. Eker, who has made a notation in her file | 15 | A. I have it. |
| 16 | about possible, question mark, gynecomastia, is now | 16 | Q. And this is the same note from March 22 |
| 17 | referring him to his primary care physician to be | 17 | that you looked at on direct, isn't it? |
| 18 | seen for that? | 18 | A. Right, the sick child visit. |
| 19 | A. Referral to me is a specific word meaning a | 19 | Q. Right. So this is Andrew seeing his |
| 20 | specific action. I think that she's just noting that | 20 | primary care physician 11 days after the note by |
| 21 | they're going to see the primary care physician. I'm | 21 | Dr. Eker that we just saw; correct? |
| 22 | not sure she made a quote/unquote referral. She | 22 | A. For an ear problem, as we discussed. |
| 23 | basically left it in the hands of the mom to take | 23 | Q. You would agree with me, wouldn't you, that |
| 24 | Andrew to the primary care physician for an | 24 | the record doesn't reflect that Andrew or his mother |
| 25 | evaluation. | 25 | raised the issue of enlarged breasts with |
|  | Shandan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gaglitardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
| 1 CROSS - SOLOMON 147 |  | $148$ |  |
| 2 | Dr. Phillips at that visit? |  | Q. Is there any diagnosis of gynecomastia by |
| 3 | A. That's correct. They raised ear problems. | 3 | anybody in the primary care practice? |
| 4 | Q. And there's nothing in the record | 3 | A. There's no exam of the breasts in the |
| 5 | indicating that Dr. Phillips noted anything unusual |  | primary care practice ever. There's no note you can |
| 6 | about Andrew's breasts; correct? | 5 6 | show me that says a normal breast exam. |
| 7 | A. He didn't examine his breasts. | 7 | Q. There's no referral, is there? Andrew was |
| 8 | Q. Actually, Dr. Phillips never evaluated |  | never referred to an endocrinologist to evaluate this |
| 9 | Andrew for gynecomastia, did he? | 8 9 | condition, was he? |
| 10 | A. I believe he testified he never examined |  | A. Correct. |
| 11 | his breasts. | 10 | Q. And he was never referred to a plastic |
| 12 | Q. And he never diagnosed him with | 12 | surgeon to evaluate it either; correct? |
| 13 | gynecomastia; correct? | 12 | A. Correct. |
| 14 | A. If you don't examine somebody, you can't | 13 14 | Q. Obviously, you're a plastic surgeon and you |
| 15 | make a diagnosis. He never examined him, so it's a | 14 15 | saw him, but you're not treating him as a physician; |
| 16 | moot point. | 15 16 | correct? |
| 17 | Q. You would agree with me, would you not, | 17 | A. I'm not a treating physician in this case, |
| 18 | Doctor, that in all of the time that Andrew saw his | 18 | that's correct. |
| 19 | primary care physician at various times in the years | 19 | Q. You evaluated him as a retained litigation |
| 20 | following Dr. Eker's evaluation, none of the | 20 | expert for this case? |
| 21 | pediatricians or other practitioners in that practice | 21 | A. I examined him for the purposes of |
| 22 | ever saw anything indicating abnormal breast growth; | 22 | determining if he had a condition that merited |
| 23 | correct? |  | 23 pursuing the litigation. It's a different point than |
| 24 | A. No. That's a mischaracterization of the | 2425 | what you are suggesting. |
| 25 | record. |  | Q. You examined him after being retained to do |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | shannan gaglitardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |





| 161 | 162 |
| :---: | :---: |
| CROSS - SOLOMON <br> medical diagnosis. I am. <br> Q. And the other witnesses will testify, <br> Doctor. I'm not trying to quarrel with you. I'm <br> just trying to get the facts about what you said in your report and what you've said here. <br> You testified that you excluded Klinefelter <br> syndrome based on your physical examination; correct? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. There is, is there not, a specific <br> chromosomal test that definitively establishes or <br> rules out the existence of Klinefelter syndrome? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. To your knowledge, that test was never performed on Andrew; correct? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. And you certainly didn't order such a test in connection with your work in this case, did you? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. I'd like to ask you some questions now, Doctor, relating to a subject that you discussed earlier in your direct, which is prolactin. And if you'll bear with me for a minute, let me see if I can find the document that Mr. Itkin showed you. Okay. I just wanted to get a clean copy here. | CROSS - SOLOMON <br> MR. ABERNETHY: Can we go back to the <br> Elmo? Thank you. That was not the document, though. I'm not so good with the Elmo. There we go. <br> BY MR. ABERNETHY: <br> Q. This is the prolactin test report that you referred to during your direct examination; correct? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. And if I heard you correctly, you testified <br> that Andrew is recorded here as having a prolactin <br> result of 23.7 milligrams per milliliter and that <br> that result is outrageously high. <br> Did I hear you correctly? <br> A. I believe that's an accurate statement of my testimony, that's correct. <br> Q. Okay. Would you take a careful look at the document, and I can hand you a paper copy if it's easier to read. <br> Isn't the measurement reported here a measurement in nanograms per milliliter, not milligrams per milliliter? <br> A. I mean, I'm reading from a distance with a copy. It looks like an M. It could be an N. I'm not sure that makes a huge difference in the fact |
| CROSS - SOLOMON <br> that the standard is 2 to 18 in those same units. <br> That's how these tests are run. If I misspoke about the N versus the M , I apologize to the Court. <br> Q. Isn't it a fact, Doctor, that prolactin measurements are typically done in nanograms per milliliter? <br> A. Again, I'm reading from that document, which we, I think, can agree it's hard to tell whether that's an M or an N . I have no problem if it's nanograms per milliliter. It's still three times the normal for a six-year-old boy. <br> Q. Where did you take the normal range for a boy of that age that you testified to on direct examination? <br> A. In a paper that you would call Findling, they refer to the average range of prolactin in boys as 7.3, I believe it is. <br> Q. So your understanding is that the -- well, the reference range that's listed in the document for males is 2 to 18 ; correct? <br> A. That's what it says. <br> Q. And you would understand that to mean, would you not, that 18 nanograms per milliliter, assuming I'm right about nanograms, we'll ask the | CROSS - SOLOMON <br> endocrinologist, but 18 nanograms per milliliter is the upper limit of the normal in this range; correct? <br> A. For an adult male. <br> Q. And your testimony is that the scientific literature indicates that the upper limit of normal for males of this age is 7 nanograms per milliliter? <br> A. No, that's not what I said, so let me be clear again. The Janssen literature, the literature that was supported by the Janssen defendants here in research they did, states that the average, average, not upper limit, average level is, I believe, 7.3, but it's in the 7 range, and that's in the Findling paper. <br> Q. But endocrinologists who look at prolactin levels typically look at whether those levels are above the upper limit of normal, don't they? <br> A. Only in the Findling paper. That's a useful tool that the Janssen folks have used to figure out when prolactin is elevated, but if you look at the average range for children as opposed to adults, it differs. And the data supports me, not your characterization. <br> Q. Respectfully, I'll move to strike that as nonresponsive because I don't think I asked you any |



|  | 169 |  | 170 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | taking a prolactin test in connection with potential | 2 | you what he wrote. |
| 3 | gynecomastia? | 3 | A. We can agree that's what he wrote. What |
| 4 | A. Again, I don't know what Dr. Hughes' | 4 | we're talking about is what does it mean. Perhaps |
| 5 | understanding is of the relationship between | 5 | you and I have different interpretations, but the |
| 6 | prolactin and gynecomastia. I'm speaking for me. | 6 | fact remains his prolactin was elevated and he had |
| 7 | But I can tell you that, once again, we clearly have | 7 | gynecomastia. I've testified to that. The |
| 8 | a situation where Andrew had been presented with or | 8 | photographs demonstrate it and the lab data |
| 9 | challenged with, if you will, the offending agent, | 9 | demonstrates it. |
| 10 | the Risperdal, and I think Dr. Hughes was looking to | 10 | Q. If he already had gynecomastia, there |
| 11 | see what his biologic response to that would be. And | 11 | wouldn't be any reason why you would need to take a |
| 12 | sure enough, his response was consistent with data | 12 | prolactin test to watch over time and see if there is |
| 13 | that we now have well established that it elevates | 13 | any association with gynecomastia, would there? |
| 14 | prolactin. | 14 | A. Again, it seems to me that question is |
| 15 | Q. Well, he writes here, specifically, doesn't | 15 | better directed to Dr. Hughes as to asking him what |
| 16 | he: The important thing would be to watch it over | 16 | his plan was for management of Andrew's established |
| 17 | time and see if there was any association with her | 17 | gynecomastia at the age of six. |
| 18 | concerns over gynecomastia. |  | Q. I think you were also asked another |
| 19 | That's what Dr. Hughes writes here; |  | question about this record where it says a line or |
| 20 | correct? | 20 | two up: I have reviewed a note previously stating |
| 21 | A. Again, we are on sort of a limb here in my |  | that there was no evidence of gynecomastia on |
| 22 | estimation, but he's treating the mother's concerns | 22 | previous exam. |
| 23 | over gynecomastia. That's the best I can get out of | 23 | Do you see that? |
|  | this. | 24 | A. I do see that. |
| 25 | Q. I'm asking you what he wrote. I'm asking <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 | 25 | Q. And I think you testified on direct, <br> Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | CROSS - SOLOMON 171 |  |  |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |  |  |
| 2 | correct me if I'm wrong, that you didn't see any note | examination, were you? |  |
| 3 | to that effect. |  | A. I don't recall. |
| 4 | A. I don't recall any note to that effect. | 3 4 | Q. Well, let's take a look at what it says. |
| 5 | Q. Would you take a look at Tab 27? | 4 5 | We just looked at Dr. Hughes' note where he said he |
| 6 | MR. ABERNETHY: And I'll ask if | 5 6 | reviewed a note previously stating that there was no |
| 7 | counsel could take a look at it and if | 6 7 | evidence of gynecomastia on previous exam. |
| 8 | there's any objection to us publishing it |  | Now, this is back earlier with Dr. Eker |
| 9 | and putting it up on the screen. | 8 9 | treating, and at the top it says: Patient is a |
| 10 | THE COURT: Is there any objection, |  | six-year-old Caucasian male with disruptive behavior |
| 11 | Counsel? | 10 11 | disorder, NOS, who came in accompanied by mother for |
| 12 | MR. ITKIN: No objection, Your Honor. | 12 | a medication check. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Okay. |  | Do you see that? |
| 14 | MR. ABERNETHY: So could we put up Tab | 13 14 | A. I do. |
| 15 | 27, please? | 14 | Q. Then it says: Mother reports he seems |
| 16 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 15 | 16 better on the Risperdal. |
| 17 | Q. This is a note from a March 23, 2005 visit |  | 17 That's, again, history, mother reporting |
| 18 | with Dr. Eker. |  | 18 what she's seeing at home; right? |
| 19 | Do you see that? |  | A. Right. |
| 20 | A. Yes. | 19 20 | 20 Q. It then says: He does not have any |
| 21 | Q. And this is part of the Cherokee Health | 21 | 21 physically aggressive episodes at school and at home. |
| 22 | System records, so you reviewed it in connection with |  | 22 His sleep is good. |
| 23 | your work as an expert in this case, did you not? | 23 | Do you see that? |
| 24 | A. Correct. |  | A. Correct. |
| 25 | Q. You were not shown this record on direct | 24 25 | Q. Then it says: His appetite seems to be |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, CRR, (215)683-8014 |


| 173 | 174 |
| :---: | :---: |
| CROSS - SOLOMON <br> increased. <br> Do you see that? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. Then it says: He does not have any evidence of gynecomastia. <br> Do you see that? <br> A. That's what his mother said. <br> Q. And after that history is taken, Dr. Eker <br> writes, under plan, just pull up the section labeled <br> plan, she writes: I will continue Risperdal <br> solution, 1 milligram per milliliters, <br> 0.25 milligrams. <br> I think you said that meant at bedtime? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. And so this is Dr. Eker prescribing <br> Risperdal in 2005 after the prior notes she made <br> referring to gynecomastia; correct? <br> A. After the note that she made at a previous <br> visit. <br> Q. Right. She made notes in her records in <br> 2004 about gynecomastia; correct? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. And now here in 2005 she's prescribing <br> Risperdal; correct? <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 | CROSS - SOLOMON <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. And then in the second sentence under plan, it says: I stated to the mother that patient had increased appetite, weight gain, and gynecomastia with the medication, the Risperdal. I would like to keep it at the lower dosage. <br> Do you see that? <br> A. I do. <br> Q. Does that indicate to you that Dr. Eker is concerned about weight gain and the potential for gynecomastia and, therefore, wants to keep him on a lower dose of Risperdal? <br> A. So it doesn't say the potential for gynecomastia. It says he has gynecomastia. And I think that Dr. Hughes, in his subsequent note, mischaracterizes that which we call the subject, meaning the mom may or may not have said anything about his breasts, but Dr. Eker certainly believes he has gynecomastia from the medication. She confirms it right there, consistent with everything else that we've discussed. <br> Q. When she talks about gynecomastia and weight gain, she says I want to keep it at the lower dosage; correct? |
| CROSS - SOLOMON <br> A. She does -- no, that's a separate sentence. <br> Q. It says: I stated to the mother that <br> patient had increased appetite, weight gain, and gynecomastia with the medication, the Risperdal. I would like to keep it at the lower dosage. <br> That's what she wrote; correct? <br> A. That is what she wrote, that's correct. <br> Q. Now, we already talked about briefly that <br> you have referred to elevated prolactin as a basis <br> for concluding that Risperdal caused Andrew to <br> develop gynecomastia. <br> Do you recall that? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. And that's what you say in your report as well; correct? <br> A. That it's attributed to prolactin specifically in my report? <br> Q. Well, let's take a look at the report, the second report. <br> MR. ABERNETHY: If you could bring back Defense Exhibit 702, and call-out number nine. <br> BY MR. ABERNETHY: <br> Q. On May 26, 2005, Andrew was found to have | CROSS - SOLOMON <br> an elevation in his prolactin level. <br> Do you see that? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. And then, if we could call out ten, this is additional evidence of the effect of Risperdal on Andrew's metabolism. This effect of Risperdal on prolactin is well-described. <br> Do you see that? <br> A. I do. <br> Q. So we can fairly read this to suggest that <br> you find elevated prolactin to be evidence that <br> Risperdal was a cause of Andrew's gynecomastia? <br> A. Just so we're clear, what I wrote is: This effect of Risperdal on prolactin is well-described. <br> I'm not, in that sentence, making any further connections. I'm saying just what it says. <br> Q. Do you believe that elevated prolactin is associated with the development of gynecomastia? <br> A. I do. <br> Q. And do you believe that elevated prolactin is an explanation for Andrew's development of gynecomastia resulting from exposure to Risperdal? <br> A. I believe that's the mechanism, that's <br> correct. |



|  | CROSS - SOLOMON 181 |  | CROSS - SOLOMON 182 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | not to list specific literature that supports your | 2 | A. Yes. |
| 3 | opinion in any of those reports, isn't it? | 3 | Q. On February 8, 2015? |
| 4 | A. Correct. | 4 | A. Correct. |
| 5 | Q. Nonetheless, you have testified in prior | 5 | Q. And if you turn to the back, let me find |
| 6 | cases, in depositions and trials, that you relied on | 6 | the specific question near the end. If you take a |
| 7 | certain specific literature in forming your opinions | 7 | look at page 132, line 7, did you find it? |
| 8 | as an expert in these cases, have you not? | 8 | A. Yes. |
| 9 | A. I believe that's consistent. | 9 | Q. And here you were asked a question about |
| 10 | Q. And do you recall that one of the articles | 10 | whether you relied on a number of articles that |
| 11 | that you testified that you relied on as an expert | 11 | Mr. Gomez put on the record in your deposition in |
| 12 | was the Findling paper from 2003? | 12 | forming your expert opinion in the case in which you |
| 13 | A. I certainly, as we talked about, I'm | 13 | were testifying; correct? |
| 14 | familiar with it. | 14 | A. Yes. |
| 15 | Q. Did you testify in a prior deposition that | 15 | Q. And if you turn back a couple of pages, |
| 16 | it's one of the articles that you relied on as an | 16 | starting on page 130, Mr. Gomez marks and refers to a |
| 17 | expert? | 17 | number of papers in the medical literature, which you |
| 18 | A. Again, with all due respect, if you're | 18 | then testify on page 132 you relied on; is that |
| 19 | going to ask me about prior testimony, the easiest | 19 | right? |
| 20 | thing is to show it to me. I can confirm or deny it, | 20 | A. That's correct. |
| 21 | depending upon the testimony. | 21 | Q. And one of them, if you look at page 130, |
| 22 | Q. I'm happy to show it to you. I just wanted | 22 | line 14, was the Findling paper from 2003; correct? |
| 23 | to see if you remembered. | 23 | A. Yes. |
| 24 | This is a deposition that you gave in a | 24 | Q. And then one of them was the Reyes paper |
| 25 | prior gynecomastia case; correct? | 25 | from 2006? |
|  | Shandan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gaglitardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 183 |  | 184 |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | A. Yes. | 2 | prolactin had not been established to be associated |
| 3 | Q. And one of them is the Anderson paper from | 3 | with gynecomastia? |
| 4 | 2007, if you look at page 131, line 3? | 4 | A. That's not my interpretation of those |
| 5 | A. Correct. | 5 | articles. |
| 6 | Q. And one of them is the Roke paper from | 6 | Q. Okay. So let me ask you to take a look at |
| 7 | 2012, if you look at line 11? | 7 | a couple of specific references in the papers. Would |
| 8 | A. Correct. | 8 | you turn to page 39? I'm sorry, Tab 39. |
| 9 | Q. And these are several articles in a longer | 9 | This is the Reyes paper, which is from |
| 10 | list of articles that you were asked about that are | 10 | 2006, which is one of the papers that you testified |
| 11 | referred to; correct? | 11 | in that prior deposition you relied on as an expert; |
| 12 | A. These are in a longer list, that's correct. | 12 | correct? |
| 13 | Q. And then on page 132, you testified that | 13 | A. Correct. |
| 14 | you relied on all of these articles that Mr. Gomez | 14 | Q. And would you turn to page 266 in the |
| 15 | listed in forming your opinions as an expert; | 15 | left-hand column about two-thirds of the way down? |
| 16 | correct? | 16 | MR. ABERNETHY: Could we bring this up |
| 17 | A. Correct. | 17 | on the screen, if there's no objection? |
| 18 | Q. So you would agree with me that these are | 18 | THE COURT: Any objection? |
| 19 | papers that you could rely on as an expert in | 19 | MR. ITKIN: No objection, Your Honor. |
| 20 | testifying on the subject of gynecomastia; correct? | 20 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 21 | A. More specifically, Risperdal-induced | 21 | MR. ABERNETHY: This is Tab 39, and if |
| 22 | gynecomastia, that's correct. | 22 | you could bring up call-out number one. |
| 23 | Q. It's correct, isn't it, that all of these | 23 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 24 | papers that you testified you relied on to form | 24 | Q. So in this paper that you testified you |
| 25 | opinions as an expert concluded that elevated | 25 | relied on to form expert opinions, the authors say: |
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|  | CROSS SOLOMON 189 |  | 190 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | abstract on the first page? | 2 | A. Yes. |
| 3 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 3 | MR. ABERNETHY: Can we look at |
| 4 | Q. And this is from the abstract: Prolactin | 4 | call-out number one? |
| 5 | levels were not associated with adverse effects; | 5 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 6 | correct? That's what the authors wrote in the | 6 | Q. This reports in the abstract: 46 percent |
| 7 | abstract of this paper? | 7 | of subjects in group one had asymptomatic |
| 8 | A. That's the abstract. So the jury | 8 | hyperprolactinemia. |
| 9 |  | 9 | That finding is consistent, isn't it, with |
| 10 | findings, but it is not a thorough analysis of their | 10 | the notion that you can, in some cases, have elevated |
| 11 | findings. | 11 | prolactin levels without any symptoms or adverse |
| 12 | Q. And the other quote that I just showed you | 12 | effects connected with it? |
| 13 | a minute ago was not from the abstract. It was from | 13 | A. Again, this is their statement in that |
| 14 | the text of the paper; correct? | 14 | group one that 46 percent had elevated prolactin |
| 15 |  | 15 | without symptoms that they could find. That's what |
| 16 | we can discuss that, I suppose, later. | 16 | they're saying. |
| 17 | MR. ABERNETHY: Tab 36, please. This | 17 | MR. ABERNETHY: And in the same |
| 18 | is the Roke paper. | 18 | results paragraph of the abstract, could |
| 19 | I'm sorry. Can we bring it up, unless | 19 | you bring up call-out number two? |
| 20 | there's an objection? | 20 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 21 | MR. ITKIN: No objection, Your Honor. | 21 | Q. They write: Gynecomastia was not |
| 22 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 22 | significantly associated with hyperprolactinemia; |
| 23 | Q. This is the Roke paper, also one of the ones that you listed as a paper you relied on in | 23 | correct? |
| 24 |  | 24 | A. Yes, but that contradicts their results |
| 25 | forming expert opinions; correct? | 25 | later on in the paper. |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gaglitardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | CROSS - SOLOMON 191 |  | 192 |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | hyperpro | 2 | been talking about were peer-reviewed. |
| 3 | prolactin; correct? | 3 | You know that; correct? |
| 4 | A. Yes. | 4 | A. I believe that's correct. |
| 5 | MR. ABERNETHY: Could you bring up | 5 | Q. And accepted by the editors of reputable |
| 6 | call-out three? | 6 | journals; correct? |
| 7 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 7 | A. They were accepted for publication, that's |
| 8 | Q. Here again in the conclusions they write: | 8 | correct. |
| 9 | Although gynecomastia was two times more common in | 9 | Q. And published in those journals; correct? |
| 10 | the risperidone group, hyperprolactinemia was not | 10 | A. Yes. |
| 11 | associated with gynecomastia. | 11 | Q. You were not an author or peer-reviewer on |
| 12 | The authors' conclusions of this paper; | 12 | any of these papers, were you? |
| 13 | correct? | 13 | A. Correct. |
| 14 | A. That's in their conclusions, that's | 14 | Q. You don't know anything about the |
| 15 | correct. | 15 | peer-review process for any of these papers, do you? |
| 16 | Q. Now, all these papers that we've just been | 16 | A. Incorrect. |
| 17 | talking about were published in peer-reviewed medical | 17 | Q. I'm sorry. What was your answer? |
| 18 | literature; correct? | 18 | A. That's incorrect. I know about the |
| 19 | A. Correct. | 19 | peer-review process. It's pretty similar across the |
| 20 | Q. And peer-review means that other experts in | 20 | board. I've reviewed a number of papers over the |
| 21 | the same field review the article to determine | 21 | years for peer-review process. |
| 22 | whether or not the analysis is sound and the article | 22 | Q. My question wasn't clear. I'm not |
| 23 | worthy for publication; correct? | 23 | suggesting you're not familiar with the peer-review |
| 24 | A. That's a generally correct statement. | 24 | process. You don't have any knowledge of the |
| 25 | Q. And all of these papers that we've just | 25 | peer-review that was done for these specific |
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|  | 197 |  | 198 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | COLLOQUY |
| 2 | orders, Your Honor. | 2 | A. Yes. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Okay. | 3 | Q. So here's yet another example where Andrew |
| 4 | MR. ABERNETHY: So you can just put | 4 | is on Risperdal. Mom knows weight gain is an issue. |
| 5 | that up for a moment and bring up call-out | 5 | She's concerned about it, and she and the doctor are |
| 6 | number two, please. | 6 | looking for a different medication; correct? |
| 7 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 7 | A. Yes. |
| 8 | Q. So here this is another note from Cherokee | 8 | Q. You know, in fact, from the medical |
| 9 | Health Systems; correct? | 9 | records, that they looked at -- they tried Depakote, |
| 10 | A. Yes. | 10 | and Depakote wasn't effective for him. And he later |
| 11 | Q. This is from 2006, the following year; | 11 | went back on Risperdal; correct? |
| 12 | correct? | 12 | A. That's my understanding. |
| 13 | A. Yes. | 13 | Q. So you would agree with me, would you not, |
| 14 | Q. And here the note says: He is now out of | 14 | that there are numerous examples in the medical |
| 15 | school for the summer, and mom talked about weight | 15 | records where weight gain is identified as a concern, |
| 16 | concerns with Risperdal again. They are motivated | 16 | Andrew is taken off Risperdal and put on something |
| 17 | for a trial of Depakote to see if it can help him | 17 | else, that something else doesn't work for him, and |
| 18 | with mood stabilization and at the same time not | 18 | he goes back on Risperdal, even though weight gain is |
| 19 | increase appetite as much as Risperdal. | 19 | identified as an issue? You would agree with that, |
| 20 | Do you see that? | 20 | would you not? |
| 21 | A. I do. | 21 | A. Yes. |
| 22 | Q. And then at the bottom of call-out number | 22 | THE COURT: Counsel, I think this is a |
| 23 | one, it shows that, in fact, Depakote sprinkles are | 23 | good point to stop. |
| 24 | prescribed. | 24 | MR. ABERNETHY: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 25 | That's the plan; correct? | 25 | THE COURT: Okay. Members of the |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, RDR, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | COLLOQUY 199 | 200 |  |
| 1 |  | 1 | COLLOQUY |
| 2 | jury, I'm going to excuse you for the | 2 | probably one more live witness, and then |
| 3 | evening, and you are to return back here | 3 | we've got the video testimony of these |
| 4 | tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. | 4 | doctors that -- |
| 5 | Please remember not to discuss this | 5 | THE COURT: How many videos? |
| 6 | case amongst yourselves or with anyone | 6 | MR. ITKIN: Well, that's an issue that |
| 7 | else, and you are not to conduct any | 7 | I'd like to raise with the Court at some |
| 8 | experiments or make any individual | 8 | point. We've got Dr. Eker, who to us is |
| 9 | investigations. You are not to read or | 9 | the key because that's the failure to warn. |
| 10 | listen to media or Internet accounts about | 10 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 11 | this case. | 11 | MR. ITKIN: We've got the next doctor |
| 12 | Please remember to wear your juror | 12 | who took the prolactin test, who I think is |
| 13 | badges conspicuously so you can get in the | 13 | relevant because of some of those issues. |
| 14 | correct door as you come in in the morning. | 14 | From our perspective, you could pretty |
| 15 | Please stand as the jury exits. Have a | 15 | much limit the other doctors. At that |
| 16 | good night. | 16 | point it doesn't matter. I know they |
| 17 | (The jury exits the courtroom at | 17 | disagree with that. Every one of these |
| 18 | 4:45 p.m.) | 18 | depositions takes on this -- they're almost |
| 19 | THE COURT: Doctor, you can step down. THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. | 19 | all the same when you go through the page |
| 20 |  | 20 | lines. If you had known this, would you |
| 21 | THE COURT: You can be seated in the | 21 | have changed your prescribing practice? |
| 22 | back. | 22 | And we get some good testimony. Then they |
| 23 | I wanted to find out how many more | 23 | walk them back and they get some testimony. |
| 24 | witnesses do you have for your case. | 24 | Then it's, did you see breasts? Did you |
| 25 | MR. ITKIN: So, Your Honor, we've got | 25 | not see breasts? And here's a bunch of |
|  | Shannan Gaglitard, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shandan gagliardi, Rdr, CRr, (215)683-8014 |





| \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171 / 17 \quad 173 / 17 \quad 173 / 24175 / 25177 / 22195 / 20 \\ & 2006[4] \\ & \hline 182 / 25 \quad 184 / 10197 / 11 \\ & 208 / 17 \end{aligned}$ | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$20,000 [1] 20/23 | 2007 [6] 83/23 84/10 85/8 87/21 183/4 | $60[1] 21 / 9$ |
| , | 208/11 | 6009 [1] 2/10 |
| '03[3] 101/11 102/7 115/22 | 2008[3] 88/5 100/18 208/11 | $\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{6 1} \text { pounds [1] } & 57 / 11 \\ \mathbf{6 4} \text { pounds [1] } & 67 / 11\end{array}$ |
| '04[2] 101/11 145/6 | 2012 [3] 126/14 126/19 183/7 | 65 percent [1] 179/18 |
| '05[2] 78/18 81/13 | 2013 [11] 1/8 15/3 87/6 87/21 104/18 126/4 | $6996[1] 3 / 8$ |
| '07 [2] 105/15 208/17 | 126/19 126/23 126/25 128/3 155/6 | 7 |
| '08 [1] 208/17 | 2013/2014 [1] 89/17 | 7 |
| '09 [1] 208/17 | 2014[1] 89/17 | 7 nanograms [1] 164/7 |
| '80s [1] 19/3 | 2015 [12] 98/9 99/16 104/19 119/13 120/11 | 7.3 [2] 163/18 164/12 |
| '96 [1] 14/19 | 120/13 120/15 128/19 150/24 152/20 178/14 | 70 [1] 139/24 |
| '98 [1] 100/18 | 182/3 | 70 percent [1] 21/9 |
| 0 | 2016 [6] 1/14 99/18 100/2 101/18 116/12 | 701 [2] 119/24 156/23 |
| $\mathbf{0 . 2 5}$ [3] $69 / 1069 / 1369 / 14$  <br> $\mathbf{0 . 2 5}$ milligrams [4] $43 / 1044 / 21$ 61/7 173/13  <br> $\mathbf{0 3}$ [1] $48 / 2$  <br> $\mathbf{0 4}[3]$ $62 / 962 / 12145 / 6$ | $\mathbf{2 0 9 4}[1] \quad 1 / 11$  <br> $\mathbf{2 1 5}[2] \quad 3 / 9$ $3 / 9$ <br> $\mathbf{2 1 5 - 7 7 2 - 1 0 0 0}[1]$ $2 / 20$ <br> $\mathbf{2 1 5 - 7 7 2 - 1 3 5 9}[1]$ $2 / 20$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 71[1] & 69 / 25 & \\ 713-222-3800 & {[1]} & 2 / 12 \\ 713-222-3850[1] & 2 / 12 \\ 77007[1] & 2 / 11 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 | 22 [10] 1/14 4/5 42/6 47/9 63/14 64/15 100/2 | 8 |
| 10 [1] 78/8 | 23 [3] 165/18 166/7 171/17 | 8/22/2003[1] 47/10 |
| 1000 [1] 2/20 | 23.7 [3] 75/12 75/22 78/4 | 84 pounds [1] 74/15 |
| 11[5] 51/16 134/9 146/7 146/20 183/7 <br> 12 [7] 54/4 54/15 60/4 78/8 138/13 153// | 23.7 milligrams [2] 75/24 162/12 | 9 |
| 194/12 | $24 / 7[1] 9 / 10$ | 90 [1] 178/18 |
| 12 percent [2] 203/11 203/19 | $25[2] ~ 78 / 21 ~ 146 / 14$ | 98 [1] 35/23 |
| 12-year-old [1] 51/17 | $26[8]$ 70/17 71/6 129/20 155/11 166/11 | 988-2700 [1] 3/9 |
| 12/17/98 [1] 35/23 | 166/18 175/25 177/21 | 988-2757 [1] 3/9 |
| 12/25/03 [1] 48/2 | $266[1] 184 / 14$ | 9:00 [2] 210/19 211/21 |
| 12:50 [1] 6/12 | 269 [1] 186/6 | 9:00 a.m [1] 199/4 |
| 13 pounds [1] 60/24 | 26th [1] 166/14 | A |
| $\begin{array}{ll}131 \\ 131 & {[1]}\end{array} 183 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}27 & \text { [5] [152/20 } & 166 / 13 & 166 / 19 & 171 / 5 \\ 2700 & 171 / 15 & 3 / 9\end{array}$ | a.m [3] 65/15 199/4 211/22 |
| 132 [4] 95/18 182/7 182/18 183/13 | 2757 [1] 3/9 | A.Y [1] 1/8 |
| 1359 [1] 2/20 | 27th [1] 78/22 | ABERNETHY [2] 3/4 110/5 |
| $\mathbf{1 4}[2] 42 / 16182 / 22$ | 28 [1] 4/6 | Abilify [6] 56/23 87/13 88/5 116/5 130/24 |
| $15[2] 82 / 11179 / 18$ | 2:13 [1] 82/18 | 132/9 |
| 15 centimeters [1] 108/4 | 2:33[1] 83/5 | ability [1] 187/24 |
| 15-minute [7] 40/4 42/21 54/22 60/8 69/3 $71 / 682 / 16$ | 3 | able [7] $7 / 17$ 8/15 30/21 30/24 94/17 95/14 98/13 |
| 1525 [1] 2/18 | 3-quarter [1] 103/11 | abnormal [3] 52/24 75/19 147/22 |
| 16 [5] 100/16 106/21 165/24 178/19 179/3 | 3/11/04 [1] 145/6 | about [164] 7/15 7/18 9/10 11/13 13/21 15/6 |
| 16/17-year-old [1] 103/22 | 30 [5] 17/14 77/6 120/15 150/24 201/6 | 16/3 16/21 16/21 19/7 19/21 20/4 20/22 |
| 17 [10] 34/22 48/10 106/22 120/8 125/8 | 30-minute [2] 38/13 39/2 | 24/18 24/23 25/20 28/2 28/8 28/22 29/3 |
| 154/17 154/20 194/25 195/3 195/14 | 30-something [1] 99/9 | 29/18 30/6 33/6 33/21 34/19 40/6 40/21 42/2 |
| 18 [10] 36/6 37/5 77/20 163/2 163/21 178/19 | 31 [1] 7/13 | 42/18 46/2 46/5 47/12 48/7 48/14 48/18 49/7 |
| 179/5 180/3 196/22 196/23 | 32 [1] 107/18 | 49/14 50/12 58/16 59/15 60/5 61/9 64/18 |
| 18 milligrams [1] 76/11 | 36 [2] 107/18 189/17 | 67/20 68/5 68/8 68/14 69/7 70/15 71/15 |
| 18 nanograms [2] 163/24 164/2 | 37 [2] 188/2 188/7 | 72/11 72/14 74/7 74/7 78/23 79/8 82/11 |
| 19 [1] 195/20 | 3800 [1] 2/12 | 82/14 82/16 83/23 86/6 88/15 90/8 92/21 |
| 19102 [1] 2/19 | 3850 [1] 2/12 | 92/23 96/16 96/17 96/20 99/23 100/16 |
| 19103-6996 [1] 3/8 | $39[3]$ 184/8 184/8 184/21 | 101/15 101/16 102/2 103/5 105/19 105/25 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 1998[1] & 34 / 22 \\ \text { 19th [1] } & 2 / 18 \end{array}\right.$ | 4 | 107/3 107/10 108/11 108/19 110/6 110/11 |
| 19th[1] $2 / 18$ |  | 111/2 111/9 111/13 111/17 111/24 112/4 |
| 2 | 40 [2] $107 / 18 \quad 107 / 22$ 41 [2] $153 / 5 \quad 154 / 7$ | $\begin{array}{llll}112 / 19 & 112 / 22 & 115 / 3 & 115 / 14 \\ 116 / 8 & 118 / 22 \\ 119 / 17 & 123 / 20 & 126 / 13 & 128 / 17 \\ 128 / 18 & 133 / 8\end{array}$ |
| 2.3 [1] 67/11 | 42 [3] 107/22 154/8 154/10 | 135/16 135/23 136/3 136/6 136/23 137/3 |
| 2/9/04 [2] 62/9 62/12 | $46 \text { percent [2] 190/6 190/14 }$ | 137/5 138/9 138/19 139/16 141/5 145/16 |
| 20 [2] 134/3 201/6 | 475 [1] 1/16 | 147/6 150/3 151/22 152/2 152/7 152/24 |
| 20 percent [4] 7/18 15/5 15/18 180/3 | 4:45[1] 199/18 | 153/6 153/22 159/25 161/5 163/3 163/25 |
| 2000 [1] 3/7 | 5 | 165/24 167/3 167/19 167/24 167/25 168/20 |
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Yount [5] $119 / 7$ 124/6 124/11 124/23 211/13
your [245]
yourself [4] 7/10 24/15 25/4 79/11
yourselves [1] 199/6
$\mathbf{Z}$
zero [2] 43/11 56/8
Zoloft [1] 133/16
zoom [2] 85/13 92/2
Zyprexa [2] 131/17 132/9



|  | 9 |  | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | COLLOQUY | 1 | COLLOQUY |
| 2 | What you're trying to do is, when you | 2 | questioning of Dr. Eker about the labels |
| 3 | are trying to take a deposition that is, | 3 | that were in effect at the time that she |
| 4 | you know, more than almost 200 pages, and | 4 | prescribed versus the label in 2006, which |
| 5 | get it down to 30 minutes, is you try to | 5 | is after she stopped seeing the patient, |
| 6 | group issues together where they go | 6 | and a series of |
| 7 | logically. | 7 | would-you-like-to-have-known questions. |
| 8 | So on page 85, the person gives an | 8 | We object on grounds of relevance in |
| 9 | answer that helps go to the failure-to-warn | 9 | that she testified that she never had any |
| 10 | issue. Put it with the other | 10 | recollection of reviewing the Risperdal |
| 11 | failure-to-warn issue so it's not out of | 11 | label at any time prior to prescribing the |
| 12 | left field and makes more sense in the | 12 | medication for Mr. Yount. |
| 13 | context of the deposition. That's all we | 13 | So the questioning is all speculative |
| 14 | did. | 14 | and irrelevant in terms of what was in the |
| 15 | THE COURT: I'll let you do that. | 15 | label, when she had other sources of |
| 16 | It's keeping the testimony together, even | 16 | information that she acquired information |
| 17 | though the doctor testified to other things | 17 | about Risperdal, but had no recollection of |
| 18 | in between. I'll let you do that. | 18 | ever reviewing the Risperdal label at the |
| 19 | What other objection do you have? | 19 | time that she was prescribing for |
| 20 | MR. ESSIG: Your Honor, another sort | 20 | Mr. Yount. |
| 21 | of global objection, but it relates to some | 21 | THE COURT: Your objection is |
| 22 | specific pages, and this is a bunch of | 22 | relevance? |
| 23 | testimony that starts at page 37 , line 14 , | 23 | MR. ESSIG: Yes. |
| 24 | through page 40, line 4. | 24 | THE COURT: What is your response? |
| 25 | And there's a whole series of | 25 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, this is a |
|  | Shandan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | COLLOQUY <br> witness who is testifying some 12 years after the fact that she prescribed medicine to one patient out of however many patients she has. She said that she doesn't remember one way or the other if she looked at it. |  | COLLOQUY 12 |
| 1 |  | COLLOQUY |  |
| 2 |  | 2 | takes care of many of our objections. |
| 3 |  | 3 | Similarly, for the record, objections we |
| 4 |  | 4 | had on Dr. Eker also were 42-20 to 43-22; |
| 5 |  | 5 | 44 , lines 15 to 23 ; page 46 , line 25 to |
| 6 |  | 6 | page 53 , line 4 ; page 57 , line 22 to |
| 7 |  | 7 | page 58 , line 24 ; and this is an |
| 8 | But the questions, the testimony | 8 | out-of-order cut, page 45, line 3 to |
| 9 | elicited that goes to the heart of the case | 9 | page 46 , line 10 ; back to 59-20 to 60 , |
| 10 | is, you know, if you had known what they | 10 | line 6; page 61, lines 4 to 14; page 77 , |
| 11 | put in 2006, what they put in 2003, if you | 11 | lines 14 to 17 ; page 81 , lines 3 to 8,11 |
| 12 | had known the risk was higher, if you knew | 12 | to 15,17 to 19 ; page $82-6$ to $83-6$; and |
| 13 | that the prolactin elevation was higher, | 13 | page 196, line 2 to line 18. |
| 14 | would that have changed your prescribing | 14 | One other objection, Your Honor, that |
| 15 | decision? | 15 | we had, on page 41 starting at line 11 , |
| 16 | That's what we need to prove in the | 16 | there's some speculative questioning of |
| 17 | case, and that's the testimony that is | 17 | Dr. Eker about whether she treats patients |
| 18 | elicited. It's not irrelevant. It's | 18 | who have body image issues and does that |
| 19 | directly relevant to the issues in the | 19 | cause a risk of psychiatric problems to the |
| 20 | case. | 20 | patient. This goes through page 41, |
| 21 | THE COURT: It is relevant so I will | 21 | line 21. |
| 22 | allow it. | 22 | Obviously, there's no other testimony |
| 23 | What else? What is your other | 23 | that Dr. Eker ever treated Andrew Yount for |
| 24 | objection? | 24 | body image issues. I think this is |
| 25 | MR. ESSIG: Your Honor, I think that | 25 | speculative and should be stricken. |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gaglitardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | 13 |  | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | COLLOQUY | 1 | COLLOQ U Y |
| 2 | THE COURT: Your response? | 2 | at all. She's a fact witness, and this is |
| 3 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, one of the | 3 | speculative questioning about body image |
| 4 | issues in the case is damages. And, I | 4 | issues that weren't part of the care and |
| 5 | mean, I think it's kind of obvious to | 5 | treatment of Mr. Yount. |
| 6 | everyone, but we need to put that evidence | 6 | THE COURT: Well, I would sustain the |
| 7 | into the record. | 7 | objection as to form because the question |
| 8 | THE COURT: What is the question? | 8 | should have been rephrased. And there was |
| 9 | MR. ITKIN: The question is -- | 9 | an objection by Ms. Graff as to form, |
| 10 | THE COURT: Which page? | 10 | leading, speculation, and irrelevant. It |
| 11 | MR. ITKIN: I'm sorry, 41, line 14. | 11 | would be relevant, but the form is |
| 12 | MR. ESSIG: Our objection starts at | 12 | incorrect. So I will object and sustain |
| 13 | line 11, actually. | 13 | the objection based upon the ground that |
| 14 | (Court is reading.) | 14 | the form is incorrect and it certainly is |
| 15 | MR. ESSIG: Question: Do you treat or | 15 | leading. |
| 16 | have you treated patients who have body | 16 | MR. ESSIG: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 17 | image issues? | 17 | THE COURT: Any other objection? |
| 18 | Answer: Yes, I have. | 18 | MR. ESSIG: Not from the defense, Your |
| 19 | Question: And obviously, it seems to | 19 | Honor. |
| 20 | me at least obvious, if you were a male who | 20 | MR. ITKIN: We have some objections, |
| 21 | gets female breasts, does that run the risk | 21 | Your Honor. The first objection starts on |
| 22 | of causing body image issues that could | 22 | page 20, lines 9 through 18. This is |
| 23 | cause psychiatric problems? | 23 | dealing with specific -- the conduct issues |
| 24 | Answer: It does. | 24 | that the Court's already ruled upon, |
| 25 | Again, she didn't treat him for this | 25 | breaking, you know, breaking a chicken's |
|  | Shannan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 15 |  | 16 |
| 1 | COLLOQUY | 1 | COLLOQ U Y |
| 2 | back and things like that. | 2 | THE COURT: So we'll keep in he had |
| 3 | MR. ESSIG: Your Honor, we're willing | 3 | difficulty sitting still, aggressive |
| 4 | to take out breaking a chicken's back. | 4 | behavior with biting and hitting. |
| 5 | Again, I don't mean to beat a dead horse or | 5 | MR. ITKIN: That's fine, Your Honor. |
| 6 | a dead chicken here, but there is some | 6 | The next one -- |
| 7 | relevance to the understanding of the | 7 | MR. ESSIG: That we'll cut, Jason, 54. |
| 8 | aggressive behavior that goes into the | 8 | That's an error. |
| 9 | prescriber's risk/benefit decision, which, | 9 | MR. ITKIN: Okay. So if we go to 64, |
| 10 | again, is directly relevant to the learned | 10 | lines 11 to 16, this is sort of a relevance |
| 11 | intermediary defense that we have in this | 11 | objection. It talks about how he has a |
| 12 | case under Tennessee law. | 12 | case manager and things like that. I mean, |
| 13 | So, Judge, what do you feel about | 13 | I don't think we need to be getting into |
| 14 | keeping in page 20, lines 14 and 15, which | 14 | those sort of issues. |
| 15 | says he had difficulty sitting still, | 15 | THE COURT: That's fine. You can keep |
| 16 | aggressive behavior -- | 16 | that in. He has a case manager and |
| 17 | THE COURT: I'm sorry. Which lines? | 17 | therapist. |
| 18 | MR. ESSIG: It's page 20. The answer | 18 | MR. ESSIG: I didn't understand that |
| 19 | starts, well, line 14, he had difficulty | 19 | one. |
| 20 | sitting still. The next line, aggressive | 20 | THE COURT: That can remain. |
| 21 | behavior with biting, hitting, and we'd | 21 | MR. ITKIN: Moving forward, Your |
| 22 | strike the rest of that answer. | 22 | Honor, 79-8 through, looks like it goes to |
| 23 | THE COURT: That's fine. You can take | 23 | 80-17, specific incidents of conduct, hits |
| 24 | out the rest of lines 15 through 18. | 24 | kids, got cards at school, those sort of |
| 25 | MR. ESSIG: Thank you, Your Honor. | 25 | issues. |
| Shannan gagliardi, RDr, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |







|  | 37 |  | 38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | C OLL OQ U Y | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | witness would be? | 2 | Go ahead. |
| 3 | MR. ABERNETHY: I need to check the | 3 | MR. ABERNETHY: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 4 | schedules for tomorrow and Monday and | 4 | -- |
| 5 | figure out the time frames. So I'll let | 5 | CROSS-EXAMINATION |
| 6 | you know on that. | 6 |  |
| 7 | MR. ITKIN: Okay. I just want to know | 7 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: |
| 8 | so we know who to prepare cross-examination | 8 | Q. Good morning, Dr. Solomon. |
| 9 | for. | 9 | A. Good morning, everybody. |
| 10 | THE COURT: All right. Okay. We'll | 10 | Q. Dr. Solomon, would you agree with me that |
| 11 | give you about 15,20 minutes to get that | 11 | oftentimes fat in the breast region can be confused |
| 12 | done or however long he needs. | 12 | with gynecomastia? |
| 13 | (Whereupon a brief recess is | 13 | A. No. |
| 14 | taken.) | 14 | Q. Do you recall testifying to that effect in |
| 15 | THE COURT OFFICER: All rise. This | 15 | a prior gynecomastia case in this court? |
| 16 | court is now back in session. Please cease | 16 | A. If you would show me that testimony, I'd be |
| 17 | all conversations. | 17 | happy to comment on it. |
| 18 | (The jury enters the courtroom at | 18 | Q. I'll be happy to show you the testimony, |
| 19 | 10:12 a.m.) | 19 | and then I'll ask you if that's what you said. |
| 20 | THE COURT OFFICER: You all may be | 20 | Dr. Solomon, this is a transcript of your |
| 21 | seated. | 21 | deposition in a prior case taken on February 8, 2015; |
| 22 | THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, | 22 | correct? |
| 23 | ladies and gentlemen. Welcome back. We'll | 23 | A. Yes. |
| 24 | be continuing with the testimony of the | 24 | Q. I think we actually may have looked at this |
| 25 | cross-examination of Dr. Solomon. | 25 | briefly yesterday. |
|  | Shannan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gaglitard, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | CROSS SOLOMON 39 |  | CROSS SOLOMON 40 |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | A. Yes. | 2 | A. Partly, but if you go on, the next question |
| 3 | Q. Would you take a look at page 14 and read | 3 | is: Are you able to differentiate between fat in the |
| 4 | lines 20 through page 15, line 8 ? | 4 | breast versus actually glandular tissue? |
| 5 | A. (Reading.) | 5 | And I say: I am. |
| 6 | So -- | 6 | Q. And you do that, don't you, by the |
| 7 | Q. Excuse me. There's no question pending. | 7 | palpation, the physical examination that you |
| 8 | Have you read the testimony? | 8 | described yesterday; correct? |
| 9 | A. Yes. | 9 | A. Correct. |
| 10 | Q. You were asked a question here, are you | 10 | Q. Okay. |
| 11 | not, about whether there's a mechanism by which | 11 | A. Among other things. |
| 12 | obesity can cause gynecomastia; is that right? | 12 | Q. Okay. We may come back to that. You can |
| 13 | A. That's correct. | 13 | put that transcript aside. |
| 14 | Q. And then I think it's fair to say that you | 14 | Do you recall being asked some questions |
| 15 | begin your answer by saying that there's no | 15 | yesterday about the initial visit on August 22, 2003, |
| 16 | definitive evidence for that proposition; correct? | 16 | with Dr. Eker, not the first visit with Dr. Eker, but |
| 17 | A. Yes, but I'm aware that the Findling | 17 | the first time that she prescribed Risperdal? Do you |
| 18 | revision analysis describes this as well as a | 18 | remember generally the questions about that subject? |
| 19 | possibility. | 19 | A. I remember generally the subject. I don't |
| 20 | Q. Okay. I didn't ask you that. | 20 | recall the questions. |
| 21 | The end of your answer says: And that | 21 | Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you a few more |
| 22 | oftentimes fat in the breast region is confused for | 22 | questions, if I could. |
| 23 | gynecomastia. | 23 | One of the things you read and reviewed in |
| 24 | Was that part of the answer you gave to |  | connection with your work as an expert in this case |
| 25 | that question? | 25 | is the deposition of Andrew's mother, Billie Ann |
|  | Shannan gaglitardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | 41 |  | 42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Yount; correct? | 2 | A. (Reading.) |
| 3 | A. Yes. | 3 | Q. Have you had a chance to read it, sir? |
| 4 | Q. Do you remember reading testimony in | 4 | A. Yes. |
| 5 | Mrs. Yount's deposition indicating that the next | 5 | Q. And this testimony indicates, doesn't it, |
| 6 | appointment after Dr. Eker prescribed Risperdal she | 6 | that after the first time that Dr. Eker prescribed |
| 7 | talked with Mrs. Yount about breast leakage? | 7 | Risperdal, at the next appointment, when Mrs. Yount |
| 8 | A. I'll happily review the deposition | 8 | went back, Dr. Eker asked if there had been any |
| 9 | testimony. | 9 | breast leakage; correct? |
| 10 | Q. I understand there's a lot of testimony, so | 10 | A. I'm a little confused. Are we saying that |
| 11 | I'll show it to you. I just wanted to ask if you | 11 | Dr. Eker asked, as proven in her records, or are we |
| 12 | happened to remember that. | 12 | saying that that's the recollection of Andrew's |
| 13 | This is the transcript of Mrs. Yount's | 13 | mother? |
| 14 | deposition, which is one of the things that you | 14 | Q. I'm asking whether that's what's indicated |
| 15 | reviewed as an expert in this case; correct? | 15 | in the testimony by Mrs. Yount that you reviewed as |
| 16 | A. Yes. | 16 | part of your work as an expert here. |
| 17 | Q. Would you take a look at page 61? I want | 17 | A. So to the extent that this is a |
| 18 | to ask you about a little bit of the testimony that | 18 | recollection of something that happened 12 years |
| 19 | you reviewed. If you take a look at page 61, line 9, | 19 | before, I would say to you that, yes, Mrs. Yount |
| 20 | you see there's a question where Mrs. Yount is asked | 20 | stated that. |
| 21 | whether at some point Dr. Eker prescribed Risperdal. | 21 | Q. Do you have any particular reason to doubt |
| 22 | Do you see that? | 22 | Mrs. Yount's recollection of her dealings with |
| 23 | A. That's line 9, as you stated. | 23 | Dr. Eker? |
| 24 | Q. And would you read down to line 22, please, | 24 | A. Not specifically, but the medical records |
| 25 | to yourself? Actually, to line 1 on the next page. <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 | 25 | are slightly different in their description of these <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 43 |  | - 4 |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | events. | 2 | of the March 22, 2004 visit, which is a couple of |
| 3 | Q. Is breast leakage indicative of a condition | 3 | months after Dr. Eker's first note about |
| 4 | called galactorrhea? | 4 | gynecomastia; correct? |
| 5 | A. That's correct. | 5 | A. Yes. |
| 6 | Q. Is that a side effect or a condition that | 6 | Q. And about 11 days after the note that we |
| 7 | is associated with elevated prolactin? | 7 | looked at yesterday that said that Andrew was going |
| 8 | A. It can be. | 8 | to be seen by his primary care physician concerning |
| 9 | Q. Would you agree that if Dr. Eker was, as | 9 | breast enlargement. |
| 10 | Mrs. Yount described, discussing breast leakage with | 10 | Do you recall that? |
| 11 | her at the time she prescribed Risperdal, then | 11 | A. No. It didn't say he was going to be seen |
| 12 | Dr. Eker was looking at side effects associated with | 12 | by his primary care physician. She suggested to the |
| 13 | elevated prolactin? | 13 | mother that she take him to the primary care |
| 14 | MR. ITKIN: Objection, Your Honor. | 14 | physician for that. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Objection is sustained. | 15 | Q. Well, do you still have the binder that we |
| 16 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 16 | looked at yesterday? |
| 17 | Q. Let me move on. | 17 | A. Go ahead. |
| 18 | You were asked some questions yesterday by | 18 | Q. Take a look at Tab 24, which we looked at |
| 19 | both the lawyers about a visit on March 22, 2004, | 19 | yesterday. |
| 20 | with Dr. Phillips, and I'm just going to put the | 20 | A. Yes. |
| 21 | record back up. | 21 | Q. And this is a note from Dr. Eker; correct? |
| 22 | We took a look at this yesterday, didn't | 22 | A. Correct. |
| 23 | we? | 23 | Q. And the March 11 note, which is 11 days |
| 24 | A. Yes. | 24 | before this March 22 visit, would you agree reads, in |
| 25 | Q. This, I think we can agree, is the record | 25 | part: Patient will see primary care physician for <br> Shandan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | 45 |  | 46 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | CROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | enlarged breasts? | 2 | about what Dr. Phillips might have learned if he, |
| 3 | A. That's exactly what it says. This visit is | 3 | Dr. Phillips, had put his stethoscope under Andrew's |
| 4 | not for that. This is a sick -- if I can just repeat |  | shirt at this visit? |
| 5 | what I said yesterday on two occasions. Number 1, | 5 | A. I don't recall that we discussed it in that |
| 6 | this is a sick child visit for an ear infection, | 6 | fashion. |
| 7 | which you and I can agree is what the record shows. | 7 | Q. Okay. Do you recall reading Dr. Phillips' |
| 8 | Number 2, the record, in fact, is | 8 | deposition testimony about this visit? |
| 9 | incomplete and incorrect because it doesn't mention, | 9 | A. Again, I know I read it, but, obviously, |
| 10 | under current medications, that he was on Risperdal, | 10 | it's more critical that I read it now. |
| 11 | and he was. | 11 | Q. I understand completely, and I realize |
| 12 | So this is a really perfunctory note for a | 12 | there's a lot of deposition testimony here. So let's |
| 13 | short visit for an ear exam, not a breast exam. | 13 | take a look at it. |
| 14 | There's nothing in here about a breast exam. We can | 14 | Dr. Solomon, is this the transcript of |
| 15 | agree on that. | 15 | Dr. Phillips, which is one of the deposition |
| 16 | MR. ABERNETHY: Move to strike the | 16 | transcripts that you reviewed in connection with your |
| 17 | entire answer as unresponsive, Your Honor. | 17 | work as an expert in this case? |
| 18 | The question was whether this was 11 days | 18 | A. Yes. |
| 19 | after the prior note. None of the rest of | 19 | Q. Would you please turn to page 63, and if |
| 20 | the answer had anything to do with what I | 20 | you would read -- actually, I'm sorry, if you would |
| 21 | asked. | 21 | start at page 62, line 17. |
| 22 | THE COURT: All right. Stricken. | 22 | Could you tell me when you've found that? |
| 23 | BY MR. ABERNETHY: | 23 | A. I have it. |
| 24 | Q. Do you recall, when you looked at this note | 24 | Q. And if you wouldn't mind reading forward to |
| 25 | with Mr. Itkin yesterday, he asked you some questions <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 | 25 | page 65 , line 3 . Let me know when you finished, and <br> SHANNAN GAGLIARDI, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |
|  | CROSS - SOLOMON 47 | $48$ |  |
| 1 |  | 1 <br> CROSS - SOLOMON |  |
| 2 | CROSS - SOLOMON then I'll ask you a few questions. | 2 | Q. And if you would now take a look at |
| 3 | then I'll ask you a few questions. <br> A. (Reading.) | 3 | page 109, would you read -- actually, start at |
| 4 | Where is the endpoint, sir? | 4 | page 108, line 23, and if you wouldn't mind reading |
| 5 | Q. I'm sorry, page 65, line 3 . |  | through page 110, line 10. |
| 6 | A. (Reading.) | 5 6 | A. (Reading.) |
| 7 | Okay. | 7 | I've read it. |
| 8 | Q. This testimony indicates, doesn't it, that |  | Q. And in this testimony Dr. Phillips |
| 9 | Dr. Phillips looked at Andrew's chest at this visit | 8 9 | indicates, does he not, that his notation that there |
| 10 | on March 22, 2004? | 10 | were no nodules required palpation? |
| 11 | A. If I can go to page 64 , line 14 , where I |  | A. Just to clarify to avoid confusion, nodules |
| 12 | believe this is Dr. Phillips' answer, he says, quote, | 11 12 | are not the same as a breast exam. He didn't do a |
| 13 | probably looking under his shirt but not have his | 12 13 | breast exam, and it's clear he didn't do a breast |
| 14 | shirt off, probably lifting up his shift -- but I | 13 | exam. He states that he didn't do a breast exam. He |
| 15 | assume that's a typographical for shirt -- and | 14 | was looking at the integrity of the skin, which is |
| 16 | looking under his shirt, unquote. | 16 | different than looking at the anatomy of the breasts. |
| 17 | Q. If you look at line 3 above, it refers to |  | And you may say I'm being unresponsive, |
| 18 | skin inspection palpation. | 17 18 | but, for the jury, you should not confuse my business |
| 19 | Do you see that? | 19 | day-to-day, what I've learned 40 years ago, how to do |
| 20 | A. I do. | 20 | a physical exam, from what you are trying to force |
| 21 | Q. And then the answer indicates that no | 21 | Dr. Phillips to have said or not said. |
| 22 | rashes or nodules are noted on the head, neck, trunk, | Q. I'm not forcing anything. I'm asking you what he said. |  |
| 23 | or extremities. |  |  |
| 24 | Do you see that? |  | Sir, did he or did he not testify, in what |
| 25 | A. I do. | 24 | 25 you just read, that he palpated the skin to look for |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |



| 53 | 54 |
| :---: | :---: |
| CROSS - SOLOMON <br> I've read it. <br> Q. And your testimony here was that, in your opinion, risperidone can cause gynecomastia within a period as short as three months; is that fair? <br> A. No. May I read the entire response? <br> Q. Would you read the question and answer? <br> A. Of course. And, first of all, so we're clear, it's referring to Risperdal. This is the question, line 1, page 50, and I believe it was you who asked me the question: Do you have any opinion, Dr. Solomon, as to how long an individual has to be on Risperdal before it can cause that person to develop gynecomastia? <br> Answer starting at line 4: I'm aware that, according to data that the Janssen folks have provided, prolactin levels can increase between 8 and 12 weeks after exposure to the Risperdal and that gynecomastia then ensues. So that it would seem to me, given the populations that have been studied, it can be as short as three months. <br> Q. And you said that your answer referred to Risperdal, which it did, but you just told me a minute ago that you don't know of any data or scientific reason why risperidone would be any | CROSS - SOLOMON <br> different than Risperdal in causing gynecomastia; isn't that correct? <br> A. Again, in this particular case of Andrew, since he already had gynecomastia before he was on the generic version, the answer is yes, but it's probably irrelevant to the case at hand. <br> Q. I'm not asking you about this case. I'm asking you about Risperdal and risperidone, generally. <br> You don't know of any reason why risperidone generic would be any different than branded Risperdal in causing gynecomastia, do you? <br> A. Just so we're clear, it's my understanding that I'm here to testify about this case. And as I've said previously, you asked me that question previously, this is the third time I'm answering it, the answer is, no, I'm not aware of any data. I've answered it three times. <br> Q. Doctor, would you now read page 50 , line 22 , through page 51 , line 19 ? <br> A. I'm sorry. Tell me again, please. <br> Q. $\quad 50$, line 22 , through 51 , line 19 . <br> A. (Reading.) <br> I've read it. |
| CROSS - SOLOMON <br> Q. Would you agree with me that your testimony <br> here was that gynecomastia can result from exposure <br> to Risperdal at a later point in time, that is, further down the road than three months? <br> A. Reading from page 51 , line 4 , my answer: <br> Again, there are things we don't know because the studies haven't been done longitudinally that follow, for example, the prolactin or other effects that can contribute to gynecomastia that are caused by the drug. So certainly prolonged exposure, in my mind, is associated with a greater likelihood than a short exposure, but, again, the exposure can be as short as 8 to 12 weeks before changes can occur. <br> Q. But prolonged exposure, in your mind, is associated with a greater likelihood than a short exposure. <br> That's what you say here; correct? <br> A. And I think the Etminan paper of 400,000 <br> people with gynecomastia supports the fact that <br> people with gynecomastia, who were exposed to Risperdal, have a five times greater incidence of it than people who don't. So there's data to support my contention. <br> MR. ABERNETHY: Move to strike as | CROSS - SOLOMON <br> nonresponsive, Your Honor. <br> THE COURT: That was responsive. <br> BY MR. ABERNETHY: <br> Q. You testified about weight gain. <br> You would agree with me, wouldn't you, <br> Doctor, that Andrew gained weight both when he was on <br> Risperdal and off Risperdal? <br> A. There's evidence to that effect. <br> Q. And your reports in this case -- and you can take a look back at them at Tabs 1 and 2 in the book, if you would like -- they don't analyze or quantify what weight he gained on Risperdal and what he gained off Risperdal, do they? <br> A. I believe that's correct. <br> Q. And they don't contain any analysis of his diet or activity or other factors that might have affected weight gain, do they? <br> A. As opposed to the drug itself? I don't know what the question is. <br> Q. Your reports do not address in any way, do they, whether diet, activity, or other matters other than drug exposure might have affected his weight gain? You don't talk about that in your reports, do you? |




|  | REDIRECT - SOLOMON 65 |  | 66 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | gynecomastia, and things of that nature. | 2 | THE COURT: Has that been marked as an |
| 3 | Do you remember that? | 3 | exhibit? |
| 4 | A. I do. | 4 | MR. ITKIN: I don't remember. He |
| 5 | Q. So I want to talk about a couple papers you | 5 | didn't mark it yesterday. We'll mark, |
| 6 | were not shown. Let me back up. | 6 | identify. |
| 7 | You're generally familiar with the | 7 | THE WITNESS: I have it here as well. |
| 8 | scientific literature? | 8 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 9 | A. Yes. | 9 | Q. You have it there as well? |
| 10 | Q. You've reviewed it? | 10 | A. Yes. |
| 11 | A. Yes. | 11 | Q. Fantastic. |
| 12 | Q. And like anything, there's parts that are | 12 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, we would like |
| 13 | good and parts that are bad. | 13 | to publish the Findling article. |
| 14 | You kind of consider all that in coming to | 14 | THE COURT: We need to have it marked |
| 15 | your opinions; is that right? | 15 | for the record. |
| 16 | A. Exactly, correct. | 16 | Was that a paper he introduced |
| 17 | Q. You don't want to cherry-pick the data; is | 17 | yesterday? |
| 18 | that right? | 18 | MR. ITKIN: It was in the binder |
| 19 | A. Correct. | 19 | yesterday, but I don't think they put it |
| 20 | Q. There is a paper by a gentleman named | 20 | in. |
| 21 | Findling that the jury's heard some about; is that | 21 | MR. ABERNETHY: I did not mark it |
| 22 | right? | 22 | yesterday. |
| 23 | A. Yes, sir. | 23 | THE COURT: We'll mark this as, what, |
| 24 | Q. And I'm going to hand you the Findling | 24 | Plaintiff's Exhibit 2, 3? |
| 25 | article. | 25 | MR. ITKIN: We're cleaning up the |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |
|  | REDIRECT - SOLOMON 67 |  | 68 |
| 1 |  | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | record from yesterday, and we will mark it | 2 | paragraph, they've already highlighted it for me. It |
| 3 | as plaintiff exhibit -- we will get that | 3 | says: Elevated prolactin has also been associated |
| 4 | figured out, Your Honor. I'm sorry about | 4 | with gynecomastia, galactorrhea, and menstrual |
| 5 | that. Plaintiff's exhibit I don't know, | 5 | disturbances. |
| 6 | but we'll get it figured out. | 6 | Do you see that? |
| 7 | THE COURT: But it is the Findling | 7 | A. Yes, I do. |
| 8 | article? | 8 | Q. That's not a controversial proposition in |
| 9 | MR. ITKIN: Yes. | 9 | the medical and scientific community; is that right? |
| 10 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 10 | A. That's correct. |
| 11 | Q. And this is the article that Table 21 was not included in this article; is that right? | 11 | Q. I mean, in fact, if we look at the -- I'm |
| 12 |  | 12 | going to hand you what has been marked -- actually, |
| 13 | A. Correct. | 13 | it's already in evidence, Plaintiff's Exhibit 3. |
| 14 | Q. I don't want to talk about that right now. | 14 | I'll get you a copy here, Dr. Solomon. |
| 15 | MR. ITKIN: If we can publish it, Your | 15 | MR. ITKIN: Can we publish Exhibit 3 |
| 16 | Honor? | 16 | to the jury? It's the '06 label. |
| 17 | THE COURT: Okay. | 17 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 18 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 18 | Q. If we look at the label in the top |
| 19 | Q. This is the article. There's a controversy | 19 | left-hand corner, this is the Risperdal label; right? |
| 20 | about the Table 21. | 20 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 21 | This is that article; is that right? | 21 | Q. If we go to the very last page of the |
| 22 | A. Yes, sir. | 22 | Risperdal label ending in 264, you can see in the |
| 23 | Q. If we look at the first page of that | 23 | bottom of the page we got the Janssen copyright and |
| 24 | article down at that bottom on that right-hand | 24 | the Janssen logo at the bottom; is that right? |
| 25 | column, if we can pull that out, that bottom | 25 | A. Yes. |
|  | Shandan Gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shandan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | REDIRECT - SOLOMON 69 |  | 70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 |  | 2 | antipsychotic agents. |
| 3 | Q. This is the Janssen label; right? This is the Risperdal? | 3 | Do you see that? |
| 4 | A. Yes. This is what would be the package insert as well. | 4 | A. I do. |
| 5 |  | 5 | Q. Couple questions about that. Risperidone |
| 6 | Q. Okay. If you go to page 259 , there's a | 6 | is the chemical name for Risperdal; right? |
| 7 | section called hyperprolactinemia, and well blow it up here because I know it's small. | 7 | A. Yes. |
| 8 |  | 8 | Q. It's a chemical; right? |
| 9 | As a reminder, hyperprolactinemia, that | 9 | A. Yes. |
| 10 | just means you've got elevated prolactin; right? | 10 | Q. And what it does is, according to Janssen's |
| 11 | A. That's correct. <br> Q. And I don't know if we can pull that up any | 11 | own label, it elevates prolactin levels more than |
| 12 |  | 12 | other drugs that would be competitors in the same |
| 13 | bigger. This is out of the label; right? | 13 | class; right? |
| 14 | A. Right. This is the Janssen label. | 14 | A. That's exactly correct. |
| 15 | Q. It says: As with other drugs that | 15 | Q. Okay. So the next, going down, it says: |
| 16 | antagonize dopamine D 2 receptors, risperidone | 16 | Hyperprolactinemia may suppress hypothalamic GnRH |
| 17 | elevates prolactin levels and the elevation persists | 17 | resulting in pituitary gonadotropin secretion. This, |
| 18 | during chronic administration. | 18 | in turn, may inhibit reproductive function by |
| 19 | This is maybe what I think is the important part, but you tell us: Risperidone is associated | 19 | impairing gonadal steroidogenesis in both female and |
|  |  |  | male patients. Galactorrhea, amenorrhea, |
| 21 | with higher levels of prolactin elevation than other | 21 | gynecomastia, and impotence have been reported in |
| 22 | antipsychotic agents. | 22 | patients receiving prolactin elevating compounds. |
| 23 | last sentence: Risperidone is associated with higher | 23 | Do you see that? |
| 24 |  | 24 | A. I do. |
| 25 | levels of prolactin elevation than other | 25 | Q. I want to focus on that part: |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gaglitard, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |
|  | REDIRECT SOLOMON |  | 72 |
| 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Galactorrhea, amenorrhea -- and most importantly for | 2 | contrary to what's in the label. |
| 3 | this case -- gynecomastia, and impotence have been | 3 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| 4 | reported in patients receiving prolactin elevating | 4 | Q. Their document; right? |
| 5 | compounds; okay? | 5 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 6 | A. Y | 6 | Q. I mean, you mentioned an article by a |
| 7 | Q. Risperdal is a prolactin elevating | 7 | gentleman named Etminan or a Dr. Etminan, the Etminan |
| 8 | compound. | 8 | article, I think you said. |
| 9 | We know that from the sentence above; | 9 | A. Yes, sir. We've got a copy of it, I think, |
| 10 | right? | 10 | here. |
| 11 | A. We do, that's correc | 11 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, we'd like to |
| 12 | Q. We know from this own Janssen label that, | 12 | mark, offer, and introduce -- and we'll get |
| 13 | if you have elevated prolactin, gynecomastia has been | 13 | the correct exhibit number on a break -- |
| 14 | reported; right? | 14 | the Etminan article. |
| 15 | A. That's correct. | 15 | THE COURT: That wasn't introduced |
| 16 | Q. So when you were shown all these snippets | 16 | yesterday. |
| 17 | from these articles yesterday trying to say prolactin | 17 | MR. ITKIN: Correct, Your Honor. |
| 18 | doesn't have anything to do with gynecomastia, I | 18 | MR. ABERNETHY: I object. It's beyond |
| 19 | mean, that's not what's even in Janssen's own label, | 19 | the scope. It's an epidemiology article. |
| 20 | is it? | 20 | He's not been qualified as an |
| 21 | A. Correct. | 21 | epidemiologist, and it was not marked and |
| 22 | MR. ABERNETHY: Objection to the | 22 | he was not asked about it. It's improper |
| 23 | leading, Your Honor. | 23 | use. |
| 24 | THE COURT: Objection is overruled. | 24 | THE COURT: Let's see what the |
| 25 | THE WITNESS: Correct. That's -- it's | 25 | question is. |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | 73 |  | 74 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | What's your question? | 2 | A. As a matter or routine. In fact, there's a |
| 3 | BY MR. ITKIN: | 3 | famous epidemiology study called the Framingham study |
| 4 | Q. You mentioned this article a moment ago on | 4 | that gets updated periodically in the New England |
| 5 | cross-examination; is that right? | 5 | Journal of Medicine that, as a physician, I think |
| 6 | A. Correct. | 6 | about all the time. It's studies like that that |
| 7 | Q. This is something called an -- what's it | 7 | teach us about the risk of smoking, the risk of |
| 8 | called? | 8 | uncontrolled blood pressure, et cetera, et cetera, et |
| 9 | A. It's a population study, for lack of a | 9 | cetera. So these are part and parcel of the practice |
| 10 | better word, but it's published in a medical journal. | 10 | of medicine, and we, as physicians, rely upon them. |
| 11 | And I read and review medical journals as part of my | 11 | Q. Let's talk about this particular study. |
| 12 | day-to-day life. | 12 | MR. ITKIN: Your Honor, may I publish |
| 13 | Q. Epidemiology, as I understand it, is a | 13 | it to the jury? |
| 14 | branch of science that looks at large populations and | 14 | MR. ABERNETHY: I object to it, Your |
| 15 | studies them to see if there's elevated risks in | 15 | Honor. |
| 16 | large groups of people; is that right? | 16 | THE COURT: What is your objection? |
| 17 | A. Correct. And just to be clear, as part of | 17 | MR. ABERNETHY: It's not proper to |
| 18 | my medical school curriculum as a medical student, we | 18 | bolster testimony on direct or redirect |
| 19 | had a course in public health and epidemiology. So | 19 | with literature that wasn't asked about on |
| 20 | we could interpret papers like this. | 20 | cross. It's beyond the scope of cross, and |
| 21 | Q. You don't do epidemiology studies; correct? | 21 | he is not qualified as an expert in this |
| 22 | A. I'm not an epidemiologist, correct. | 22 | area. |
| 23 | Q. Doctors read this stuff all the time to see | 23 | THE COURT: Okay. He is not qualified |
| 24 | if there's some public health concern they should | 24 | as an expert in this particular area. His |
| 25 | know about; is that right? | 25 | own testimony is clear to that. But he |
|  | Shandan Gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shandan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |
| 1 REDIRECT - SOLOMON 75 |  | REDIRECT SOLOMON 76 |  |
|  |  | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | said he was aware of this article. He's | 2 | And the second point is this is |
| 3 | used this article in making decisions and | 3 | something that -- the rules of evidence are |
| 4 | conclusions. | 4 | not such that you get to show two articles |
| 5 | So you're saying that you didn't ask | 5 | on cross-examination that you think are |
| 6 | him any questions about this particular | 6 | helpful and you can't come back and show |
| 7 | article when you asked him questions on | 7 | the rest of the literature. |
| 8 | cross? | 8 | This is something he's reviewed, he's |
| 9 | MR. ABERNETHY: I asked no questions about this article, about epidemiology. He | 9 | relied upon. It's in the medical science. |
| 10 |  | 10 | It goes to the causation opinions in the |
| 11 | can be asked about the literature he was | 11 | case. It's not going to take very long, |
| 12 | asked about before, but he can't use | 12 | but I think the jury deserves to hear what |
| 13 | additional literature to bolster his | 13 | this 2015 article says. |
| 14 | testimony on direct under the rules of | 14 | THE COURT: Did you use this article |
| 15 | evidence. | 15 | in making any conclusions in reference to |
| 16 | THE COURT: Well, he's not using | 16 | this particular case? |
| 17 | additional literature to bolster the | 17 | THE WITNESS: Absolutely. |
| 18 | testimony. | 18 | THE COURT: Overruled. |
| 19 | Okay. So what is the purpose that you | 19 | MR. ABERNETHY: This article is not |
| 20 | want to show this to the jury? | 20 | cited or referred to in either of his |
| 21 | MR. ITKIN: It's two simple points, | 21 | reports, Your Honor. |
| 22 | Your Honor. First of all, it was brought | 22 | THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. It's |
| 23 | up on his direct. He mentioned it in | 23 | overruled. |
| 24 | direct examination. So let's show the jury | 24 | MR. ITKIN: May I proceed, Your Honor? |
| 25 | what he was talking about. | 25 | BY MR. ITKIN: |
| Shannan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  |  | Shannan gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


|  | 77 |  | 78 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Q. So let's talk about this article. | 2 | any, of taking Risperdal and getting gynecomastia; |
| 3 | This article is entitled "Risperidone and | 3 | right? |
| 4 | the Risk of Gynecomastia in Young Men." | 4 | A. Correct. |
| 5 | Do you see that? | 5 | Q. So then they go down to describe their |
| 6 | A. I do. | 6 | methods. |
| 7 | Q. And it's got three authors; is that | 7 | Do you see that? |
| 8 | correct? | 8 | A. Yes. |
| 9 | A. It does. | 9 | Q. And they're looking at males age 15 to 25; |
| 10 | Q. It was published, it looks like, in the top | 10 | is that right? |
| 11 | left, in 2015; is that right? | 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | A. Yes, sir. | 12 | Q. So these are males that are actually a |
| 13 | Q. So relatively recent article? | 13 | little older than Andrew; true? |
| 14 | A. Correct. | 14 | A. Correct. |
| 15 | Q. Let's go to the objective, the abstract. | 15 | Q. At least when Andrew got the gynecomastia, |
| 16 | The abstract is kind of the quick summary | 16 | by your testimony? |
| 17 | of what's in the article; is that right? | 17 | A. Correct. |
| 18 | A. Correct. | 18 | Q. Okay. If you go down to the results |
| 19 | Q. The abstract, if we go to the objective | 19 | section here, how many men were in the study? |
| 20 | section, was: The purpose of this study was to | 20 | A. So the cohort, meaning the group of records |
| 21 | quantify the risk of gynecomastia with risperidone in |  | that they reviewed, these are reviews of records, |
| 22 | adolescent and young adult males. | 22 | 401,924. |
| 23 | Do you see that? | 23 | Q. So there were 400,000 , roughly, people in |
| 24 | A. I do. | 24 | the study; is that right? |
| 25 | Q. So trying to figure out what's the risk, if | 25 | A. Yes. |
|  | Shandan Gagliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |  | Shandan GAgliardi, RDR, CRr, (215)683-8014 |
| 1 REDIRECT - SOLOMON 79 |  | 1 REDIRECT SOLOMON 80 |  |
|  |  | 1 | REDIRECT - SOLOMON |
| 2 | Q. Let's go to the analysis here. It says: | 2 | that this condition carries a high psychological |
| 3 | When the analysis was stratified to children and | 3 | burden, clinicians might want to consider prescribing |
| 4 | adolescents younger than 18 years or younger taking |  | antipsychotics with a lower propensity for |
| 5 | risperidone, the risk of gynecomastia was five times | 5 | gynecomastia to young or adolescent males. |
| 6 | higher than for nonusers. |  | Do you see that? |
| 7 | Do you see that? | 6 7 | A. I do. |
| 8 | A. I do. | 8 | Q. That's what the authors are saying, might |
| 9 | Q. So men, boys under the age of 18 , taking | 8 9 | 9 consider something else; right |
| 10 | Risperdal had a more than five times higher risk of |  | A. Yes. |
| 11 | gynecomastia than boys 18 and younger who were not |  | Q. And we know from, I don't want to beat a |
| 12 | taking Risperdal; is that right? | 10 11 12 | dead horse, but if we go back to Janssen's label, |
| 13 | A. That's exactly what it says. | 12 | their own label, the 2006 label where the |
| 14 | Q. Okay. And if we go to the conclusions, it | 14 | 14 hyperprolactinemia is: Risperidone is associated |
| 15 | says: Risperidone is associated with an increased | 15 with higher levels of prolactin elevation than other |  |
| 16 | risk of gynecomastia in adolescent and young adult | 16 antipsychotic agents; right? |  |
| 17 | males; is that right? |  | 17 <br> A. Correct. |
| 18 | A. That's what it says. | 18 | Q. It raises the prolactin the most? |
| 19 | Q. It's the same as your conclusion; right? | 18 | A. More than the other agents in its class |
| 20 | A. Exactly. | 20 |  |
| 21 | Q. I mean, if we go to the last page of this | 21 Q. On your cross-examination -- I'm trying not |  |
| 22 | study, let's go to the conclusion. Clinical |  | 22 to scratch up the courthouse here -- but on your |
| 23 | significance. This is fine too. | 23 | cross-examination, I was trying to pay close |
| 24 | Our study results suggest an increased risk | 24 | attention. |
| 25 | of gynecomastia in adolescent and young males. Given |  | I didn't hear any questions where it was |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 | 25 | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, Crr, (215)683-8014 |


| 81 | 82 |
| :---: | :---: |
| REDIRECT - SOLOMON <br> challenged that Andrew has gynecomastia, did you? <br> A. I did not hear any questions to that matter, that's correct. It was not challenged at all, so we agree that he has gynecomastia. <br> MR. ABERNETHY: Your Honor, I object and move to strike. The witness is not qualified to characterize what I suggested was his suggested cross-examination. He should be answering questions about facts. <br> THE COURT: Objection is sustained. <br> THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, Your Honor. <br> BY MR. ITKIN: <br> Q. Do you have anything that you were asked on cross-examination that adds any doubt, any question in your mind about whether Andrew has gynecomastia? <br> A. There was nothing I was asked on cross-examination that creates any doubt in my mind. He has gynecomastia. <br> Q. Anything you were asked on <br> cross-examination that raises any doubt that he got <br> the gynecomastia, that it began when he was a <br> five-year-old, almost five, four, five-year-old boy <br> when he was taking the Risperdal? <br> A. There was nothing on cross-examination that | RECROSS - SOLOMON <br> challenged that point that I believe is correct. <br> Q. I mean, anything that you were asked on <br> cross-examination that raises any doubt in your <br> mind -- because now is the time. Get it out. If there is, I want to know. <br> Anything that raises any doubt in your mind, any question, anything like, you know, I didn't quite consider that, that the damage was done sometime between August 22, 2003, when he started the Risperdal, and that Christmas 2003 picture, that five-year-old boy when we saw the breasts yesterday? <br> A. As you know, there are cases I've looked at where I told you there's no connection. This is not that case. This is a case where we absolutely are able to document it from the beginning to the present time. There is no doubt in my mind whatsoever. <br> MR. ITKIN: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll pass the witness. <br> THE COURT: Recross. <br> RECROSS EXAMINATION <br> BY MR. ABERNETHY: <br> Q. The Etminan paper, do you still have that |
| RECROSS - SOLOMON <br> in front of you? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. This is a paper on a case-control study; <br> correct? <br> A. Yes. <br> Q. Involving the cohort of males 15 to 25 years of age. <br> That's what the method section says; <br> correct? <br> A. Correct. <br> Q. And this is, I think you told us, an epidemiological study; correct? <br> A. I believe that was your characterization. <br> Q. Is it an epidemiological study? <br> A. It's what I would describe as a large-scale case-review study. <br> Q. It's the kind of study that epidemiologists do, isn't it? <br> A. It's the kind of study that people who look at populations do. I imagine that's part of what epidemiologists do. I'm not certain. You know, there are two PharmD's and an MD, Ph.D. who did it. I don't know their background. <br> Q. It's not a kind of study you've ever done; | RECROSS - SOLOMON <br> correct? <br> A. I have not submitted data recently to <br> large-scale studies. I have in the past. <br> Q. Do you know Dr. Etminan? <br> A. I don't. <br> Q. Did you read the disclosures at the end of the paper? <br> A. I did. <br> Q. Which say Dr. Etminan has been a consultant on risperidone and gynecomastia litigation. <br> Did you see that? <br> A. It does say that. <br> Q. Do you know that he's a consultant for plaintiffs who are suing companies in gynecomastia cases? <br> MR. ITKIN: Objection, Your Honor. <br> I'm not sure that's been -- I don't know <br> Dr. Etminan either. <br> MR. ABERNETHY: I'm asking him. <br> BY MR. ABERNETHY: <br> Q. Do you know that he's a consultant for plaintiffs suing in gynecomastia cases? Do you know that or don't you? <br> A. I only know that he's a consultant. I |


|  | 85 |  | 86 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RECROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | RECROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | don't know if he's a plaintiff's consultant, a | 2 | A. So to be clear, just so you folks |
| 3 | defense consultant, an epidemiology consultant. The | 3 | understand, that's the author's disclosure. He |
| 4 | other authors have nothing to disclose. | 4 | doesn't say what side, and I, frankly, did not. I do |
| 5 | Q. You didn't look into that before you | 5 | know for a fact that he is associated with the |
| 6 | testified about the paper today; correct? | 6 | Department of Ophthalmology \& Visual Sciences at the |
| 7 | A. Again, I'm aware that the Findling data and | 7 | University of British Columbia in Vancouver. That's |
| 8 | the Reyes paper and so forth were all sponsored by | 8 | the only thing I know about him. |
| 9 | your company, by your client. I'm not aware if | 9 | MR. ABERNETHY: Move to strike |
| 10 | anybody sponsored this. I'm just aware of what the | 10 | everything as unresponsive except his |
| 11 | data says. | 11 | response that he didn't look into it, Your |
| 12 | Q. I didn't ask you that. | 12 | Honor. |
| 13 | A. I'm telling you that what I know is that | 13 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 14 | your data comes from clients or your client's support | 14 | MR. ABERNETHY: That's all. Thank |
| 15 | of it. This, I don't know who supported it. That's | 15 | you. |
| 16 | what I'm saying. And I'm not being nonresponsive. | 16 | THE COURT: Any redirect? |
| 17 | You asked me do I know, and the answer is I don't | 17 | MR. ITKIN: I don't think so, Your |
| 18 | know. Do I do any extra research as to who writes | 18 | Honor. |
| 19 | the papers? Is that what you're asking me? No, I do | 19 | THE COURT: Thank you, Doctor. |
| 20 | not. | 20 | THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 21 | Q. The question was, and I'll put it again, | 21 | (Witness excused.) |
| 22 | did you look into Dr. Etminan's affiliation as a | 22 | THE COURT: Okay. Who is your next |
| 23 | consultant on gynecomastia litigation before you | 23 | witness? |
|  | testified about this paper today? Did you or did you | 24 | MR. ITKIN: Oh, sorry, Your Honor. |
| 25 |  | 25 | It's our turn still. Dr. Eker, the |
|  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |  | Shannan gagliardi, RDR, CRR, (215)683-8014 |
|  | 87 |  | 88 |
| 1 | RECROSS - SOLOMON | 1 | RECROSS - SOLOMON |
| 2 | prescribing doctor, by videotape. | 2 | back here -- it's 11:45 now. We'll be back |
| 3 | THE COURT: This is a deposition? | 3 | here at about 12:45. Okay for lunch? |
| 4 | MR. ITKIN: Yes, Your Honor. Our | 4 | Enjoy your lunch. Please stand as the jury |
| 5 | portion is 30 minutes. | 5 | exits. |
| 6 | THE COURT: Just so you know, I'm | 6 | (The jury exits the courtroom at |
| 7 | going to let you look at their segment of | 7 | 11:44 a.m.) |
| 8 | the video that they're presenting. It | 8 | THE COURT: Okay. So we're now on |
| 9 | should take us up to 11:30, 11:45 for | 9 | lunch break. I guess you all are going to |
| 10 | lunch. | 10 | go through the depositions, the objections |
| 11 | The video may seem a little choppy, | 11 | and so forth. |
| 12 | but it was organized so it could flow with | 12 | MR. ESSIG: We'll work on that. |
| 13 | all the information that would go to you. | 13 | THE COURT: Okay. Enjoy your lunch. |
| 14 | Then they'll present their portion probably | 14 | (Whereupon a luncheon recess is |
| 15 | after lunch; okay? | 15 | taken.) |
| 16 | (The videotaped deposition of | 16 |  |
| 17 | Deniz Eker, M.D., is played for | 17 |  |
| 18 | the jury.) | 18 |  |
| 19 | THE COURT: Okay. You can be seated. | 19 |  |
| 20 | Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, | 20 |  |
| 21 | we're going to now come to the point of a | 21 |  |
| 22 | lunch break. All of the instructions I've | 22 |  |
| 23 | given you before, there's no communications | 23 |  |
| 24 | about this case, reading, or talking about | 24 |  |
| 25 | it in any way or in any capacity. We'll be | 25 |  |
|  | Shannan Gagliardi, Rdr, Crr, (215)683-8014 | Shandan gagliardi, RDR, Crr, (215)683-8014 |  |

## CERTIFICATE

## I, Shannan Gagliardi,

Registered Diplomate Reporter in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the notes of testimony of said witness who was first duly sworn on the date and place hereinbefore set forth.

I further certify that I am neither attorney nor counsel for, nor related to or employed by any of the parties to the action in which this trial was taken, and further, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed in this action, nor am I financially interested in this case.

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## Appendix F

Case ID: 130501076
Control No.: 16123031

## In The Matter Of:

## Pledger $v$.

## Janssen

## (Jury Trial-AM Session) XI <br> February 9, 2015

John J. Kurz, RMR-CRR, Official Court Reporter City of Philadelphia<br>First Judicial District Of Pennsylvania 100 South Broad Street, 2nd Floor Philadelphia, PA 19110



|  | R, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 5 | - PLEDGER, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | COURT CRIER: All rise. |  | admissibility of his testimony in some way, |
| 2 | (Call to order at 9:15 a.m.) | 2 | will be done in front of the jury. |
| 3 | THE COURT: All right. Good morning, | 3 | MR. MURPHY: Understood, Your Honor. |
| 4 | veryone. Back to work, at least for me. | 4 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 5 | Plaintiff. | 5 | All right. We'll take a recess till |
| 6 |  | 6 | wait for the actual -- until we wait for |
| 7 | (The following transpired in op | 7 | the actual juror to arrive. |
| 8 | urt outside the presence of the jury:) | 8 |  |
| 9 |  | 9 | (Pause.) |
| 10 | THE COURT: We are waiting for one | 10 |  |
| 11 | r, and then we're ready to go. | 11 | Whereupon a recess was taken.) |
| 12 | MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, we do have | 12 |  |
| 13 | issue to raise before the jury comes in. | 13 | THE COURT: All right. Please be |
| 14 | THE COURT: Pardon me? | 14 | seated. We do finally have our juror. So |
| 15 | MR. MURPHY: We do have an issue to | 15 | I'm now in a better position to hear what the |
| 16 | ee with Your Honor before the jury comes | 16 | objection is, and then we'll see what the |
| 17 | I have a motion to make. It concerns | 17 | objection is. |
| 18 | Dr. Solomon. I think he may be in the | 18 | MR. MURPHY: Sure, Your Honor. |
| 19 | rtroom. | 19 | Thank you. |
| 20 | MR. KLINE: He i | 20 | As Your Honor is aware, we deposed |
| 21 | THE COURT: Okay. | 21 | Dr. Solomon yesterday. |
| 22 | MR. MURPHY: I would ask that he be | 22 | THE COURT: Yes |
| 23 | use | 23 | MR. MURPHY: Okay. |
| 24 | (Dr. Solomon exited the courtroo | 24 | THE COURT: What time was that, by |
|  | THE COURT: What is your concern? | 25 | the way? |
|  | R, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 6 |  | R, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 8 |
| 1 | MR. MURPHY: The admissibility of his | 1 | MS. BROWN: 10:00 a.m. |
| 2 | mony, Your Honor. | 2 | RR. MURPHY: 10:00 |
| 3 | THE COURT: We've already been | 3 | THE COURT: To what time? |
| 4 | through that. | 4 | MS. BROWN: 11:30. |
| 5 | MR. MURPHY: Pardon me? No. | 5 | MR. MURPHY: 11:30, 11:40. |
| 6 | THE COURT: We've already been | 6 | THE COURT: Okay. For the record, I |
| 7 | through it. | 7 | received no phone call from any of the |
| 8 | MR. MURPHY: We just -- | 8 | parties yesterday, though I requested to be |
| 9 | THE COURT: I'm going to do whatever | 9 | informed if there were any objections. |
| 10 | akes in front of the jury. | 10 | MR. MURPHY: There were no objections |
| 11 | MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, we just had | 11 | in terms of the questions asked. There were |
| 12 | his deposition yesterday. | 12 | no problems with counsel. |
| 13 | THE COURT: I know | 13 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 14 | MR. MURPHY: And what we've | 14 | MR. MURPHY: The issue that I'm |
| 15 | determined -- | 15 | raising with Your Honor is the fact that Dr. |
| 16 | THE COURT: I didn't get a phone call | 16 | Solomon's opinions differ dramatically from |
| 17 | at all. So as far as I'm concerned, we're | 17 | the opinions that were advanced by |
| 18 | not doing it that way. We're going to do it | 18 | Dr. Goldstein. |
| 19 | in front of the jury. Whatever has to be | 19 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 20 | done will be done in front of the jury. | 20 | MR. MURPHY: Okay. It's not an issue |
| 21 | That's my ruling on this. | 21 | f the ultimate -- |
| 22 | MR. MURPHY: You haven't heard the | 22 | MR. KLINE: Your Honor, Dr. Solomon's |
| 23 | sis for the motion. | 23 | the courtroom. |
| 24 | THE COURT: I am not interested, | 24 | THE COURT: All right. Just make the |
| 25 | honestly. If there's an objection to the | 25 | record, Mr. Murphy, and then we'll proceed. |



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THE COURT: Okay.
By the way, who were the deposing attorneys yesterday?

MS. BROWN: I was, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Gomez and Ms. Brown?
MR. GOMEZ: Yes.
MS. BROWN: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
MR. KLINE: Your Honor, a number of things.

First of all, we are in this position because of everything that comes before it, which Your Honor is aware of.

THE COURT: So you're saying this whole thing -- situation is not in a void; it's not in a vacuum?

MR. KLINE: Yes.
And, Your Honor, I found something over the weekend, which I must call to the Court's attention, which I put just in the form of a bench memo so it's part of a record.

But in preparing over the weekend, Your Honor will recall that -- am I under the mic? -- in response to the motion, Mr. Murphy

Dr. Vaughan locally; and then they criticized the plaintiffs, albeit a year later, for committing a felony.

Now, that was what was said.
In the deposition testimony of T. Brooks Vaughan, who is the defense local expert, he was asked the questions as follows: "Besides the attorneys, did you speak with anyone else?"
"Yes. I had a brief conversation with Dr. Braunstein."
"Who called who?"
This is the Alabama doctor.
"I called him. I, Vaughan, Alabama, called Braunstein, California.
"We talked for two minutes, and he simply asked me what I planned to do in my examination."

He then is asked the question: "How did you know to call him?"

And here's the answer under oath, which is the opposite of what this Court was told: "I was asked to call him. It was explained to me that he really couldn't come to the exam himself, and that's why I was to

- PLEDGER, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 14

1 was saying that their experts might hold
different opinions. I'll get to that in a moment, I promise.

Over the weekend, in preparing for both this and for their upcoming experts, I compared what was stated to this Court by defense counsel and what was stated by Dr. Vaughan in his sworn testimony. And I want to put it on this record and then answer this motion.

It was stated to this Court -- as officers of the court, I might add -- that -by defense counsel -- that Dr. Vaughan is local; that we knew we could not send Dr. Braunstein in light of the rules that are in Alabama.

THE COURT: Braunstein? Goldstein.
MR. KLINE: No. Braunstein. They could not bring -- they said that they found out when they went to do an examination -they hired a California doctor. The California doctor, they told this Court, could not go to Alabama because they knew that it was illegal for him to do that. And that formed the basis of them getting

PLEDGER, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. -
Page 16
be involved in the case. Physically, it was difficult for him -- California Braunstein -to get to Alabama."

So when they represented to the Court -- respectfully, when they represented to the Court that they knew and they hired an Alabama doctor to do this exam because it was illegal for the California doctor to do it, and that tipped them off to the fact that the plaintiffs were acting illegally, the fact of the matter is that this doctor under oath in his deposition, the Alabama doctor, said he was told by the California -- their California doctor nothing about doing an exam for legal purposes or fulfilling a local requirement. It says point-blank here: "I was told by Braunstein that physically it was difficult for him to get to Alabama."

THE COURT: All right.
MR. KLINE: And I'm attaching that.
THE COURT: Do me a favor, Mr. Kline, just for our record, since I understand that all of this is, you know, ripe for a review at some point, can you just -- where is that particular evidence or testimony or whatever?

|  | ER, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 17 | - PLEDGER, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | I'm having a lot of trouble with the jury. | 1 | I know we were going to get started at 9:00, |
| 2 | MR. KLINE: Yes. | 2 | and I know we had jury problems, but we're |
| 3 | THE COURT: Because they've been | 3 | ready to go. |
| 4 | mislead by both counsel here, I believe, in | 4 | THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, |
| 5 | terms of -- maybe not -- I don't know who. I | 5 | regarding the -- I just want to put a few |
| 6 | retract that statement. | 6 | things on the record. |
| 7 | They are under the belief this is a | 7 | There's nothing to preclude |
| 8 | three-week trial, but now it looks like a | 8 | arguments, if they want, or objections to be |
| 9 | five- or six-week trial. So I'm having some | 9 | made in front of the jury by either party. |
| 10 | difficulty with the jury. We have to get | 10 | But just to give you context, I have done my |
| 11 | started. | 11 | best in order to address a situation that |
| 12 | MR. KLINE: Here's the -- that | 12 | does not appear to have been of the |
| 13 | be submitted to the Court, the bench memo. | 13 | plaintiff's making in this situation |
| 14 | And we'll have attached to it the two pieces | 14 | involving the Alabama surprise and the |
| 15 | of -- | 15 | late -- the late motion. |
| 16 | THE COURT: | 16 | So, therefore, we arranged for a |
| 17 | the record - | 17 | deposition to be conducted; an examination |
| 18 | MR. KLINE: It will reflect -- | 18 | took place of the child Wednesday or Thursday |
| 19 | THE COURT: -- where is that coming | 19 | of last week. I forget what day that was, |
| 20 | from? So that if we have to review the whole | 20 | and then an expert report was presented, and |
| 21 | circumstance involving this whole situation. | 21 | then a deposition was scheduled. |
| 22 | MR. KLINE: So Your Honor has it for | 22 | As I said on the record a few minutes |
| 23 | the record, it is Mr. Murphy's statement to | 23 | ago, I did not receive a call, as I made |
| 24 | this Court, February 2, 2015, Page 15, versus | 24 | myself available in the event there were |
| 25 | Braunstein's deposition testimony -- | 25 | objections. It now turns out there were no |
|  | ER, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 18 |  | ER, et al. -vs- JANSSEN, et al. - Page 20 |
| 1 | deposition of Tom B. Vaughan -- deposition of | 1 | real objections to the actual content of |
| 2 | Tom B. Vaughan, June 25, 2014, Pages 25, 26. | 2 | the -- to the actual conduct of the |
| 3 | THE COURT: All right. Thank you. | 3 | deposition. I'm very grateful to Ms. Brown |
| 4 | MR. KLINE: Now, as to this, briefly, | 4 | and Mr. Gomez for conducting the deposition |
| 5 | Your Honor. They have an expert who says | 5 | as professionals. |
| 6 | that it's not pubertal. That won't change. | 6 | I'm now told that there's an overall, |
| 7 | And it wouldn't change because that's his | 7 | overarching objection to the admissibility of |
| 8 | opinion. Opinions don't change because | 8 | Dr. Solomon's testimony. And on that regard, |
| 9 | someone else said the opposite. He opines | 9 | I would just note that there does not appear |
| 10 | that it's nonpubertal based on his | 10 | to be surprise. The key element here is |
| 11 | independent opinion. | 11 | "surprise." A deposition has been taken. |
| 12 | Point two, Goldstein is saying | 12 | The defense knows what the testimony is going |
| 13 | there's obesity, and Dr. Solomon is saying | 13 | to be before it actually takes place. |
| 14 | there's not -- why there's one less issue in | 14 | They're prepared for cross-examination, as |
| 15 | the case, and the fact of the matter is, the | 15 | Mr. Murphy has just indicated, as to |
| 16 | defense experts themselves rule out obesity. | 16 | different causation theories and everything |
| 17 | Three, on mechanism: Dr. Goldstein | 17 | else. |
| 18 | had said that prolactin was a mechanism; | 18 | Moreover, their experts on the |
| 19 | Dr. Solomon says it's a mechanism. | 19 | defense side have at least three or four days |
| 20 | We have opinions which are | 20 | to prepare for their rebuttal or |
| 21 | consistent. We're ready to go. Dr. Solomon, | 21 | contradiction to the testimony proposed by |
| 22 | I might add, is prepared to stay here all | 22 | Dr. Solomon or will be testifying. I do not |
| 23 | day, if he has to, but I have a brief | 23 | believe that there is unfair prejudice in the |
| 24 | examination of him. And he has post-op | 24 | manner in which this Court has arranged the |
| 25 | patients that he hopes to see this afternoon. | 25 | situation that has arisen involving |



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A. Absolutely.
Q. Okay. Now, do you treat -- have you and do you treat gynecomastia?
A. Yes.
Q. In fact, you have a website, correct?
A. I do.

Q And on your website, if I were searching the web, would I be able to find you, as a procedure doing gynecomastia?
A. You would find descriptive material about gynecomastia and as well as before-and-after photographs of patients that I've operated on. And those are not complete. They're just a few illustrations.
Q. I see. Based on, I'm sure, patient consent?
A. Well, yeah. That's actually the main issue that limits the number of photographs that I put up. Q. Sure.

And are you someone who has been practicing medicine a long time?
A. I've been practicing medicine since 1978, and I've been in plastic surgery practice since 1985.
Q. Okay. Now, in your plastic surgery practice, you -- I'm sorry -- does that include what some of us might think of as cosmetic surgery? 'I want

Botox. I want breast augmentation, breast reduction, for cosmetic reasons."
A. That's correct. That's actually a large part of what I do.
Q. And is some of what you do these very same procedures for medical purposes?

For example, you might do a
mastectomy due to -- for medical reasons for a woman.
A. I wouldn't often do the mastectomy. I would do the reconstruction --
Q. The reconstruction.
A. -- after mastectomy, and have done that many, many times.

I also do surgery for birth defects, skin tumors. I used to do hand surgery, but I don't do that any longer.
Q. Okay. I know on your website -- and I'm sure this will get a giggle -- you do penile enlargements, for example, correct? A. I do.
Q. And are they sometimes because men come to you and that's what they want, and other times it's something that actually is a medical necessity? A. It falls under both categories. There are

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some people who, for a variety of reasons, need it in order to just have, frankly, normal function so they can urinate and have intercourse. And other patients want -- just like breast surgery for women, they want to be better. So that's how I break it down.
Q. Okay. And as far as gynecomastia goes, have you diagnosed patients with drug-induced -- in your practice, with drug-induced gynecomastia? A. I have.

MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, I'm just going to object to hearsay on this issue.

MR. KLINE: Have you yourself --
THE COURT: Overruled. Overruled.
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Yes. My question was, have you yourself diagnosed patients -- not in this case and not for litigation -- have you diagnosed patients with drug-induced gynecomastia?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Have you operated on -- have you seen children who had gynecomastia?
A. I've seen --
Q. Adolescents, I guess.
A. I've seen adolescents. And some I operate on,
and some I don't.
Q. Okay. Briefly, let's run down your -- oh, and I do want to cover this:

In addition to your plastic surgery practice, are you an active practitioner at the Shriners Hospital, which we all know to be a chartable hospital?
A. That's a part of my practice that takes up roughly 20 percent of my time.
Q. Tell the members of the jury what kinds of things you do there for these children from all over the world.
A. So we have children from all over the world, including this area. I treat patients who have problems related to spinal cord injuries. I treat patients related to what are called "limb deficiency syndromes," where I work with orthopaedic surgeons in order to create a limb that we can then affix a prosthesis to so they can walk, for example.

We are the largest scoliosis center in the Shriners system, which is 22 hospitals. Scoliosis surgery requires the use of metal implants. Often, these children have very thin skin, very thin tissue. So those metal implants can become exposed, which would lead them to be

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infected, which would lead to them to be removed, which would cause recurrence of their scoliosis. So my role is to cover the hardware so that they can maintain the scoliosis surgery.

I also see birth defects. I've seen children with soft-tissue tumors of the breast, for example, and a variety of other issues.
Q. And when will you be next at Shriners

Hospital?
A. Tomorrow.
Q. And will you be doing complex surgery on children?
A. I have a patient who's got a limb deficiency
syndrome who requires coverage to create a way to walk.
Q. Briefly, your -- oh, and as far as being a
practicing physician on a daily basis, do you have patients literally later this afternoon?
A. Correct; literally this afternoon.
Q. Post-op patients?
A. Post-op and also preop, new ones; but mostly post-ops.
Q. All right. Let's talk -- because I want to work through this. I want to tick off some things.

You went to Franklin and Marshall

College and graduated in 1974 with a Bachelor's degree, correct?
A. That's correct. In biology.
Q. In biology. Thank you.

And then you went to medical school where?
A. New York University.
Q. That's NYU in New York; graduating in 1978?
A. Correct.
Q. You then did an internship in surgery at the

Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.
A. That's correct.
Q. You did a residency in surgery at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you were the chief resident in surgery from '82 to '83 at Jefferson, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So that made you a -- eventually you became a general surgeon, correct?
A. I was qualified to be a general surgeon, and I
took what are called board examinations in general surgery.
Q. I see. And a general surgeon? Briefly, two sentences.

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A. Gallbladders, appendix, general kinds of hernias, abdominal pain, that kind of stuff. Primary abdomen and breasts, but also chest surgery, vascular surgery, I mean, I went through all the specialties of surgery in that training.

And then as a boarded surgeon, you're boarded to practice general surgery, which is that portion of medicine that does all those things.
Q. As part of that training, sir, do you learn about the breast, which includes the anatomy, the physiology, and the underlying systems that are involved?
A. That's correct.
Q. And as part of your training, would you need to know and understand the endocrine system?
A. Yeah. Actually, endocrine surgery is a separate subset of general surgery because it not only deals with breast disease but also thyroid disease, adrenal disease, the pancreas. Those are all endocrine organs as well as other parts of the body.
Q. And we're talking in this case to some extent about prolactin. And what -- what system and what organ is involved there?
A. So prolactin is a hormone secreted by the
pituitary gland, which is in the brain. And, again, as part of the general surgery rotation or training, you rotate through other specialties, including things like neurosurgery. So I have exposure to neurosurgery where we would resect the pituitary gland for pituitary tumors. But also, the pituitary gland makes prolactin, which the jury may or may not have heard of already, and that's a hormone that acts on the breast --
Q. It's just for qualifications --
A. Right.

Q -- so just tell me if you know.
A. So I know it.
Q. Also, as far as the breast goes, as a general surgeon and then as a plastic surgeon, have you had extensive experience in the treatment of the breast and breast tissue?
A. Absolutely.
Q. In both females, which would be, I'm sure, most of it, as well as males?
A. Correct.
Q. And to treat the breast as a surgeon, would you explain to the jury, two sentences or less, why it is necessary to understand the -- if you understand the underlying endocrine system that's

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## related to that.

A. Because in order to operate on someone, before you make the decision to operate, you need to know if the problem is something you can treat surgically or nonsurgically.

If, for example, I'm going to do an operation and the problem is going to come right back, then I shouldn't do the surgery. So I need to understand the causes of the problem.
Q. Is that part of the evaluation that you make with every patient who you undergo -- who undergoes surgery?
A. That's correct. Every patient is treated start to finish like a patient.
Q. So we know that you saw -- or we're going to learn in this case that you saw Austin Pledger. And we also know that the lawyers sent you for the evaluation. But did you conduct that kind of an evaluation any differently than you'd conduct an evaluation if that same young man showed up with his mother at their own suggestion?
A. It's exactly the same.

MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, I'm not sure --

THE COURT: Excuse me. Is there an

## objection?

MS. SULLIVAN: No, Your Honor. I'm sorry to interrupt. I wasn't sure when Mr. Kline was going to offer Dr. Solomon as an expert, because I do want to voir dire on qualifications.

THE COURT: Well, you'll have your chance.

## BY MR. KLINE:

Q. Now, after your residency in general surgery, you then did a residency in plastic surgery; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that was also at the University of

Pennsylvania, up at 30 --
A. 34th Street.
Q. -- 34th and Spruce.
A. Yes. That's correct.
Q. Okay. You appear to be Philly-trained once you got back home from New York, through and through.
A. That's true.
Q. Except for you spent in the summer -- you spent '77 through '78 as a craniofacial fellow in Paris.
A. I think it was '87.
Q. I'm sorry if I misspoke. ' $\mathbf{8 7}$ to ' $\mathbf{8 8}$.
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And was that at a children's hospital?
A. Yeah. The large children's hospital in Paris.

It's called Necker, N-E-C-K-E-R. And I worked there for about six months doing this fellowship in craniofacial surgery.
Q. Okay. And you have had many academic appointments over the years; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And many affiliations with hospitals in our region from Penn to Drexel; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Including Hahnemann.
A. That's correct.
Q. Currently you have affiliations at -- what was
it? Graduate Hospital as well as Germantown Hospital, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You've had affiliations at Paoli Hospital and, gee, a number of other hospitals. St. Christopher's Hospital?
24 A. Correct.
25 Q. And in all of those times, you were approved
and granted privileges, either courtesy privileges or staff privileges?
A. Correct; to practice the full scope and
spectrum of plastic surgery.
Q. You're licensed to practice medicine in the state of Pennsylvania; is that correct?
A. And New York; that's correct.
Q. You're familiar with the -- and you have
served on many committees as well, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You have a Curriculum Vitae, which I've marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 77, for the record, and that would include a number of other -- a number of things, including grants that you've received.
(Whereupon Exhibit P-77 was marked for identification.)

## BY MR. KLINE:

Q. You've been a participant in and recipient of government grants, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And that includes a grant from the National

Institutes of Health, correct?
A. Correct.

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Q. And that actually involved something dealing with the breast, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. We could get into more detail, but it
involved -- it involved issues relating to the breast, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you believe, sir, that you're an expert in the physiology and pathology of the breast?
A. I do believe that.
Q. Okay. Have you operated on tens, hundreds,
thousands of patients' breasts?
A. Thousands.
Q. And have you examined tens, hundreds, or thousands of breasts?
A. Thousands.
Q. You've written medical -- articles in the medical literature, in published peer journals, correct?
A. And I've also edited peer journals.
Q. And I believe that there is a textbook of
yours which deals primarily with cosmetic surgery, but it bears your name, "Male Aesthetic Surgery"; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And, by the way, while it deals with
technique -- because that is what this book's about, technique, correct?
A. Largely. That's correct.
Q. Okay. You have operated on thousands and thousands of individuals; is that correct? A. Correct.
Q. Is gynecomastia covered in this book?
A. It is.
Q. Okay. And are you able to offer opinions
today, sir, on the -- of gynecomastia, its diagnosis, its causes, and its physiology, and its pathology, sir?
A. I am.
Q. Are all of those things, by definition, things that you need to know in order to do what you do every day?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Okay.

MR. KLINE: I offer Dr. Solomon as an expert in surgery, plastic surgery, and as an expert in gynecomastia and the breast.

MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, may I?
THE COURT: All right. Questions.
MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, Your Honor.

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Page 40 Thank you.

Mr. Kline, if I could have the microphone.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION ON QUALIFICATIONS

## BY MS. SULLIVAN:

Q. Good morning, Dr. Solomon.
A. Good morning.

MS. SULLIVAN: Good morning, jurors.
JURY PANEL: Good morning.

## BY MS. SULLIVAN:

Q. We haven't met. I'm Diane Sullivan, and I
represent the folks at Janssen here. And I'll have a couple questions initially for you, okay, Dr. Solomon?
A. Yes.
Q. Dr. Solomon, the field of endocrinology is a medical specialty that deals with, among other things, hormones like prolactin and hormone-related diseases, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And you're not an endocrinologist?
A. Correct.

25 Q. You are not board certified in endocrinology?
A. Correct.
Q. And, Dr. Solomon, you know that there are over 200 board-certified endocrinologists in the Philadelphia area, and you're not one of them?
A. I -- that's correct. I don't purport to be.
Q. And you're not a member of any professional organizations in the field of endocrinology?
A. That's correct.

Q And you have acknowledged that you don't regularly review the medical literature in the field of endocrinology?
A. I don't think I've acknowledged it, but I would agree that I don't.
Q. You've never yourself authored an article on gynecomastia or its causes?
A. I've edited the chapter in my book. That's the extent of it.
Q. But the chapter on gynecomastia, you didn't write that chapter; that was somebody else's chapter?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that chapter dealt with primarily surgical technique?
A. That's correct.
Q. In fact, the chapter that you authored dealt

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with injectables, including how to get wrinkles out of men's faces, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And, Doctor, in the past when you've had a patient with a genetic disease called Klinefelter's which can cause gynecomastia, you sent them to an endocrinologist?
A. For confirmation of my diagnosis, but I made
the diagnosis clinically first.
Q. And, Dr. Goldstein [sic], you were a
substitute expert here, right?
MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
BY MS. SULLIVAN:
Q. Dr. Solomon, you're aware that the plaintiffs
had an expert endocrinologist who --
MR. KLINE: Objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: That's sustained.
MR. KLINE: And an instruction is requested, Your Honor, it's of no consequence to this jury.

THE COURT: Well, I'm just going to remind the jury at this point that the questions, as we've said a long time ago, are not -- is not evidence. Questions are not
evidence; only answers are.
BY MS. SULLIVAN:
Q. Dr. Solomon, you were called last week by the plaintiffs to get involved in this case after the trial already started?
A. I don't know when the trial started, but I was asked last week to become involved.
Q. You looked at the Pledger case for the first
time last week, right?
MR. KLINE: Objection; asked and answered.

THE COURT: Well, I mean --
MR. KLINE: It's the same question.
THE COURT: Sustained.
You know, the fact of the matter is, an examination took place. You know, we're not quite there yet. You're going through qualifications.

MS. SULLIVAN: I'll move on, Your Honor.

## BY MS. SULLIVAN:

Q. Doctor, you haven't done any clinical research on prolactin elevation yourself?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you have not performed any clinical trial
on -- clinical trials on medicines?
A. Probably true. That's correct.
Q. And you've acknowledged you're a plastic surgeon and primarily a cosmetic plastic surgeon?
A. That's not correct.
Q. You had -- prior to starting work at Shriners about a year and a half ago. You started working at Shriners Hospital about a year and a half ago?
A. That's correct.
Q. Prior to that, you acknowledge that 90 to

95 percent of your surgeries were elective cosmetic procedures, right?
A. Ah, yes. That's true.
Q. And even now, after starting at Shriners,

80 percent of your surgeries are elective cosmetic procedures?
A. That's true.
Q. And, Doctor, the surgeries you most commonly perform include breast augmentation for women and penis enlargement for men?
A. That's true.
Q. And I want to pull up, if I can, your website, Doctor.

MS. SULLIVAN: Do you have -- we'll mark this -- the next one, Ms. Brown, is?

| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 45 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 47 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 MS. BROWN: 32. | 1 for gynecomastia, and penis enlargement surgery? |
| 2 MS. SULLIVAN: 32. Do you have a | 2 A. That's correct. |
| 3 copy for Mr. Kline? | 3 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, you actually advertise |
| 4 (Exhibit D-32 was previously marked | 4 yourself as one of the world's leading surgeons in |
| 5 for identification purposes.) | 5 the area of penis enlargement, right? |
| 6 MS. SULLIVAN: Any objection to | 6 A. Yeah. Actually, that's pretty true. |
| 7 showing the jury his website, Counsel? | 7 Q. Yes. |
| 8 MR. KLINE: No. | 8 And 90 percent of your patients, |
| 9 MS. SULLIVAN: Can you put it up? | 9 you've stated, are men who have normal-sized penises |
| 10 THE COURT: May I see this, please? | 10 but just want to be bigger? |
| 11 MS. SULLIVAN: Oh, I'm sorry. | 11 MR. KLINE: Oh, Your Honor, they have |
| 12 Ms. Brown. | 12 nothing else; this is what they do. |
| 13 MS. BROWN: May I approach, Your | 13 THE COURT: Is there an objection? |
| 14 Honor? | 14 MR. KLINE: I object. Yes. |
| 15 MS. SULLIVAN: And if you can blow | 15 THE COURT: All right. Sustained as |
| 16 that out a little bit, Ken. | 16 phrased, "90 percent of your patients." Of |
| 17 THE COURT: Any objection? | 17 which category here? |
| 18 MR. KLINE: No. | 18 MS. SULLIVAN: Fair point. |
| 19 THE COURT: Go ahead. | 19 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 20 MR. KLINE: None to this page. | 20 Q. Mr. Kline and you discussed the fact that when |
| 21 THE COURT: This is D-32? | 21 you do penile enlargements, some people have |
| 22 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. | 22 anatomical problems. But you advertise that |
| 23 THE COURT: The first page. | 2390 percent of your male patients for penile |
| 24 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 24 enlargement just want to be bigger, cosmetic |
| 25 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, this is your website. | 25 enhancement? |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 46 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 48 |
| 1 A. That's correct. | 1 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, same |
| 2 Q. And you advertise the cosmetic and other | 2 objection. He's being asked to be qualified |
| 3 procedures you offer on your website, right? | 3 here not as a penile -- |
| 4 A. I'm sorry. I can't hear you. | THE COURT: I'm going to instruct the |
| 5 Q. And you list the kind of procedures you do. | 5 jury -- as soon as we get past whether or not |
| 6 A. Mr. Kline and I discussed that. I said if you | 6 there is an objection to the proffer of the |
| 7 go there, you'll see gynecomastia for men. | 7 fields, I will instruct the jury. |
| 8 Q. Yeah. We'll pull it up. If you can pull it | 8 Right now you may proceed on the |
| 9 up. | 9 questions of qualifications, Ms. Sullivan. |
| 10 You talk about -- | 10 Please proceed. |
| 11 MS. SULLIVAN: You know what, Ken, | 11 THE WITNESS: So if I may clarify, |
| 12 it's easier for me to do it on here. | 12 there are three components to that. |
| 13 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: Sure. | 13 I see patients who do electively want |
| 14 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 14 larger penises. I see patients who have had |
| 15 Q. So, Dr. Solomon, on your website you talk | 15 surgery by other surgeons that I correct. |
| 16 about the fact that you offer some of the most | 16 And the third piece is that I see patients -- |
| 17 popular surgical and nonsurgical cosmetic | 17 and, again, now we're back at Shriners with |
| 18 enhancements for the face and body, right? | 18 what's called "buried penis syndrome," |
| 19 A. That's true. | 19 because those patients have spina bifida, and |
| 20 Q. And you talk about how you offer tummy tucks, | 20 I'm the guy who figured out how to give them |
| 21 liposuction, body tightening, thigh and arm lifts, | 21 the ability to function so that they don't |
| 22 calf enhancement, something called labioplasty, | 22 pee on themselves and so that they're able to |
| 23 breast augmentation, breast lifts, breast reduction, | 23 have intercourse. |
| 24 facelifts, eyelid surgery, neck/brow lifts, | 24 So that's part of this whole process. |
| 25 rhinoplasty, Botox, chemical peels, breast reduction | 25 So while I know you would think that it's |


| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 49 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 51 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 somewhat prurient, it's got a real medical | 1 THE COURT: That's going to be |
| 2 need, and somebody's got to fulfill that | 2 sustained now. Now we're getting -- |
| 3 need. | 3 MR. KLINE: They are really |
| 4 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 4 something. |
| 5 Q. Doctor, do you remember giving an interview to | 5 THE COURT: That's sustained. I'm |
| 6 "Be Well Philly" entitled, "Philadelphia is the | 6 sorry. We've got to move on to something |
| 7 Penis Enlargement Capital of the World"? | 7 more contextual to this case. |
| 8 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, they want to | 8 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 9 do it -- | 9 Q. And, Doctor, in fact, in terms of your most |
| 10 THE COURT: No. Is there an | 10 widely-advertised specialty, if we go on the |
| 11 objection? | 11 Internet and type in penile enlargement surgery.com, |
| 12 MR. KLINE: No; because she wants to | 12 your website pops up on the Worldwide Web, right? |
| 13 do it. | 13 A. I'm glad to know that, but I have no way -- |
| 14 THE COURT: All righ | 14 frankly, I didn't know that that happened. I think |
| 15 MR. KLINE: They have nothing else. | 15 that's what they call search-engine optimalization |
| 16 THE COURT: -- are we the capital of | 16 or organic search. But I don't know anything about |
| 17 penile whatever it is? | 17 that stuff. |
| 18 MR. KLINE: Yeah. I didn't know | 18 MS. SULLIVAN: Ken, you want to show |
| 19 that. Wow. | 19 our jurors on the Web? |
| 20 MS.SULLIVAN: Me neither | 20 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, I would |
| 21 (Laughter in the courtroom.) | 21 object. |
| 22 THE WITNESS: Your Honor | 22 Haven't we had enough? |
| 23 due respect, that was Philadelphia Magazine's | 23 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I just didn't |
| 24 writer who did that. They interviewed me. | 24 hear the question. |
| 25 I will go on the record as having | 25 MS.SULLIVAN: I was talking about |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 50 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 52 |
| 1 been interviewed by Howard Stern and a number | 1 his most wildly-advertised specialty and |
| 2 of other people about this topic. It's | 2 going to type in WWW top doc penile |
| 3 certainly something that draws attention to | 3 enlargements -- |
| $4 \quad$ Philadelphia and to my practice. | 4 THE COURT: So does this go to his |
| $5 \quad$ But I'm here to discuss a really | 5 qualifications as a surgeon or plastic |
| 6 serious issue that is also part of my | 6 surgeon and the disease of gynecomastia? |
| 7 practice, for which I have 30 years of | 7 MS. SULLIVAN: It goes to the fact |
| 8 experience. And as far as I know, I'm the | 8 that he's -- his most widely-advertised |
| 9 only surgeon who manage these patients who's | 9 qualification is as a penis enhancement -- |
| 10 testifying in this matter. So I do think we | 10 THE COURT: All right. The objection |
| 11 should move on with my qualifications as a | 11 is sustained, all right? He has that |
| 12 surgeon -- I'm happy to discuss it -- to do | 12 qualification, too. But we're focusing on |
| 13 surgery on any part of the body. | 13 surgery and plastic surgery and the disease |
| 14 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 14 of gynecomastia. |
| 15 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, I do want to continue to | 15 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 16 discuss your qualifications. | 16 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, going back to your |
| 17 On average, you do about three or | 17 website -- |
| 18 more penis enlargement surgeries a week, right? | 18 MS. SULLIVAN: If we could mark it as |
| 19 A. Not these days. Sometimes yes; sometimes no. | 19 Defense Exhibit -- |
| 20 Q. And in this article entitled, "Philadelphia is | 20 MS. BROWN: The original website? |
| 21 the Penis Enlargement Capital of the World,' you | 21 MS. SULLIVAN: No; the -- |
| 22 said that, in answer to the question, 'How big is | 22 MS. BROWN: Okay. 43. |
| 23 the guy that comes in there?'" You said, "Answer: | 23 |
| 24 Normal." | 24 (Exhibit D-43 marked for |
| 25 MR. KLINE: Oh, Your Honor -- | 25 identification.) |


| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 53 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 55 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 click on my website and find that. |
| 2 THE COURT: Oh, by the way, the last | 2 Q. "Mark Solomon." That's you, right, on top? |
| 3 document that had been previously marked as | 3 A. Board-certified plastic surgeon; that's me. |
| $4 \mathrm{D}-32$ is P-41 now -- D-41. It had previously | 4 Q. And you advertise that most men are good |
| 5 been marked as D-32. Now for our records | 5 candidates for penis enlargement surgery, right? |
| 6 it's D-41. | 6 A. Again, if that's what it says, I'm not going |
| $7 \quad$ Okay. So now I'm presented | 7 to dispute it. |
| 8 another docume | 8 Q. And you go on to say that it's not unusual for |
| 9 MR. KLINE: Yes. More of the same. | 9 men to feel disappointed with the size of their |
| 10 THE COURT: D-42 was the one that is | 10 penis |
| 11 from "Be Well Philly," and D-43 is the | 11 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, when does she |
| 12 current exhibit. | 12 stop? Objection. |
| 13 You may | 13 THE WITNESS: As it's not unusual |
| 14 MR. KLINE: I do have an objection, | 14 THE COURT: When she decides to stop |
| 15 Your Honor | 15 and I stop her. |
| 16 THE | 16 MR. KLINE: Objection. Because she |
| 17 MR. KLINE: The basis is it's a | 17 has nothing else to talk about in the case. |
| 18 more -- more of the same, and they refuse to | 18 THE COURT: Counsel, is there an |
| 19 talk about the issues | 19 objection? |
| 20 THE COURT: She can have it marked | 20 MR. KLINE: Yes. Objection. |
| 21 and even admitted. Though, I | 21 MS. SULLIVAN: It goes to his |
| 22 another question or two. But it is kind of | 22 qualifications, Your Honor. |
| 23 defying a court -- you know, we want to kn | 23 THE COURT: A few more questions on |
| 24 about expertise as to surgery and plastic | 24 this line. But I do want you to get back to |
| 25 surgery and the disease of gynecomastia. | 25 the qualifications. |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 54 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 56 |
| particular document, after I've made | $1 \quad$ Clearly the disease of gynecomastia |
| 2 that request, has to do with penis | 2 is what, I think, is the only objection here |
| 3 enhancement surgery. | 3 that is of relevance. |
| 4 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 4 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 5 Q. Well, Dr. Solomon, the truth is, your website | 5 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, you also advertise on a site |
| 6 has pages and pages and pages of information on | 6 called "The Grip System," right? |
| 7 penile enlargement surgery and enhancement surgery | 7 A. I do not advertise on that. That's the |
| 8 and not very much on gynecomastia? | 8 company's -- that's their own advertising. |
| 9 A. And pages and pages on breast augmentation and | 9 But, by the way, women who want |
| 10 facelift and hair transplants and a variety of other | 10 larger breasts also come to my website, and they |
| 11 procedures that are of interest to patients. | 11 have insecurity about that. So the breast for women |
| 12 Because the Internet, the Worldwide Web is now the | 12 and for men, when it's too big, is analogous to the |
| 13 Yellow Pages of the 21st century. | 13 penis issue. We're all sort of hovering around the |
| 14 So, admittedly, it is advertising, | 14 same issue of things that create anxiety and |
| 15 because I don't need to advertise for patients with | 15 insecurity for patients. |
| 16 reconstructive problems. They show up. But, as you | 16 And, Counselor, I'm not really |
| 17 know, it's a very competitive world for aesthetic | 17 understanding why you're so, you know, interested in |
| 18 surgery, so we all have our websites. |  |
| 19 MS. SULLIVAN: And if we could put up | 19 Q. Well, you do a lot more penile enlargement |
| 20 D-42. | 20 surgery than you do gynecomastia. |
| 21 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 21 THE COURT: All right. I think your |
| 22 Q. And this is part of your website, Dr. Solomon? | 22 point has been made. |
| 23 A. I think that's what my webmaster calls a | 23 By the way, ladies and gentlemen, |
| 24 minisite, which is sort of a little separate -- I | 24 this particular line of questioning -- I am |
| 25 don't know how they structure it. But, yes, you can | 25 going to instruct you shortly in a little |


| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 57 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 59 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 more detail -- this goes to the weight of the | 1 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 2 testimony, whether you believe it or not, not | 2 Q -- gynecomastia from obesity -- |
| 3 as to his qualifications, unless there's an | 3 THE COURT: All right. Again, this |
| 4 objection right on what the issues are. | 4 goes to the weight. |
| 5 The issues are whether he is an | 5 This goes to the weight. |
| 6 expert in the field of surgery, plastic | 6 Are you objecting to the |
| 7 surgery, or the disease gynecomastia. These | 7 qualification of -- I'm going to read it in |
| 8 questions involving penile enlargement and | 8 three parts -- of Dr. Solomon as a surgeon? |
| 9 advertising, they go to whether or not you | 9 MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor -- |
| 10 believe his testimony, the weight of the | 10 THE COURT: Are you objecting to his |
| 11 testimony, not whether he is qualified. | 11 expertise? |
| 12 Right now all we're talking about at | 12 MS. SULLIVAN: Not on plastic surgery |
| 13 the moment is whether this doctor's qualified | 13 issues, Your Honor, but on causation. |
| 14 to offer opinions in surgery, plastic | 14 THE COURT: How about general |
| 15 surgery, or the disease of gynecomastia. | 15 surgery? |
| 16 With that qualification, | 16 MS. SULLIVAN: On general surgery, |
| 17 Ms. Sullivan, I'd ask you, again, to proceed | 17 Your Honor, I don't have a problem. I have a |
| 18 toward the issues at hand. | 18 problem with causation. |
| 19 MS. SULLIVAN: Well, Your Honor, this | 19 THE COURT: All right. So that's |
| 20 goes to his qualifications. | 20 what we're focusing on right now, the disease |
| 21 THE COURT: All right. Well, then | 21 of gynecomastia. |
| 22 the objection, if there is one, will be | 22 MS. SULLIVAN: Well, that's what I'm |
| 23 sustained. | 23 asking about, Your Honor. |
| 24 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 24 THE COURT: All right. Well, let's |
| 25 Q. And, Doctor, you also mentioned breast | 25 stick with that. |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 58 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 60 |
| 1 augmentation. | 1 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 2 You actually have a picture of a | 2 Q And, Dr. Solomon, you've also never heard of |
| 3 cheerleader on your Facebook and offered a Super | 3 pseudogynecomastia, gynecomastia from obesity. That |
| 4 Bowl breast augmentation special, right? | 4 was your testimony, right? |
| 5 A. Uhmm... | 5 A. I think my phrase was, "It's not a term of |
| 6 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, objection. | 6 art," if you read my deposition. But I'm happy -- |
| 7 What does it have to do with if he has | 7 can I look at that, please? |
| 8 qualifications on gynecomastia? | 8 Q. Sure. |
| 9 THE COURT: All right. That's | 9 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, I would |
| 10 sustained. That is sustained. This, again, | 10 object. This goes to merits, not |
| 11 goes to the weight. | 11 qualifications. |
| 12 I'm asking the lawyer to address the | 12 THE COURT: No. We might as well get |
| 13 issue of actual medical expertise. | 13 it out now so that the rest of the day goes |
| 14 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 14 smoothly. |
| 15 Q. And, Doctor, you don't advertise yourself as | 15 MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, am I not |
| 16 an expert in endocrinology? | 16 permitted to voir dire on qualifications? |
| 17 A. I think you've already asked me that, and my | 17 THE COURT: I said you might as well |
| 18 answer was no. | 18 get it out now. Go for it. |
| 19 Q. In fact, you've testified you've never heard | 19 MR. KLINE: Your Honor -- |
| 20 of pubertal gynecomastia? | 20 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 21 A. I believe I said that in a deposition, but the | 21 Q. And, actually, you've testified that the way |
| 22 context is not quite the way you're saying it. | 22 you diagnose -- |
| 23 Q. And you've also said that | 23 MR. KLINE: Your Honor -- |
| 24 pseudogynecomastia -- | 24 THE COURT: Are you going to show him |
| 25 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, I object. | 25 the deposition, Ms. Sullivan? |


| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 61 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 63 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 THE WITNESS: I asked to see the | 1 "Answer: Not really. |
| 2 depositio | 2 "Question: Have you heard the phrase |
| 3 MS. SULLIVAN: Y | 3 'pseudogynecomastia'? |
| 4 THE COURT: There has to be some kind | 4 "Answer: I've read the phrase. |
| 5 of fairness in these proceedings. | 5 "Question: And what is your |
| 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. | 6 understanding of that phrase?" |
| 7 COURT CRIER: D-44. | 7 "Answer: It's a poorly-used word |
| 8 | 8 that I don't really use, and it's not a surgical |
| 9 (Whereupon Exhibit D-44, deposition | 9 |
| 10 transcript, was marked for identification.) | 10 "Question: What do you mean by that? |
| 11 | 11 "It's not a word that's in my |
| 12 COURT CRIER: D-44, Dr. Solomon's | 12 vocabulary as a surgeon describes any useful |
| 13 deposition transcript. | 13 information. |
| 14 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 14 "Question: And why is that? |
| 15 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, on Page 35 of the deposition | 15 "It just doesn't make any sense to me |
| 16 you were asked -- | 16 as a surgeon. |
| 17 THE COURT: All right. For the | 17 "Question: Why not? |
| 18 record now -- wait one moment, please. One | 18 "Answer: Right. |
| 19 moment. We do have a record here. | 19 "Question: What about the word |
| 20 This is a deposition, correct, | 20 'pseudogynecomastia' -- what about the word |
| 21 Wednesday, August 20, 2014, in a different | 21 'pseudogynecomastia' does not make sense to you |
| 22 matter | 22 surgeon? |
| 23 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, Your Honor. | 23 "Answer: How would you define |
| 24 THE COURT: Okay. In a different | 24 pseudogynecomastia? |
| 25 matter. For the record, March Term 2010; | 25 "Question: That's what I'm asking |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 62 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 64 |
| 1 February Term 2013, Nos. 296 and No. 1719. | $1 \text { you." }$ |
| 2 And what page are you on? | 2 And then you go down you say, |
| $3 \quad$ MS. SULLIVAN: I'm on Page 35, Judge. | 3 "Answer: I don't use it. That's why I'm asking you |
| 4 THE COURT: 35. Okay. | 4 to use it." |
| 5 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 5 That was your testimony. |
| 6 Q. And Line 15, Dr. Solomon, do you see where you | 6 A. Can I read Line 14, please? |
| 7 were asked, 'Have you heard the phrase pubertal' -- | 7 Q. Sure. |
| 8 I'm sorry. This is Page 36. | 8 A. Which says, "I am asking you to define it |
| 9 A. I'm sorry. 35 or 36 ? | 9 because I want to make sure we're talking about the |
| 10 Q. 36. I'm sorry. | 10 same word." |
| 11 A. How about if you look at 35 first, please. | 11 Q. Right. And then -- |
| 12 Q. Sure. | 12 A. In other words, what I'm trying to get across |
| 13 A. Because that's where it comes up. | 13 is, it's not a term of art to a plastic surgeon who |
| 14 THE COURT: Well, the whole thing is | 14 operates on patients with gynecomastia. |
| 15 going to be read because we believe in | 15 Q. Right. |
| 16 fairness in this courtroom, so everything's | 16 A. It's a word that is loosely used. And if |
| 17 going to be in context. | 17 there's any place where language is important, any |
| 18 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 18 place, Counselor, as I think you know, it's a |
| 19 Q Well, why don't we read the whole thing, then, | 19 courtroom. So I'm not about to use a word that is |
| 20 Page 35 starting at Line 15 and going to 36, Line | 20 not a term of art. |
| 2119. | 21 And the same goes for what I called |
| 22 "Question: Have you heard the phrase | 22 "adolescent gynecomastia," that your associate was |
| 23 'pubertal gynecomastia'? | 23 calling "pubertal gynecomastia," which was not a |
| 24 "Answer: In what context? | 24 term that I use. |
| 25 "Question: In any context. | 25 But I think we need to be very |


| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 65 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 precise about words. So I'm going to be very | 1 take place, if you wish. |
| 2 precise and be very clear for the jury, for His | 2 MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, I'm voir |
| 3 Honor, and for anybody else who gets my words down | 3 diring on qualifications. |
| 4 in writing. | 4 THE COURT: All right. Then -- |
| 5 Q. And I agree with you, Dr. Solomon, we should | 5 MR. KLINE: 59, Line 20 and 64. |
| 6 be precise. And do you kn | 6 THE COURT: -- carry on. Why don't |
| 7 MR. KLINE: Objec | 7 you carry on, then. |
| 8 the statement. | 8 But, honestly, Ms. Sullivan, you |
| 9 THE COURT: That's sustained. | 9 know -- |
| 10 I would love to hear what the | 10 MS. SULLIVAN: Honestly, Judge. |
| 11 doctor's definition is because I'm the one in | 11 THE COURT: -- you asked that |
| 12 the end who has to make a decision as to | 12 question before. |
| 13 whether or not this fella is an expert in | 13 MS. SULLIVAN: Honestly, Judge. |
| 14 this field. | 14 Honestly. |
| 15 MR. KLINE: It's on page | 15 THE COURT: Honestly, you asked that |
| 16 THE COURT: If you want to ask him a | 16 question before. |
| 17 question. Otherwise, we'll save that for | 17 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 18 Mr. Kline. | 18 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, you've acknowledged that you |
| 19 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 19 have no idea how Risperdal causes gynecomastia in |
| 20 Q. Dr. Solomon, you know that your society, the | 20 terms of mechanism, right? That was your testimony. |
| 21 American Society of Plastic Surgeons, actually does | 21 A. I've since that time done a considerable |
| 22 use the word 'pseudogynecomastia' when talking about | 22 amount of research to get a much better |
| 23 gynecomastia, right? | 23 understanding of that process. |
| 24 A. Have I seen it in writing from them? No. | 24 Q Ah. You've figured it out in a week, okay. |
| 25 Might they use it? They might. | 25 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, that snide |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 66 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - VOIR DIRE - Page 68 |
| 1 But, again, we're here to talk about | 1 comment should be stricken, respectfully. |
| 2 gynecomastia, which is feminization of the male | 2 How many does she get for the morning? |
| 3 breasts -- | 3 THE COURT: Overruled. |
| 4 Q And -- | 4 We just need to find what the |
| 5 A. -- which I've so defined, and every medical | 5 objection is and where it is and then ask |
| 6 source will define. | 6 questions along those lines. |
| 7 Q. And the way you diagnose gynecomastia, you | 7 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 8 said, is like pornography. You know it when you see | 8 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, prolactin is usually |
| 9 it, right? That's how you diagnose it, like | 9 measured with a blood test, right? |
| 10 pornography? | 10 A. That's correct. |
| 11 A. I do a physical examination. I take a | 11 Q. And you don't do prolactin blood testing? |
| 12 history, and that's how I make my diagnosis, which | 12 A. I would send someone to a lab if I ever wanted |
| 13 is how physicians do what they do. | 13 to get one. |
| 14 Q. Sir -- | 14 Q. In fact, you don't even know the normal range |
| 15 A. And I know gynecomastia when I see it. That's | 15 for prolactin testing in boys or men, right? |
| 16 correct. | 16 A. I would look it up. |
| 17 Q. And, sir, have you not testified you diagnose | 17 Q. But you don't know it. |
| 18 it like pornography? | 18 A. It's not something I need to use on a |
| 19 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, objection; | 19 day-to-day basis. |
| 20 asked and answered. | 20 MS. SULLIVAN: I have nothing further |
| 21 THE COURT: That's sustained. That's | 21 on qualifications, Your Honor. |
| 22 sustained. It's been asked. | 22 I would object to this expert talking |
| 23 We could go to the part of the | 23 about causation in endocrinology issues, |
| 24 deposition, Counselor, if you would, where he | 24 because he's a plastic surgeon who doesn't |
| 25 describes how these particular examinations | 25 have expertise in that area. |



| P. SOLOMON, M.D. - DIRECT - Page 73 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - DIRECT - Page 75 |
| :---: | :---: |
| It's a Greek derivation meaning "woman." | A. I believe I gave one to you. |
| 2 Q. Like as in gynecologist? | 2 Q. You did. You pointed it out to me, not vice |
| 3 A. That's correct. The woman's doct | 3 vers |
| 4 Q. Female. | $4 \quad$ Let me show you Exhibit 79. |
| 5 A. Correc | xhibit P-79 marked for |
| 6 Q. | ication.) |
| 7 A. Mastia is, I believe, a Latin root referring | MS. SULLIVAN: Can I have it, |
| 8 to breast. | ounsel? |
| 9 Q. | BY MR. KLINE: |
| 10 "Gynecomastia,' female breast. Correct | 10 Q. I have figures 7.2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. I don't |
| 11 A. Correct. | 11 want to display them all. It would take forever |
| 12 Q. Did you examine Austin Pledger | 12 I'm going to hand them to you as one exhibit marked |
| 13 A. Idid. | 13 as P-79. |
| 14 Q. Did he have female breast | 14 MS. SULLIVAN: What are they, |
| 15 A. Absolutely. | 15 Counsel? |
| 16 Q. Any doubt | 16 MR. KLINE: They are the photographs |
| 17 A. | 17 that we dropped off at his deposition, which |
| 18 Q. The breast, sir, the breast is made up | 18 are -- which show the pathology of the |
| 19 breast tissue. Well, why don't you tell us, what's | 19 breast, the basic pathology of the breast, |
| 20 the breast m | 20 fat and skin -- fat and breast tissue. |
| 21 A. So breasts, both in men and women, have three | 21 MS. SULLIVAN: So these aren't of |
| 22 components: Skin overlying it, breast tissue, and | 22 Mr. Pledger; this is just from |
| 23 fat that's interspersed through that breast tis | 23 MR. KLINE: I already said |
| 24 And there are varying ratios of fat-to-breast 25 tissue. | 24 25 already said that they were from a textbook. |
| 74 | . SOLOMON, M.D. - DIRECT - Page 76 |
| Q. We heard the Judge talk about experts with | e never seen them. |
| 2 pretension of knowledge. You or an endocrinologist, | COURT CRIER: Going to be 79 A |
| 3 who examines breasts for a living and reconstructs | rough E, Your Honor. |
| 4 breasts for a living? | THE COURT: So there's one document |
| 5 A. Plastic -- | here? |
| MS. SULLIVAN: Obje | MR. KLINE: Yes. They're a series of |
| THE COURT: Overruled | thology slides. |
| THE WITNESS: Plastic surgeons, all | THE COURT: Okay. Is there an |
| the time, every day. Myself absolutely | objection? |
| 10 included. | 10 MS. SULLIVAN: No, Your Honor. |
| 11 BY MR. KLINE: | THE COURT: All right. No objection. |
| 12 Q. Now, are you prepared to give the jury just a | 12 MR. KLINE: Okay. |
| 13 little lesson in what constitutes the breast? | 13 BY MR. KLINE: |
| 14 A. Absolutely. | 14 Q. Let me hand them to you. |
| 15 Q. You told us skin, fat, breast tissue, correct? | 15 Tell me the one or two which would be |
| 16 A. Correct. | 16 best for the jury to understand the breast as seen |
| 17 Q. Okay. And is there a textbook called 'The | 17 under a microscope. |
| 18 Breast'? | 18 A. So that in fact is the point I want to make; |
| 19 A. There is | 19 that we all have an image of the breast to the naked |
| 20 Q. Has it been around forever? | 20 eye. But way back in medical school we get -- we |
| 21 A. Forever being 30-plus years, I imagine, yes. | 21 dive deep. We get microscopic pieces under -- we |
| 22 Q. Is it a standard text? | 22 look under a microscope at tissue that is taken to |
| 23 A. Yes. | 23 look at these different body parts. |
| 24 Q. Do you have a picture that we -- under a 25 microscope of the breast? | 24 So when you look at the breast under 25 a microscope, if I look at Figure 7.8 here, this is |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { what's called "breast tissue." It's this dense } \\
& \text { material that has a number of structures within it } \\
& \text { that I'll show you in a second. And it's surrounded } \\
& \text { by and infiltrated with these -- these are actually } \\
& \text { individual cells. Those are fat cells. } \\
& \text { MR. KLINE: Can everyone see? } \\
& \text { THE WITNESS: Can everybody see on } \\
& \text { the jury? } \\
& \text { So you've got a breast that's breast } \\
& \text { tissue and fat. } \\
& \text { MR. KLINE: Okay. } \\
& \text { THE WITNESS: If I may. And then if } \\
& \text { you dive down -- and this is an example. If } \\
& \text { you go into that area where the breast tissue } \\
& \text { was -- } \\
& \text { BY MR. KLINE: } \\
& \text { Q. These are pictures of breasts under a } \\
& \text { microscope? } \\
& \text { A. These are all under a microscope. And, } \\
& \text { remember, under a microscope, you can raise the } \\
& \text { magnification. So you look at this magnification } \\
& \text { and you get a higher picture which enlarges the } \\
& \text { small parts. Make sense? } \\
& \text { Q. Go ahead. I just want to do this in a mini } \\
& \text { form. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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A. Right. So if you go in this area of the breast tissue -- not the fatty tissue -- you start to see these things, which are ducts. And this is how the milk gets from the breast tissue out through the nipple to the end point, which is the child.

Men have ducts, too. They just don't ever have big glands that make milk. And we don't really have any good pictures of glands. But there are collections of cells that are little nests that go into a tube, and that's the gland going to the duct which becomes how the milk gets from the inside to the outside. And that's the histology of the breast.
Q. Okay. So there is something that's
distinguished between -- I'm holding Figure 7.8 in front of me, of Exhibit No. 79, and I'm displaying it to the jury as you and I talk. There's this breast tissue and then there is some fat tissue, too?
A. Correct.
Q. If someone loses weight, can the fat tissue go away?
A. So those cells, fat cells have a unique
property which is -- and we all know this -- as we eat more they get bigger and as we lose weight they
get smaller.
Q. But the breast tissue --
A. Remains. Breast tissue does not respond to weight. Fat responds to weight.
Q. So in the female breast, if there are -- if someone has large breasts and then they appear to be larger because that person has gained weight and then lose the weight, what do they lose?
A. The fat shrinks, the breast tissue starts to sag and the skin which follows along with this stretching and shrinking starts to sag and it looks, in a not pleasant way to say it, but it's a way to think about it, a rock in a sock. Just this tissue hanging at the bottom of a skin envelope.
Q. Okay. And are you as a surgeon someone who can actually -- actually routinely evaluates this kind of condition?
A. I do it every working day of every week for 30 years.
Q. Okay. Now, let's look at one of those days. Austin Pledger came to your office, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You got to know Austin just a little bit, I'm sure, correct?
A. Correct.

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Q. And he was there with his mom, correct?
A. And his dad, I recollect, I think.
Q. Okay. And mom I believe you might recognize in the courtroom.
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. I'm going to mark, by the way, for the record, not to examine him on, but for the record, P-80, which is Dr. Solomon's report, just so the Court has a copy.

THE COURT: All right.
(Exhibits P-80 and P-81 were marked for identification.)
BY MR. KLINE:
Q. And when you saw the mom, you took a history; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And I'm going to mark the notes of your history as Exhibit P-81.

Do you routinely take a history when you see a patient?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And I'm marking as P-82 a Patient Registration Form.

You have patients fill out a registration form?

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 A. That's correct. | $1 \quad 84-\mathrm{B}$ is PH 0015. |
| 2 Q. Routinely in your practice; is that correct, | 2 84-C is PH 0016. |
| 3 sir? | $3 \quad 84-\mathrm{D}$ is PH 0014. |
| 4 A. Yes, that's correct. | 4 And 84-E is PH0017. |
| 5 Q. Okay. Now, you took photographs, correct? | 5 Those are that series, Your Honor. |
| 6 A. That's correct. | 6 THE COURT: Okay. |
| 7 Q. And you also have reviewed other photographs; | 7 MR. KLINE: And in addition, so I |
| 8 is that correct? | 8 have everything marked and right out in front |
| 9 A. That's correct. | 9 of us, we can give it a P number. |
| 10 Q. Okay. Mr. Gomez is working very quickly here. | 10 In addition, there is a series which |
| 11 I need the photographs. | 11 I would mark as 85-A, B and C. |
| 12 Okay. Now, in addition -- and I want | 12 THE COURT: Can I see those, please? |
| 13 to mark it as an exhibit. It's something the jury | 13 MR. KLINE: Yes. |
| 14 has seen before, but I'm going to mark it as P-83 in | 14 THE COURT: The 85 series. |
| 15 a glossy form. We handed one of these to counsel | 15 COURT CRIER: These are photos as |
| 16 yesterday. | 16 well. |
| 17 MR. KLINE: And, Your Honor, we're | 17 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, you've seen |
| 18 now going to be dealing with a whole series | 18 one of these three before. They're part of a |
| 19 of photographs which I believe the Court's | 19 series of when Austin was heavier. |
| 20 instructions would be they're under seal and | 20 I'm handing them to the Court. |
| 21 to be displayed only to the jury, not | 21 COURT CRIER: Thank you. |
| 22 publicly in the courtroom. | 22 THE COURT: Okay. |
| 23 THE COURT: All right. Let me just | 23 BY MR. KLINE: |
| 24 see the series and we'll see what we're | 24 Q. Now, you reviewed certain materials in |
| 25 talking about here. | 25 connection with your evaluation of Austin; is that |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - DIRECT - Page 82 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - DIRECT - Page 84 |
| 1 MR. KLINE: Okay. They're the | 1 correct? |
| 2 series -- | 2 A. That's correct. |
| 3 THE COURT: Do you have P-83; is that | 3 Q. And you took a history from mom; is that |
| 4 a series? | 4 correct? |
| 5 MR. KLINE: No. P-83 is a glossy of | 5 A. Yes. |
| 6 the picture. | 6 Q. You reviewed -- had available to you medical |
| 7 THE COURT: Right. That's not under | 7 records, correct? |
| 8 seal. | 8 A. That's correct. |
| 9 MR. KLINE: Okay. And for purposes | 9 Q. And those included the medical records of |
| 10 of this examination, there are five | 10 Dr. Mathisen as well as some other medical records, |
| 11 photographs in standard positions taken by | 11 correct? |
| 12 Dr. Solomon. | 12 A. Yes. |
| 13 One of which has -- I think they all | 13 Q. Okay. |
| 14 were marked previously, but we should mark | 14 MR. KLINE: May I approach? |
| 15 them for this purpose. | 15 THE COURT: Yes. |
| 16 THE COURT: If you're marking them | 16 BY MR. KLINE: |
| 17 now, yes. | 17 Q. Before we display these to the jury -- |
| 18 MR. KLINE: Yes. We should mark them | 18 THE COURT: Well, first of all, why |
| 19 as P exhibits. And we're going to mark them | 19 don't -- a lot of these -- these documents |
| 20 as P-84-A, P-84-B, P-84-C, and P-84-D and | 20 have already been displayed, correct? |
| 21 P-84-E. | 21 MR. KLINE: Only one. |
| 22 COURT CRIER: Let me show them to the | 22 THE COURT: Only one. |
| 23 Judge. | 23 MR. KLINE: But they are part of his |
| $24 \mathrm{P}-84-\mathrm{A}$ is the photo which was | 24 physical examination. |
| 25 denominated PHO13. | 25 THE COURT: Okay. |

MR. KLINE: With the Court's permission, may I have Dr. Solomon step down? THE COURT: Absolutely. MR. KLINE: Okay. Thank you.

## BY MR. KLINE:

Q. Dr. Solomon, first of all, and I'll try to do
very little examination here, but a few questions.
Did you take a history from mom?
A. I did.
Q. And did the history include when the
breasts -- when she first saw breast development?
A. It did.
Q. And when did you learn that that was?
A. My notes reflect it was around two to three
months after he started taking Risperdal.
Q. Okay. And did you also have available to you
a photograph of him described as about when he was
eleven years old, around 2005?
A. I did.
Q. Okay. And did you -- as I understand it, you also do photography yourself?
A. Well, only to the extent that it's medical.

It's very standardized. It's not fancy. Plastic surgeons use photographs the way orthopaedic surgeons use X-rays. We take standard views so that his opinions.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KLINE: So we have to do them.
What I would propose to the Court -and maybe I should have done this earlier -what I propose to the Court is that Dr. Solomon has certain things to point out and that he and I simply stand in front of the jury.

THE COURT: Well, I want to be very clear about what the ruling is as far as the sealed. This is not to -- to not permit members of the group in this courtroom from seeing these documents. My concern is having them published outside of this courtroom. Just so anybody who wants to see these documents, they will be made available through Marianne for an inspection.

MR. KLINE: Okay.
THE COURT: All right. You may proceed.

MR. KLINE: Yes. And we have no objection.

THE COURT: All right.
we have a consistent and, in my case, consistent lighting and projection. I have a photo studio. Patients stand at different places. The camera is at a certain distance, because I want to have consistency of photography so I can evaluate my results and I can evaluate, more importantly, the problem at hand. Because it's one thing to see the patient, but I also use the photograph to help formulate my plan of care.
Q. For comparative purposes, did you actually, at your suggestion, take the photo which we've now marked as P-83, which the jury has previously seen, the photo of the pool, and turn it into a glossy for comparative purposes?
A. I did.
Q. Okay. And would you show that to the members of the jury.
A. (Witness complies.)
Q. And would you tell the members of the jury what you see.

And, by the way, are you able in a case like this, having seen the boy's breasts here, to determine whether there's gynecomastia on that photograph?
A. I am.
Q. And tell us how, and how you did it, and what you find. And if I can, maybe I can be the holder and you can be the pointer.
A. So there are several things about this photograph that tell me that he has gynecomastia in the photograph. But I need to digress slightly because when I examine patients, I will sometimes have them lift their arms up or you'll read in the literature sometimes they say patients should lay down; or the other thing I'll have patients do is press their hips if I have any questions or concerns. Why do I do that? It takes the soft tissue away and essentially it's the breast tissue.

He's doing that right here. His arm is out. So while this breast is sagging, look at the shape of this right breast. It's projected. It's tight (indicating).

If you take this face away where you don't know it's a boy, you wouldn't know whether it's a boy or a girl. It's female breast appearance. That's gynecomastia.
Q. Okay. Now, there are some photographs -- in addition to the photos you took, in addition to the photos you took, the jury has seen photos. They know that from mom, from Mrs. Pledger, that Austin
has lost something like 70 pounds. So there are photos taken a few years ago when he was very much heavier than he is today.

Did you look at those photos?
A. I did.
Q. Okay. And I want to show a couple of them to you.

First of all, 85, I'll be the holder, you be the 'splainer.
A. Okay.
Q. What does the jury see there?
A. So the jury sees breasts which look female. They're very full. The fullness is because of the fat that's so intimately related to the breast tissue that I showed you on the microscopic picture. And so that gives those breasts that appearance.
Q. Okay. And the jury has now seen 85-A.

I'm displaying it also to His Honor so he follows us.

THE COURT: All right.
MR. KLINE: And knows what we have. BY MR. KLINE:
Q. Now, there's $85-\mathrm{B}$, keeping in mind, is this the boy that you saw the other day? Was he this heavy? Did he look anything like this?

## Page 90

A. No. He's not that heavy at this point in time.
Q. Okay.
A. Again, it's a similar photo with sagging breasts, female breasts.
Q. Okay. And here's from the side, just so we get everything out on the table, when he was heavy. A. So, again, what's impressive about this is two things. Your eye is drawn to this -- this is the left breast. And you can see that tightly defined crease. That's called the inframammary fold, the inframammary crease. That's an important anatomic landmark that, again, if you look under the microscope looks different than the surrounding skin in all of us. And then on the right breast you can see that hang. We call that ptosis, that sagging of the breast.
Q. Here, you're pointing here (indicating)?
A. Yes. You can see the right breast. And you'll see it better in the photographs in a minute, but in the three-quarter view, that's what shows that sagging really well.
Q. Okay. Now, his breasts back then when he had all this excessive weight, he doesn't have this girth anymore, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. When we see him way back when he had this, were his breasts fuller?
A. Yes.
Q. And why -- you might have implied that earlier, but tell us why.
A. So remember we talked about those fat cells,
they get bigger. If they get bigger, everything gets bigger. So it almost sort of lifts things up. And then as one loses weight, the fat cells don't go away, they just shrink.
Q. Okay.
A. So things hang.
Q. So when we're back to $85-\mathrm{A}, 85-\mathrm{A}$, on those breasts, are those larger and fuller when these photos were taken when he was much heavier? A. That's correct.
Q. But you had an opportunity to see him right during this trial, so we don't have to rely on older photos, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And I'd like you to spend some time with the jury talking about his -- about his breasts.

Exhibit 84-A, is this the condition -- is this the current condition of a

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## young man named Austin Pledger?

A. That's his appearance in my office. I believe it was last Tuesday.
Q. And does he have gynecomastia?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And looking at the gynecomastia -- looking at the photo, sir, if I may, does he also have all of the indicia of maleness? Is that the right word?
A. Yeah.
Q. Of being a male?
A. He's got chest hair.
Q. Other than this?
A. He's, you know, a little bit -- you can see some of the acne there. He's got some fine hairs around his nipples. He's a man.
Q. Does he have facial hair, too?
A. He has a beard, as I recollect.
Q. Okay. By the way, does he have Klinefelter's disease, as been thrown out here?
A. No. And I know that from the rest of my physical examination, by the way.
Q. And what is that briefly?
A. I examined his genitals, because I certainly have experience examining male's genitals, as counsel was kind enough to point out, and he has
normal testicles, no hernias, and a normal what we call a pubic escutcheon, meaning he's got normal pubic hair.

Klinefelter's have what's known as a hypogonadism. That's a fancy word for saying small testicles. He doesn't have any.
Q. And do they have hair and they develop like males?
A. They actually have delayed puberty or no puberty. They don't get facial hair. And those are -- and they also have a disproportion in their body where their legs will be relatively longer than their trunk. This is sort of about the halfway point in terms of our height. And he's normal in that regard.

## Q. Let's go back to his breasts. He has

 gynecomastia, correct?And why don't you rather than me explain to the jury what we see here. Let me hand you something to point with.

84-A is in front of the jury.
A. So looking at his breasts, first of all, he
has differing amounts of breast tissue in each breast, which is not abnormal. It's pretty common. Women, many women, most women have breast

1

## as distinguished from fatty tissue?

A. That's another point that's a good one to
make, which is that if you -- if one examines breasts that are like the breasts in the previous picture, there's this buttery, fatty feeling.
Breast tissue, if you recall that microscopic picture, is denser. So this is firm, not rubbery, compared to fat which is, for lack of a better word, buttery or fat. I mean, I don't know how else to describe it.

So which is why I say I know gynecomastia when I see it and when I feel it. Breast tissue is breast tissue; and once you've examined enough breasts, which you learn in medical school and you do in residency all the time and certainly I do in practice every day, I know what I'm feeling.
Q. Okay. And also, Dr. Solomon, if I could have that pool picture back.

Now, I'd like to talk to you a little bit about the structure, the middle of the breast which is the areola. Do I have the word right? A. That's correct.
Q. And talk to the jury a minute about his areola, both in the photo as a youngster, $\mathrm{P}-83$, and
asymmetries. He's got a little asymmetry, too. This nipple is lower than that one. There's more breast tissue here than there is in this breast. He's got a stretched skin envelope, because we saw in those earlier photos it was all filled up. And skin doesn't necessarily shrink. And, again, I'm sure women know because that's a big thing they come to see me for, they want to get rid of that extra skin. Men don't shrink either.

So this is breast tissue. This is skin. There's that inframammary crease, which is a portion of the skin that holds the breast level, and his breast has fallen below that.
Q. When you say "there is," for the record, you're talking about the right breast on him, right breast facing the jury?
A. This is his right; this is his left.
Q. Yes.
A. And the crease is what -- you can't see it.

It's hidden underneath the breast.
Q. Okay.
A. It looks like a woman's breast.
Q. And is it a woman's breast?
A. Correct. That's gynecomastia, by definition.

25 Q. Can you feel the breast and feel breast tissue

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## his current condition.

A. So, actually, part of what a doctor does is paint a picture of what's going on with the patient. That's the history, and then combine it with the physical examine. So I actually have to go back to what his mother said to me as part of the history, when she said that his breasts started to develop. And I said how? And she said, he had bigger nipples. And that's exactly how breasts grow.

And, again, the women in the jury will understand this and in the audience better than anybody else, because breast development starts in the center and starts to push out. You can think of it like a skyscraper getting built from the ground up. So it just constantly projects.

So, first of all, this is 2005, I
think we said, and he started the drug in 2002. You don't get -- you don't go from zero to 60 like that. It takes time for cells to divide and grow and divide and grow and divide and grow. So this right breast has the -- it's got a big areola for a boy. That areola is bigger in diameter. The breast tissue is well-defined, okay. And this one where he's sort of -- he's incorporated the fat because his muscle is not pulling the fat out of the way,

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 this one is sagging. And, again, the nipple areola <br> 2 complex is big. | 1 A. It shows the breasts in all projections, 2 front, three quarters, side, for both sides. |
| 3 Q. And today | 3 Q. Okay. And the photo that we have, you're |
| 4 A. So that fat is gone. The areolas are big. | 4 mentioning male -- a male thing. I'm just pointing |
| 5 The skin envelope is big, and the breast tissue | 5 out the obvious, that he has hair under his arms, of |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { remains. } \\ & 7 \text { Q. Okay. } \end{aligned}$ | 6 course? <br> 7 A. Correct. |
| 8 THE COURT: I'm going to -- I just | 8 Q. Okay. To briefly run through them, 84-B, is |
| 9 want to take a recess right here for about | 9 that another photo in -- another of your five |
| 10 five, ten minutes, all right. Just one | 10 standard shots? |
| 11 second. | 11 A. That's correct. |
| 12 You | 12 Q. And what view is this? |
| 13 All right. Ladies and ge | 13 A. That's the left three-quarter view. |
| 14 we'll take a recess for about ten minutes. | 14 Q. And anything special here when I display it to |
| 15 Same old rules, and we'll see you in about | 15 the jury? |
| 16 ten minutes. | 16 A. The three-quarter view nicely demonstrates the |
| 17 COURT CRIER: All rise as the jury | 17 shape and hang of the right breast because you're |
| 18 exits the courtroom | 18 looking at it from that projection, that's all. You |
| 19 | 19 can also see the hair on his chest. |
| 20 (Whereupon the jury exited | 20 Q. Right. But in terms of the breasts. |
| 21 courtroom at 11:21 a.m.) | 21 A. In terms of the breasts, it highlights that. |
| 22 | 22 It highlights the crease here very well. All those |
| 23 THE COURT: All right. | 23 anatomic landmarks that are hallmarks of the |
| 24 recess for about ten minutes. Please do not | 24 feminized male breasts. |
| 25 discuss the matter with the attorneys. | 25 Q. What kind of volume are in these breasts? |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - DIRECT - Page 98 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - DIRECT - Page 100 |
| 1 THE WITNESS: Sure. | 1 A. So when I did my exam, I made measurements of |
| 2 | 2 his chest circumference at that inframammary crease |
| 3 (Whereupon a recess was taken.) | 3 and then at the mid-nipple. |
| 4 | 4 Q. Inframammary crease being this crease here? |
| 5 THE COURT: You can be seated, | 5 A. Yes. It's the point where the breast hits the |
| 6 everybody. | 6 chest wall. |
| 7 COURT CRIER: All rise as the jury | 7 Q. Okay. |
| 8 enters the courtroom | 8 A. Okay. That's the strap number for a bra. |
| 9 | 9 And then the mid-nipple is another |
| 10 (Whereupon the jury reentered the | 10 landmark. And the difference between those two is |
| 11 courtroom at 11:40 a.m.) | 11 the cup size. |
| 12 | 12 Q. Okay. So -- |
| 13 THE COURT: All right. You may be | 13 A. So I measured in centimeters, but when you |
| 14 seated. | 14 convert it to inches, he's a 46 double D. |
| 15 All right. You may proceed. | 15 Q. Okay. And then this is another photo, 84-C. |
| 16 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, thank you. | 16 Just tell us a view of this. I just wanted to |
| 17 BY MR. KLINE: | 17 comprehend. |
| 18 Q. You can remain ther | 18 A. It's the right three-quarter. |
| 19 With the Court's permission, I'm | 19 Q. And from the side, 84-D, is that a side-view? |
| 20 going to lean over your shoulder a little bit. | 20 A. Left profile. |
| 21 We have 84-B here. | 21 Q. And the next one is right profile? |
| 22 A. Yes. | 22 A. Right profile. |
| 23 Q. You take five photos. Would you explain just | 23 Q. Left and right profile for 84-D. 84-D is |
| 24 briefly to the jury, one or two sentences, why you | 24 left. 84-E is right, correct, right and left |
| 25 take five photos. | 25 profile, correct? |

A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Sir, today have you and will you
continue to express all opinions to a reasonable degree of medical certainty?
A. I have and will do so.
Q. Sir, do you have a way with patients, not only this one, but with others to form what is called a differential diagnosis?
A. That's part and parcel of taking a history, doing a physical.
Q. Is that part and parcel of practicing medicine?
A. It's the essence of the practice of medicine.
Q. If you show up either in an emergency room or a plastic surgeon's office, does the doctor do a differential diagnosis?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Would you tell us briefly, a sentence or two, what is a differential diagnosis?
A. It's basically what are all the possibilities, what's the patient have. So you have this big laundry list, you narrow it down.
Q. And is that part and parcel of doing a clinical diagnosis?
A. Correct.

## Q. Okay. And is this, sir, a clinical, what

you've done here, a clinical differential diagnosis?
A. That's correct.
Q. Seeing the patient, getting a history, knowing and understanding the pathology, physiology, anatomy behind it?
A. That's correct.
Q. And I assume also ruling out other causes?
A. Correct.
Q. Ruling out causes?
A. Again, a differential, you outline all the potential things that it could be and then you say, well, it's not this for these reasons and it's not that for those reasons.
Q. Okay. Did you reach an opinion in this case with reasonable medical certainty as to whether Risperdal causes gynecomastia and whether it caused it in this child on your evaluation of him, as well as your knowledge, background and experience with patients and with everything else that you would know?
A. I did make that decision and did reach that conclusion.
Q. Okay. And would you explain to the members of the jury what you concluded as to whether Risperdal

## Q. Okay. You say that he was exposed to

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Risperdal. Are you aware of that fact from the records?
A. That's correct.
Q. And are you aware of the fact that he was on
causes gynecomastia and whether it caused it in this patient.
A. So in putting together the picture of Austin Pledger, I took a history. Part of that history was what things was he exposed to that might cause this condition. So in his history, to be brief, the only thing he was exposed to that would cause the condition in the time frame that it was described to me and in the time frame as evidenced by the photographs is Risperdal. That's number one.

Number two, he has no evidence of any of the other causative factors of gynecomastia, such as -- we briefly mentioned -- Klinefelter's syndrome, which is a chromosomal abnormality, that he does not have. He does not have thyroid disease. He does not have -- he's not an alcoholic and doesn't have alcoholic liver disease. He doesn't have a pituitary tumor, from what I can establish. He doesn't have any of the other -- he doesn't have any testicular tumors because I examined his testicles. So he doesn't have any of the other major groups of conditions that can cause gynecomastia: Drugs, tumors, genetic or other influences.

## Risperdal at the time that the mother indicates that

 he developed the breast buds -- the breast development?A. Correct.
Q. Would you tell the members of the jury, as you understand it, whether this all happened before or after he was in puberty, the development of the breast buds?
A. So in 2002 he was 8 . So by definition, that's before puberty.
Q. Okay. To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, will you tell the jury briefly how and why you understand Risperdal causes gynecomastia, then we'll get to this boy.
A. So, briefly, Risperdal is a drug that among its side effects, it's a stimulant -- or it's a potent stimulant of elevations of prolactin which is this hormone that we talked about briefly that's secreted by the pituitary gland and acts on the breast tissue.

He was exposed to this drug at the
age of 8 . If you review literature, in 8 to 12
weeks from exposure to the drug, prolactin goes up significantly. And his response to that significant rise, time-related according to his mom, was the development of some breast buds which she didn't rightfully connect, because she wouldn't. He stayed on that drug for five years. I believe till 2007.
So that he had a constant stimulus with elevations in prolactin for some prolonged period of time that we can -- I'm sure occurred. I have no reason not to think it occurred because of my knowledge of the drug, and therefore, it stimulated his breasts to grow.
Q. There's no prolactin level that was taken during this period of time. And I would simply ask you from your knowledge, did prolactin levels in patients like Austin rise during administration of this drug?
A. My understanding of the drug and its side effects, that's more than 80 percent -- I think 87 percent in some cases of the time the prolactin will go up.
Q. Did you also take into account -- and we don't want to go over it laboriously. The jury knows the things that are said in the 2006 label, like the

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incident rate is $\mathbf{2 . 3}$ percent at least. Are you familiar with all of those -- all of that?
A. I am; and some other literature that actually sets it closer to 5 percent.
Q. Okay. And in this patient, in a boy who had not yet hit puberty who develops breasts, what is the, as you understand it, background rate, that is to say, boys who are 8 years old who develop breasts who are not pubertal?
A. Absent another cause, another drug, another
tumor, another kind of anything, a normal 8 -year-old boy has a zero incidence of gynecomastia.
Q. Are you familiar with the medical literature which shows that there is an increase of gynecomastia rates in children who are prepubertal who are on Risperdal?
A. That's correct, I am aware of that.
Q. And did you take that into account in reaching your opinion?
A. I did.
Q. Okay. Does he have true, real gynecomastia, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. Gynecomastia meaning female breasts?
A. He has female breasts, without any doubt.
Q. And do you see anything else logically that would be the cause of it?
A. There's nothing else. And, again, a big part of practicing medicine which I've, you've heard, done for a long time is that logic is important. That's the whole basis of how we do what we do. Q. Do you have the expertise, training and background to make this kind of diagnosis, sir, and to reach this kind of conclusion?
A. Absolutely.
Q. In fact, something that was not pointed out earlier is that if you go to your website, sir -- if we go to your website, sir, and we would simply go to just for men and hit breast reduction for gynecomastia, you're familiar with your own website, right?
A. Somewhat. That's correct.
Q. And I touch it, and it says male breast reduction, and you talk about it. And it says "causes of gynecomastia." Causes of gynecomastia include medications -- something that you actually do ordinarily in your medical practice, correct? A. Absolutely.
Q. And in this case, when you saw this young man, did you determine that he has Risperdal-induced

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gynecomastia?
A. I did.
Q. And in fact, sir, was this -- this was not the first time that you made that kind of diagnosis, Risperdal-induced gynecomastia, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the other time that you made it had nothing to do with litigation, nothing to do with a lawyer sending someone to you, correct?
A. That's correct.

MR. KLINE: I was not going to actually mark it. I just had a discussion with him about it.

THE COURT: Anything else?
MR. KLINE: Bear with me.
COURT CRIER: Do you want that marked, the web page?

THE COURT: The second page. If you wish him to do something, you may. If not --

MR. KLINE: No. I just want to have a discussion with him about it.

Bear with me one second, Your Honor.
(Pause.)
MR. KLINE: Mr. Gomez was my checklist.

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 No further questions. Cross-examine. | 1 gynecomastia, the cause is unknown, right? |
| 2 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. | 2 A. Correct. |
| 3 All right. Cross. | 3 Q. And it goes on to say it is thought that it is |
| 4 MS. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Your Honor. | 4 genetic in many cases; some men get the condition |
| 5 | 5 during puberty and then as they age it goes away. |
| 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION | 6 Some other causes of gynecomastia include androgen |
| 7 | 7 resistance, steroids, medications, alcohol. And it |
| 8 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 8 goes on to say in men with gynecomastia, the |
| 9 Q. All right. Good morning again, Dr. Solomon. | 9 condition persists well into adulthood, right? |
| 10 Mr. Kline left off talking about your | 10 A. That's what it says. |
| 11 website. And I want to put up and mark the piece of | 11 Q. And that's true, right, in men with |
| 12 your website that discusses gynecomastia that you | 12 gynecomastia, the condition persists well into |
| 13 guys were talking about, okay? | 13 adulthood? |
| 14 MS.SULLIVAN: And, Ms. Brown, you'll | 14 A. Correct. |
| 15 tell me the new exhibit number. | 15 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, I want to talk a little bit |
| 16 MS. BROWN: Forty-five | 16 about your testifying experience. |
| 17 MS. SULLIVAN: Forty-five | 17 This is not the first time you've |
| 18 (Exhibit D-45 marked for | 18 served as an expert witness? |
| 19 identification.) | 19 A. That's correct. |
| 20 MS.SULLIVAN: Okay, Counsel? | 20 Q. In fact, you've done it 50,60 or more times |
| 21 No objection, Counsel? | 21 in the past? |
| 22 MR. KLINE: I'm sorry, where are you; | 22 A. Uhmm, I think I'm on the record for something |
| 23 back to his website? | 23 like that, but I don't recall the -- can you show me |
| 24 THE COURT: D-45 | 24 the testimony? And I'm happy to review it. |
| 25 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. It was the | 25 Q. Yeah. But does that sound right, about 50 or |
| - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - CROSS - Page 110 | - MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - CROSS - Page 112 |
| 1 section you -- | 160 times? |
| 2 THE COURT: Let me see that. | 2 A. I really don't want to guess, if I've spoken |
| 3 MS.SULLIVAN: It was the section you | 3 before -- |
| 4 were talking to him about and didn't put up. | 4 Q. Sure. |
| 5 MR. KLINE: No; no objection. | 5 A. -- and you've got it written down, I'd really |
| 6 (Displaying D-45 on the screen.) | 6 appreciate the opportunity to evaluate it. |
| 7 MS.SULLIVAN: Can you guys see that | 7 Q. Can we show Dr. Solomon his Goldenberg |
| 8 up there? | 8 deposition on Page 4, 4 to 12. |
| 9 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 9 MS. BROWN: You've already marked it |
| 10 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, your website talks about | 10 as 44. |
| 11 causes of gynecomastia, right? | 11 MS. SULLIVAN: Lines 4 to 12 |
| 12 A. Correct. | 12 COURT CRIER: D-44 to the witness. |
| 13 Q. And it says in many cases of gynecomastia, the | 13 THE WITNESS: Counsel, do you have a |
| 14 cause is unknown, right? | 14 page and line? |
| 15 A. That's correct. | 15 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. It's Page 4, |
| 16 Q. And you guys didn't put that up, but that's | 16 Lines 4 to 12. |
| 17 true, right? | 17 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Can I see |
| 18 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, can we stop | 18 which document this is? |
| 19 the snide "you guys didn't put that up?" | 19 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, it was marked |
| 20 I could have put up four hours of | 20 as 44. |
| 21 testimony and I didn't. | 21 THE COURT: D-44. And what page is |
| 22 MS. SULLIVAN: I'll withdraw the | 22 this? |
| 23 question, Your Honor. | 23 MS. BROWN: Page 4. |
| 24 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 24 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. |
| 25 Q. Your website says in many cases of | 25 THE WITNESS: May I respond to your |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 question, Counsel? | 1 Q. Sure. |
| 2 THE COURT: Yes. | 2 You won't agree that you've reviewed |
| 3 Now, you hold on to D-44, okay. And | 3 cases for Mr. Sheller's fi |
| 4 why don't you review it and see if that | 4 A. That's not the question you asked me. |
| 5 refreshes your mem | 5 Q. Ah, fair point. |
| 6 THE WITNESS: The question was | 6 So let's start with that. You've |
| 7 THE COURT: And I'm talking about | 7 reviewed other cases for the plaintiff's law firm in |
| 8 Page 4. | 8 this litigation, right? |
| 9 THE WITNESS: Page 4. | 9 A. I believe I stated that I might have reviewed |
| 10 THE COURT: And then we'll have our | 10 them or I've probably seen one or two over the |
| 11 court reporter reread the question. I'm | 11 years. But I can only recall testifying in one |
| 12 going to direct you, Doctor, to just answer | 12 matter. |
| 13 the questions as asked. | 13 Q. And going back to the 1990s, you reviewed med |
| 14 So why don't you refresh your memory | 14 mal cases; you've reviewed some accident |
| 15 by reading Page 4 and then we'll have the | 15 reconstruction cases and things like that for the |
| 16 question asked again. | 16 Sheller law firm? |
| 17 MS. SULLIVAN: Great. | 17 A. I don't have a specific recollection of those. |
| 18 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 18 I've stated that I reviewed cases. |
| 19 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, do you see your testimony? | 19 Q. For the Sheller law firm? |
| 20 A. I do. | 20 A. For a lot of law firms. |
| 21 Q. And you've testified in 40 to 50 depositions | 21 Q. But including for the law firm that brought |
| 22 as an expert, the vast majority have been expert | 22 suit in this case? |
| 23 depositions, right? | 23 A. And Post \& Schell and Harvey Pennington and |
| 24 A. So what I said was I've testified in probably | 24 Marshall Dennehey -- |
| 2540 -- I've been deposed probably 40 to 50 times, and | 25 Q. Yeah. |
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| 1 the majority was as an expert. | 1 A. -- and Michael Barrett's firm. |
| 2 Q. The vast majority? | 2 Q. And you've testified as an expert enough times |
| 3 A. The vast majority was as an expert, that's | 3 that you actually have a 'fees for legal expert |
| 4 correct. | 4 services" sheet that you give out to lawyers who use |
| 5 Q. Yeah. I don't mean to quibble, but you've | 5 you, right? |
| 6 done this a fair amount of times? | 6 A. I don't give it out. They request it and then |
| 7 A. That's a subjective statement. I'm only | 7 they decide if they want to retain my services |
| 8 reading what I read here. | 8 because I'm compensated for the time away from my |
| 9 Q. You've served as an expert in litigation a | 9 practice, which, as you can see, is considerable. |
| 10 fair amount of times? | 10 Q. And we can mark this, Ms. Brown, as... |
| 11 A. I have been an expert in litigation. I've | 11 MS. BROWN: Forty-six. |
| 12 been in practice for 30 years, and I've been doing | 12 MS. SULLIVAN: D-46. |
| 13 this as part of practice because doctors get called | 13 (Exhibit D-46 marked for |
| 14 to testify for any number of things. And I've had | 14 identification.) |
| 15 to testify, by the way, on my own behalf from time | 15 MS.SULLIVAN: Any objection, |
| 16 to time. So all of those are depositions that I've | 16 Counsel? |
| 17 given. | 17 MR. KLINE: No. |
| 18 Q. And actually, you've served as an expert for | 18 Bring Dr. Arrowsmith's when he comes. |
| 19 the Sheller firm, one of the plaintiff's law firms | 19 THE COURT: D-46. Do you have a copy |
| 20 involved in this lawsuit here, right? | 20 of that? |
| 21 A. On one occasion that I can recall. | 21 THE WITNESS: I see it on the screen, |
| 22 Q. And actually, Dr. Solomon, it was more than | 22 Your Honor. |
| 23 once, right? | 23 THE COURT: Here, you want a hard |
| 24 A. I -- can you show me where I said that it was | 24 copy? |
| 25 more than once? | 25 THE WITNESS: That would be good. |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 (Handing document to the witness.) | 1 THE COURT: Well, you'll have |
| 2 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 2 chance to redirect on this. |
| 3 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, this is your fees for legal | 3 MR. KLINE: They have a witness who |
| 4 expert services, right? | 4 was paid $\$ 700,000$, and this goes to bias? |
| 5 A. That's correct. | 5 THE COURT: Have a seat. |
| 6 Q. And you charge for in-court testimony \$20,000 | 6 MS. SULLIVAN: We don't have any -- |
| 7 a day, right? | HE COURT: Have a seat. |
| 8 A. That's compensation for time away from my | 8 MR. KLINE: \$700,000 |
| 9 practice. | 9 MS. SULLIVAN: That's improper, Your |
| 10 For example, if I may, this morning | 10 Honor. |
| 11 could have or would have done two breast | 11 MR. KLINE: -- he was paid. |
| 12 augmentations. That's \$5,000 apiece. There's | 12 MS. SULLIVAN: That's improper. |
| 13 \$10,000 for a half day. So it's just I have | 13 THE COURT: Well, what I do know at |
| 14 expenses and overhead, staff, insurance, taxes. And | 14 this moment is that the objection is |
| 15 I just need to be compensated at the same rate for | 15 overruled. |
| 16 being here as I'm compensated for my patients, to | 16 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, if I may |
| 17 whom I'm eternally grateful, by the way, but I'm | 17 answer that question. |
| 18 trying to run a business. | 18 MS. SULLIVAN: He already -- |
| 19 Q. Do you remember my question? | 19 THE COURT: No. Objection overruled |
| 20 A. You asked me if that was the rate at which I'm | 20 means please answer the question. |
| 21 compensated and I said yes and I explained why. | 21 MS. SULLIVAN: And, Doctor -- |
| 22 Q. Yes. | 22 THE WITNESS: My answer is as |
| 23 You charge \$20,000 a day and plus | 23 follows, Counselor: Once a plane takes off, |
| 24 first-class air travel if it's out of town, plus | 24 I can't get on it. If I don't schedule |
| 25 expenses to testify for plaintiffs' lawyers, right? | 25 surgery, I still have rent to pay. I still |
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| 1 A. And defense, by the way. | 1 have salaries to pay. If I've been |
| 2 MR. KLINE: Your Honor | 2 compensated for my time, which is just like |
| 3 THE WITNESS: Much more for defense. | 3 you, I'm a professional, I'm compensated for |
| 4 MR. KLINE: I missed the last part. | 4 my time. I'm not sure why that's an issue. |
| 5 MS. SULLIVAN: \$20,000 a day. | 5 The jury knows all the experts are paid. So |
| 6 THE COURT: Is there an objection? | 6 I'm not sure why you're making such an event |
| 7 THE WITNESS: I testify more for | 7 of this. |
| 8 defense than plaintiffs. | 8 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 9 THE COURT: Do you have an objection? | 9 Q. Do you remember my question, Dr. Solomon? |
| 10 MR. KLINE: I didn't hear. | 10 A. I answered it. |
| 11 THE COURT: Oh. | 11 Q. My question was if -- even if you don't show |
| 12 Doctor, why don't you speak into the | 12 up, you get \$20,000? |
| 13 microphone. | 13 A. No; I show up. |
| 14 THE WITNESS: I'm trying, Your Honor. | 14 Q. If there's a scheduling change and you don't |
| 15 I'm sorry. | 15 show up, you still get the \$20,000? |
| 16 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 16 A. Because I can't schedule surgery at the last |
| 17 Q. And, Doctor, you also have a policy about | 17 minute |
| 18 scheduling? | 18 Q. And have you calculated how much that is an |
| 19 A. Correct. | 19 hour? It's like 3- or \$4,000 an hour, isn't it? |
| 20 Q. That if there's a schedule change, you get the | 20 A. So I went to college. I went to medical |
| 21 full $\mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0}$ even if you don't show up? | 21 school. I did seven years of residency, six months |
| 22 MR. KLINE: Oh, Your Honor, | 22 of fellowship. I am at an age that I don't want to |
| 23 objection. None of that plays in here. | 23 discuss how old I am. I'm an accomplished |
| 24 MS.SULLIVAN: Oh, it goes to bias, | 24 individual; and, frankly, compared to an NFL |
| 25 Your Honor. | 25 quarterback or a basketball player who may have less |


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| :---: | :---: |
| n, it's a pittance. And | ULLI |
| 2 hold people's lives in my hand every day. What do | 2 Q. This is your fee schedule for litigation like |
| 3 you think that's worth, Counselor? I think it's | this? |
| 4 worth a lot of money because I make a lot of hard | 4 A. That's what it says. |
| isions about taking young, healthy people and | 5 Q. And you say no refunds, twenty grand? |
| 6 operating on them. And that's a real issue that | 6 A. I also have no refunds for surgery, but that's |
| 7 people always forget and I never forget. My job | a differ |
| 8 sacred trust; and if you think I take that lightly, | R. KLINE: It's everything |
| 9 I don't. | COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, Counsel. |
| 10 | 10 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 11 away enough care when I feel like it, don't I? So I | 11 Q. And you have a minimum, a full-day minimum, |
| 12 think you're totally out of line questioning how I | 12 right? Twenty grand no matter what, even if you |
| 13 make a living, because I take care of my family and | ly show up for an hour? |
| 14 my patients, and that's my job. | 14 MR. KLINE: Oh, Your Honor |
| 15 Q. Do you remember my question, Dr. Solomon? | 15 objection. How many times can she badger |
| 16 A. I answered your question. Please ask the next | 16 him? |
| 17 question. | 17 THE COURT: Sustained |
| 18 Q. Do your | MS. SULLIVAN: This is his schedul |
| 19 THE COURT: You know, Doctor, and | for his |
| 20 Counsel, but for you, Doctor, it's really | THE COURT: Well, we understand that. |
| 21 going to be beneficial for | 21 If you're creating a new point |
| 22 answers that respond to the quest | 22 thing. But if you are badgering somebody, |
| 23 allow the jury to determine what's going on | 23 |
| 24 or what's not going on. Otherwise, I'm | 24 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, respectfully, |
| 25 afraid you are going to miss the rest of the | 25 does it open up, so I know, a comparison |
| - MARK P. SO | -MARK P. SOLOMON, M.D. - CROSS - Page 124 |
| and all the income that you say you |  |
| THE WITNESS: I understand that, Your | Johnson? |
| 3 Honor. | HE COURT: No, I don't think so. |
| THE COURT: Thank you | MS. SULLIVAN: I wish, Judge. I |
| THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. | wish. |
| 6 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | THE COURT: I don't think so. I wa |
| 7 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, you said \$20,000 is a | nking the same thing, Mr. Kline. But |
| ce to yo | 're not going there at all, hopefully. |
| MR. KLINE: | MS. SULLIVAN: I wish. |
| 10 THE | 10 BY MS. SULLIVAN: |
| 11 THE COURT: Objection sustained | 11 Q. Okay. Dr. Solomon, on the money point, |
| 12 Is that an objection? | 12 Doctor, for cosmetic surgery, you actually have, in |
| 13 MR. KLINE: Yes. | 13 terms of charges, you have a YouTube video talkin |
| THE COURT: That's sustained. We're | 14 to customers about how they can pay for your |
| 15 not going to characterize now. The jury has | 15 services, and you have a surgical table full of |
| 16 heard an answer. | 16 money on the video, right, sir? |
| And you may proceed, Ms. Sullivan. | 17 A. No. I -- I defy you to show me that, that |
| 18 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 18 produced it and I put it up there. |
| 19 Q. And, Dr. Solomon, I also note you have a | 19 Q. Okay. Let's take a look. |
| 20 no-refund policy, right? | 20 A. With me in it? |
| 21 MR. KLINE: Oh, Your Honor, when does | 21 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, may we se |
| 22 it end? | u first? |
| 23 THE COURT: Well, it's not going to | 23 MS. |
| 24 end until we get through this document, so | n we have this marked as Defense Exhib |
| t's overruled. | 25 47? |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 THE COURT: Mr. Kline's objection is | 1 | to your attorney, then. |
| 2 overruled. You may proceed. | 2 | THE WITNESS: Well, then, I'll be |
| 3 BY MS. SULLIVAN: | 3 | allowed to speak to Mr. Kline; that's fine. |
| 4 Q. And prior to last week, you had never spoken | 4 | THE COURT: Pardon me? |
| 5 to Mrs. Pledger or Mr. Pledger or anyone in the | 5 | THE WITNESS: I'm allowed to speak to |
| 6 Pledger family? | 6 | Mr. Kline about it? |
| 7 A. That's correct. | 7 | THE COURT: About the video? No. |
| 8 Q. And the plaintiff's lawyers flew Mr. Pledger | 8 | You know what, let me hear what the objection |
| 9 up from Alabama so you could examine him here in | 9 | is in the witness's presence. |
| 10 Philadelphia? | 10 | MR. KLINE: I'd like to see it. |
| 11 A. I would suggest you ask Mr. Kline about how | 11 | THE COURT: All right. Let's run it. |
| 12 that happened. | 12 | MS. SULLIVAN: Can we run it? |
| 13 Q. He was here in Philadelphia, Mr. Pledger? | 13 | THE WITNESS: Is it made by a third |
| 14 MR. KLINE: Your Honor, is it -- I | 14 | party? |
| 15 would object to relevance. | 15 | THE COURT: Well, again, I |
| 16 THE COURT: All right. That's | 16 | understand. |
| 17 sustained, unless -- | 17 | THE WITNESS: Because they co-opted |
| 18 MR. KLINE: And they didn't fly | 18 | my images and put them on the Internet |
| 19 first-class. | 19 | without my permission. |
| 20 THE COURT: That is sustained at this | 20 | MR. KLINE: Well, let's see what it |
| 21 point. | 21 | is. |
| 22 We may take a lunch break then right | 22 | THE COURT: Well, let's see it and |
| 23 here, if you wish, Ms. Sullivan. | 23 | then you may respond to it. |
| 24 MS. SULLIVAN: That's fine | 24 | But I'm also more concerned about a |
| 25 THE COURT: To go over the parameters | 25 | different issue which is how far is the |
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| 1 of this whole discussion. | 1 | defense willing to go before opening the door |
| 2 So, ladies and gentlemen, we're going | 2 | to its perceived -- well, what this Court has |
| 3 to recess right here for lunch break till | 3 | already ruled on is a cause that created this |
| 4 about 1 o'clock, till about 1 o'clock, okay? | 4 | situation. How far do you want to go, |
| 5 Same rules apply. Please wear your yellow | 5 | Ms. Sullivan, in terms of opening the door to |
| 6 badges. Do not discuss this matter with each | 6 | that whole line of circumstance? |
| 7 other. Keep an open mind, and that's it. | 7 | MS. SULLIVAN: Well, Your Honor, so |
| 8 Well, the investigation part, too, all right? | 8 | it's an issue for -- the prejudice is an |
| 9 See you at 1 o'clock. | 9 | issue for us in terms of the jury not knowing |
| 10 COURT CRIER: All rise as the jury | 10 | what happened since we opened on |
| 11 exits. | 11 | Dr. Goldstein. |
| 12 | 12 | THE COURT: Well, I understand that. |
| 13 (Whereupon the jury exited the | 13 | So I'm willing to hear some kind of proposal |
| 14 courtroom at 12:11 p.m.) | 14 | before we go headlong into it. Because, |
| 15 | 15 | frankly, I'd like to have that thought out |
| 16 (The following transpired in open | 16 | before we go forward. That is really not |
| 17 court outside the presence of the jury:) | 17 | Dr. Solomon's domain or a responsibility on |
| 18 | 18 | that front. So let's address the issue, the |
| 19 THE COURT: All right. I think that, | 19 | video first, and then we'll excuse |
| 20 Doctor, you are excused for the moment. | 20 | Dr. Solomon to address the other issue. |
| 21 We're in a lunch break. And I think that | 21 | MS. SULLIVAN: And, Your Honor, the |
| 22 we're going to try to get back at 1 o'clock. | 22 | video, I mean, if it's going to cause a lot |
| 23 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, may I be | 23 | of -- I think it's proper and I should be |
| 24 heard about that video, because I -- | 24 | able to use it because it's him. But if it's |
| 25 THE COURT: Well, you need to speak | 25 | going to save time, I can move on. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | HE COURT: Well, I don't know |  | not be the same -- it's a question of who's |
| 2 | whether it's going to save time or not. I | 2 | the employer. And so I've advised him that |
| 3 | don't really care about the time part. What | 3 | as far as I'm concerned, McDonald's should |
| 4 | I care about is whether or not there's a | 4 | up as a corporate citizen. But they |
| 5 | fraud that's been perpetrated on Dr. Solomon | 5 | haven't promised yet that they would do so. |
| 6 | which could place him in a bad light in a | 6 | So, meanwhile, Dayana Williams has not been |
| 7 | trial in open court when he hasn't actually | 7 | sed |
| 8 | had the opportunity to see this video. So | 8 | MR. KLINE: Can I ask you a question? |
| 9 | why don't we run it and let's see what this | 9 | Donald's hired the Pepper firm to |
| 10 | is all about, unless you wish to withdraw the | 10 | termine -- |
| 11 | ole thing. | 11 | THE COURT: No. McDonald's has a |
| 12 | MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, this video | 12 | gional office. And so I was in contact |
| 13 | as pulled from the public domain. It's been | 13 | with their legal counsel who then had their |
| 14 | nning. He's on it, but I'm happy to move | 14 | legal counsel from Pepper on the phone. |
| 15 |  | 15 | MR. KLINE: So rather than pay a |
| 16 | ing to move | 16 | juror, they're paying Pepper rates. |
| 17 | without | 17 | THE COURT: Something like that. |
| 18 | MS. SULLIVAN: I'm happy to move on. | 18 | MR. KLINE: To get -- |
| 19 | THE COURT: All right, fine. So | 19 | THE COURT: Something like that. |
| 20 | then, Doctor, it's not coming into evidence | 20 | R. KLINE: Holy moley. |
| 21 | here, so now you're excused. | 21 | THE COURT: I'd like to know that -- |
| 22 | THE WITNESS: Than | 22 | you know, if I'm forced to excuse somebody |
| 23 | HE COURT: Please do not discuss | 23 | for a hardship and that causes a mistrial |
| 24 | this matter with your attorneys. | 24 | here, McDonald's will not be forgotten. |
| 25 | And I do wa | 25 | MR. GOMEZ: My older brother actually |
|  | R -vs- JANSSEN - Page 134 |  | age 13 |
| 1 | dle at this point the circumstances | 1 | works for McDonald's corporate. Maybe I'll |
| 2 | involving this matter as to what the jury | 2 | give him a call and tell him what transpired |
| 3 | should know and should not know, and I think | 3 | here. |
| 4 | that for that purpose, we will see you at | 4 | THE COURT: Maybe you can call him |
| 5 | ebar. | 5 |  |
| 6 |  | 6 | MR. GOMEZ: Get it done |
| 7 | (The following discussion transpired | 7 | THE COURT: So anyway, I'd like to |
| 8 | in the Judge's robing room, out of the | 8 | know how we're going to handle this situation |
| 9 | hearing of the jury:) | 9 | involving -- I do agree since it's on the |
| 10 |  | 10 | record that, you know, he was just called in |
| 11 | (Mr. Kline, Mr. Sheller, Mr. Gomez, | 11 | in the middle of trial, that any juror would |
| 12 | Ms. Brown, Mr. Murphy present; then Ms. | 12 | probably wonder why that was, what should |
| 13 | Sullivan entered the robing room.) | 13 | how -- what's the best way for the Court to |
| 14 |  | 14 | handle this. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Okay. Back in here | 15 | MR. KLINE: I have a proposal. |
| 16 | again. | 16 | MS. SULLIVAN: We had a |
| 17 | You know, I was on the phone this | 17 | instruction -- |
| 18 | morning already with a juror's -- we're | 18 | THE COURT: All right. And then I'll |
| 19 | waiting for Ms. Sullivan -- with the employer | 19 | hear from Ms. Sullivan. |
| 20 | of one of our jurors here, McDonald's. I've | 20 | MR. KLINE: My proposal, since he was |
| 21 | even spoken so far now to Mr. Tucker over at | 21 | my expert and since I was put to this, is |
| 22 | Pepper Hamilton. Still no decision. | 22 | that the jurors simply be told that, members |
| 23 | MR. KLINE: On? | 23 | of the jury, it is of no consequence when the |
| 24 | THE COURT: So I would let them know | 24 | examination or the opinions were formed by |
| 25 | that as far as I'm concerned, McDonald's may | 25 | Dr. Solomon. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | MS. SULLIVAN: No. | 1 | And so we had a -- we have a proposed |
| 2 | MR. KLINE: And anything short of | 2 | struction for Your Honor to take a look at |
| 3 | or any inference that's drawn when they | 3 | d for counsel to take a look |
| 4 | ated this mess -- by the way, this | 4 | (Handing document to the Court.) |
| 5 | prejudicial mess to us, to the plaintiff, | 5 | MS. SULLIVAN: The other issue is, he |
| 6 | would be -- would be horribly prejudicial. | 6 | says in his report that he relies on |
| 7 | There is good case law, although I | 7 | Dr. Goldstein's opinions, and so |
| 8 | en't looked at it, I should say I believe | 8 | Dr. Goldstein is part of the case and will be |
| 9 | re's good case law for the proposition | 9 | part of the cross-examination, since he says |
| 10 | that it is of no consequence when an expert | 0 | relies on him. He's reviewed |
| 11 | forms his opinion or her opinion, whether it | 11 | Dr. Goldstein's reports and relies on his |
| 12 | two years ago or two minutes ago. And to | 12 | opinions. |
| 13 | e extent that they think that they should | 13 | MR. KLINE: And, Your Honor, as to |
| 14 | benefit by cross-examination of a witness as | 14 | that part of his report, that was simply -- |
| 15 | to when he formed or didn't form his opinion | 15 | THE COURT: I'm sorry, I really am. |
| 16 | would be horribly prejudicial. | 16 | was reading the proposed instruction. |
| 17 | I might add that while all of the | 17 | MR. KLINE: He -- |
| 18 | us and all of the yelling -- and it was | 18 | THE COURT: What is the last thing |
| 19 | ling -- by Ms. -- by the defense about the | 19 | you said? |
| 20 | rrible prejudice that they have incurred, | 20 | MS. SULLIVAN: Sure. So they gave |
| 21 | fact of the matter is that the post-trial | 21 | $m$ a bunch of stuff to enable him to review |
| 22 | motion that Your Honor would see if the | 22 | the case. And one of the things that they |
| 23 | plaintiff lost would be how horribly | 23 | ave him were Dr. Goldstein's opinions and |
| 24 | prejudiced we were. | 24 | report. And he makes reference to it in his |
| 25 | And the fact of the matter is that | 25 | opinions, and so it's fair |
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|  | the only way to fairly balance this is to | 1 | cross-examination -- it's one of the key |
|  | simply tell the jury it is of no consequence | 2 | things he reviewed -- to cross-examine him on |
| 3 | to you one way or the other when either an | 3 | Dr. Goldstein's report. |
|  | examination took place or when -- by the way, | 4 | MR. KLINE: No. And here's why, Your |
| 5 | I would give them this: Either where or | 5 | Honor: The reason why is because he doesn't |
| 6 | when, because they have theirs down in | 6 | say in his report that he, quote, relies on |
| 7 | Alabama, by the way, now we know, under false | 7 | the opinion. |
| 8 | pretenses. | 8 | One more thing that's not represented |
| 9 | But it's of no consequence as to | 9 | accurately. What he said -- what he says is |
| 10 | when or where the examination took place in | 10 | he recites the fact that his opinions agree |
| 11 | terms of the formation of the opinions. You | 11 | with Dr. Goldstein. |
| 12 | must determine the competing opinions in this | 12 | Do you know why he says that? He |
| 13 | case based upon the evidence that you've | 13 | says that because I wanted to assure the |
| 14 | heard and the instructions which I shall give | 14 | Court -- that is information for the Court |
| 15 | you. | 15 | I wanted to assure the Court that the |
| 16 | THE COURT: All right. | 16 | opinions, that the core opinions are |
| 17 | MR. KLINE: Something like that | 17 | essentially the same. |
| 18 | should be said to this jury. | 18 | He doesn't touch any other part of |
| 19 | MS. SULLIVAN: And, Your Honor, from | 19 | r. Goldstein's report. This jury if they -- |
| 20 | our standpoint, that would compound the | 20 | THE COURT: I understand it's |
| 21 | ejudice because it certainly goes to | 21 | ell-crafted. It says after forming my |
| 22 | credibility and reliability of the opinion; | 22 | opinions. I see that, okay. |
| 23 | that he came to it in a day or two. And that | 23 | MR. KLINE: Yes. And the point i |
| 24 | es squarely to how reliable it is and how | 24 | e should be entitled, given what they |
| 25 | credible it is. | 25 | created here, the situation they created, we |




| Goldstein as well, Your Honor. <br> THE COURT: Pardon me? |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| MS. SULLIVAN: We have deposition |  |
| testimony from Goldstein, Your Honor. |  |
| MR. KLINE: Same thing. |  |
| THE COURT: Well, frankly, you're |  |
| going to have to show me how that's |  |
| admissible here. |  |
| MS. SULLIVAN: And, Your Honor, we |  |
| have testimony from Solomon who says he |  |
| disagrees with Goldstein. |  |
| THE COURT: Well, you can do anything |  |
| from Solomon -- |  |
| MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. I'll do it that |  |
| way, Judge. |  |
| THE COURT: -- as far as Goldstein is |  |
| concerned. I'm not making a ruling in |  |
|  |  |
| But I really think that the answer |  |
| is, I will couch the Goldstein situation then |  |
| in my own language to minimize any prejudice |  |
|  |  |
| to either party in this case, if that comes |  |
| up. |  |
| MR. KLINE: I would respectfully | 24 |
| request that the jury not be told at all that | 25 |

THE COURT: Pardon me?
MS. SULLIVAN: We have deposition
MR. KLINE: Same thing.
THE COURT: Well, frankly, you're going to have to show me how that's

MS. SULLIVAN: And, Your Honor, we have testimony from Solomon who says he

THE COURT: Well, you can do anything
MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. I'll do it that
THE COURT: -- as far as Goldstein is concerned. I'm not making a ruling in

But I really think that the answer is, I will couch the Goldstein situation then in my own language to minimize any prejudice to either party in this case, if that comes

MR. KLINE: I would respectfully request that the jury not be told at all that
allowed. The jury needs and should know nothing, nothing, about the prior witness who the Court, for good cause shown, allowed us to substitute.

Now, we were allowed to substitute an expert witness. We substituted that expert witness. We have that expert witness in play.

Imagine this scenario, Your Honor, Dr. Goldstein who's actually -- I hate to use elderly, so I won't. He's a man of 72 years old. What if he had -- what if he had developed some disease? Why, the Court would have allowed me to substitute.

MS. SULLIVAN: No. We'd have a mistrial.

MR. KLINE: Not necessarily.
And there are all kinds of circumstances. And under these circumstances, the only fair -- there's no prejudice created at all to defend and to be able to wale -- this is the word I'd like to use -- and whack -- I'd like to use that word, too -- away at Dr. Solomon. They're allowed to do that so long as they conform to

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1 in any way, shape or form because it would

2 be -- it would be -- it would be gravely prejudicial.

THE COURT: But, Counsel, how do you deal with the fact that Ms. Sullivan did in fact refer to your witness, Dr. Goldstein, in her opening argument? What do you -- what should be said about that?

MR. KLINE: That's a simple thing, too. That's actually pretty simple, okay? If I may be heard uninterrupted for less than two minutes.

MS. SULLIVAN: I haven't interrupted you at all.

THE COURT: Go ahead. I've been interrupting him.

MR. KLINE: The answer -- the answer is simple. Witnesses for many reasons in cases become unavailable. My word, witnesses have heart attacks during cases. Witnesses die during cases. Witnesses have accidents during cases. Witnesses have -- witnesses refuse to come to court in cases. I've been involved in various scenarios. Under those circumstances, substitute witnesses are

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1 the rules.
2 But what would be enormously prejudicial is to tell this jury that for good cause shown Mr. Kline was allowed to get an expert. That raises more questions than it -- than it -- than it stops. And you can't, without prejudicing the plaintiff, you absolutely, in my view, cannot mention Dr. Goldstein, Dr. Goldstein's opinions, Dr. Goldstein's anything. They knocked him out. They filed a motion that said he was disqualified and the Court allowed -- granted their wish.

MS. SULLIVAN: No.
MR. KLINE: Their wish. They
can't -- you promised not to.
You cannot have them be the beneficiary of having the jury know that I had some expert and some late expert in the case.

The only way to handle it, and I consider -- I suggest that the Court might want to think about it over the lunch hour without us here -- the only fair way to handle it is to tell the jury to consider the


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | the ruling of this Court, okay? |
| 2 | So see you guys after lunch. |
| 3 | MR. KLINE: What time are we back, |
| 4 | Your Honor? |
| 5 | THE COURT: I'd like to be back here |
| 6 | at $1: 15$. |
| 7 | MR. KLINE: $1: 15$ ? |
| 8 | THE COURT: 1:30, all right. Okay. |
| 9 | 1:30. |
| 10 | (Sidebar discussion concluded.) |
| 11 | - - - |
| 12 | (Whereupon a luncheon recess was |
| 13 | taken.) |
| 14 |  |
| 15 | (Whereupon the Afternoon Session was |
| 16 | reported and transcribed by Judith Ann |
| 17 | Romano, CRR, Official Court Reporter.) |
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| 25 |  |
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| 1 | CERTIFICATION |
| 2 |  |
| 3 | I hereby certify that the proceedings |
| 4 | and evidence are contained fully and |
| 5 | accurately in the notes taken by me on the |
| 6 | trial of the above cause, and that this copy |
| 7 | is a correct transcript of the same. |
| 8 | I further certify that I am not a |
| 9 | relative or employee of any attorney or |
| 10 | counsel employed in this case. |
| 1 |  |
| 12 |  |
| 1 |  |
|  |  |
| 15 | John J. Kurz, RMR, CRR |
|  | Registered Merit Reporter |
| 16 | Certified Realtime Reporter |
|  | Official Court Reporter |
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| 19 | (The foregoing Certification of this |
| 20 | transcript does not apply to any reproduction |
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| 22 | direct control and/or supervision of the |
| 23 | certifying reporter.) |
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| 25 |  |

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|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 21:10;105:4 } \\ \text { account (2) } \\ \text { 105:23;106:18 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111: 9,13 \\ & \text { advance }(3) \\ & 10: 2 ; 12: 5 ; 149: 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { alcoholic (2) } \\ \text { 103:16,17 } \\ \text { allegation (1) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12: 8 \\ \text { applied (1) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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and I think we have done it before, but we are being plagued a little bit, I think, by back-and-forth commentary between the attorneys, the lead trial attorneys. I have told them, and I am going to tell you what I have told them, which is it's not helpful to your job, because your job is to listen to the evidence, which is the answers that come from the witnesses and not the personality contest between any lawyers.

And so from that point of view, I am cautioning you again to just to follow the trend of the answers to the questions. I am doing my best to get the lawyers to be more humble toward each other. We are working on it.

So with that, Mr. Kline, you may proceed on the examination of Dr. Solomon.

MS. SULLIVAN: It's my cross, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I am sorry, cross
examination by Ms. Sullivan is where we left off.

MS. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

## (Solomon - Cross)

(MARK P. SOLOMON, MD, having been previously sworn, resumes the witness stand.)

## CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continuing)

BY MS. SULLIVAN:
Q Good afternoon, everyone, thank for coming back. Good afternoon, Dr. Solomon, thank you for coming back. Dr. Solomon, we left off talking about your examination of Mr. Pledger and I want to go back to that if I could.

So you examined Mr. Pledger last week
in your office?
A Correct.
Q And when you examined Mr. Pledger he had not
been on Risperdal for about eight years, correct?
A Correct.
Q In fact, he had been on another antipsychotic,
Geodon, for most of those eight years, correct?
A Correct.
Q And you know, Dr. Solomon -- or do you, do you
know that antipsychotics generally can elevate
prolactin and have reports of gynecomastia?
A Not to the extent of Risperdal, but I am aware

## (Solomon - Cross)

that they do it, that's correct.
Q Do you know that Geodon has a label that says that it elevates prolactin and gynecomastia has been reported?

> MR. KLINE: Objection.
> THE COURT: Overruled.

A As I stated, I am aware that that class of drugs has a history of elevating prolactin, but not to the extent of Risperdal.
Q But when you examined Mr. Pledger he had not been on Risperdal for eight years, he had been on Geodon for most of those eight years?

MR. KLINE: Objection, asked and answered.

THE COURT: That is sustained.
Q And, Doctor, you will agree that you cannot determine based on physical examination how long somebody has been -- let me rephrase that. You will agree, Doctor, you cannot tell based on physical examination alone for how long someone has had gynecomastia?
A That's not true.
Q Can I show you, Doctor, your deposition in the Goldenberg matter, on page 111, 24.

## (Solomon - Cross)

Doctor, do you see starting on line 24, you were asked the question, "Can you make that determination solely by looking at the individual's body without other information?
"A The diagnosis of" --
And then there was an objection, "What determination, that he has gynecomastia or how long the gynecomastia has been there?
"Q How long it's been there."
And then you answered: "Oh, how long
the gynecomastia has been there is not something you can determine solely on physical examination. That's correct."

I have read that correctly?
A But your question was something different, so that we are clear. You need the physical and the history to make the diagnosis of the duration. So you can diagnose the condition, but the duration requires the historical question, which Mrs. Pledger assured me it started two to three months after he started taking the drug, then we know he had established gynecomastia in 2005 on the picture we discussed earlier.

So we know that from at least 2005 on
6 gynecomastia existed based on physical exam alone?
A And I said in line 12, It's not something you can determine solely on physical examination, you need a history. That's what I am trying to make sure you understand. I know the jury understands that.
Q In your testimony you didn't say you need a history, you said you can't diagnose gynecomastia solely on physical exam alone.

THE COURT: Sustained.
Q Doctor, when you examined Mr. Pledger just
last week you didn't do any testing at all, did you, sir?
A I am not sure what you mean by "testing".
Q You didn't run any blood work?
A That's correct.
Q You didn't see if his prolactin was elevated while he was on Geodon?

## (Solomon - Cross)

photographic evidence he had gynecomastia and he was not on Geodon or any of the other antipsychotics in 2005. We can agree on that.

Q Dr. Solomon, do you remember my question? It was pretty simple: Can you diagnose how long

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> MR. KLINE: Objection.
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    ctor, when you examined Mr. Pledger just
    nen


A I would need to do blood work. I already answered I didn't do any blood work.
Q And you didn't do any X-rays or ultrasound to confirm the diagnosis of gynecomastia?

I don't typically do that.
And in fact, you didn't do any testing at all?
I did a physical exam. That's a test.
You didn't --
No laboratory test or ancillary test, but it s a test.
Q You didn't do any diagnostic testing at all,

MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and
answered.
五
THE COURT: Hold on. If there is an objection from an attorney, don't answer until we make a ruling. The objection is sustained.
Q Doctor, I think you told the jury that on your
physical exam you confirmed that some of
Mr. Pledger's enlarged breasts was due to fatty deposits?
A I don't believe that's my testimony.
Can we take a look at your -- you gave a

## (Solomon - Cross)

deposition yesterday?
THE COURT: You said the testimony.
Are you talking about deposition?
MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, sir.
A I am happy to review the deposition if you have it.
Q Doctor --
THE COURT: One minute. It's the first
I have seen this document. All right, it's now D-48.
(D-48 is marked for identification.)
Q Doctor, on page --
A I don't have it. May I have a copy of it?
Q I am sorry, I thought you had it, sir.
THE COURT: What page?
MS. SULLIVAN: Sixteen, line 23.
THE COURT: So, Doctor, why don't you
review the overall context of this and then answer the question.
Q Dr. Goldstein, you were asked on line 23 -THE COURT: Dr. Solomon.
Q I am sorry, Dr. Solomon, you were asked on line 23: "In your opinion did Mr. Pledger have some fatty tissue in his breasts, is that right?"

> (Solomon - Cross)

And you answered, "Some."
A That's correct.
Q And, Doctor, you were not able or you didn't do anything to quantify how much fatty tissue
Mr. Pledger had in his breasts during your physical exam?
A I believe I stated so in the deposition
yesterday, that's correct.
Q That you weren't able -- you didn't do
anything to quantify how much fat?
A I believe I stated that.
Q And so you didn't do anything to determine the degree that his breast volume was due to obesity versus due to glandular tissue?
A That's a different question.
Q Doctor, how much of his breast volume was due to obesity?
A Not much.
Q Did you do anything to quantify it?
A I examined him.
How much?
A His breast tissue occupies probably 70 to 80 percent of his breast. You may recall, as I showed earlier, there is fat intimately associated

## (Solomon - Cross)

with the breast and also there is fat under the skin. So you can't separate out all the fat. But in terms of what I felt, there is breast tissue. There is no doubt in my mind about that.
Q But you weren't able to quantify the amount of fatty tissue in his breast? answered.

THE COURT: I thought I heard an answer
to that question. Sustained.
Q Dr. Solomon, you issued an expert report in this case?
A I did.
Q And you list the things that you reviewed on
the first page of your report. Do you have it, sir?
A I do.
Q And the report, if you take out the list of things you reviewed, is just a page and a half, right?
A The list is not -- the list is a page.
Q Your report on this exam and your opinions in this case, it's just a page and a half, right?

It is a page and a half.
Yeah. In your expert report you don't cite a

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MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and
            MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and
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        answered.
            THE COURT: I thought I heard an answer
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    (Solomon - Cross)
Q Did you see the reports of defense experts in this case?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
Q In fact, you were sent them by Plaintiff's counsel, right?

THE COURT: Objection is sustained. I think there is a list of one through 22, with the exception of one of those, is all admissible.
Q Yeah, and so, Doctor --
THE COURT: Anyone you want to ask him of those documents except for one of those -MS. SULLIVAN: Understood, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- is fair game.
MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
Q Doctor, did you review any of the expert reports in this case?
A It so states in the report that I reviewed them. They are listed as line items. You should be able to see them.
Q And you actually reviewed them?
A Absolutely.
Q And did you notice that, for example, the
defense expert report from Dr. Braunstein and Dr.

## (Solomon - Cross)

Q
Your deposition from yesterday.
THE COURT: One second. Marianne -Oh, yes, I am sorry, the bottom of 113.
Yeah, and you say, There is an expression that
I learned in medical school which is, "If it looks
like a duck, it walks like a duck, it's a duck."
And if you are exposed to a drug that's known to elevate prolactin, which according to the package insert causes 2 percent incidence of pubertal -gynecomastia, and that pubertal gynecomastia is zero, this boy has gynecomastia and I think it's caused by that agent. Right?
A Can I read the entire paragraph? You missed
some key words there.
Q Go ahead, doctor?
MR. KLINE: It was prepubertal, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. This is a conversation that's happening without -- where is this?

MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, this is his deposition from yesterday, on page 112 and 113.

THE WITNESS: It's page 113, line 19 is


Vaughan, they cited a whole bunch of medical
articles and textbooks in support of their opinions?
A They are not surgeons, they don't really do this kind of stuff all the time. That's exactly why they need to do that.
Q They are actually endocrinologists, right?
A That's my point.
Q But it's your position because you are you, you don't have to cite any medical support for your opinions?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained. Argumentative.
Q And, Doctor, you actually said in relation to your diagnosis of Mr . Pledger that you can diagnose gynecomastia because, "If it walks like a duck, talks like a duck, quacks like a duck, it must be a duck." Right?
A Actually, in the context, I think that's in my deposition from yesterday, is that correct?
Q Yes, sir.
A Can we have the line and page in context for the jury?
Q Sure. It's on page 112 to 113.
A Which deposition, I am sorry?
(Solomon - Cross)
Honor. I think context is important. THE COURT: Then you may answer.
A The context in which I was asked had to do with causation, meaning that I had eliminated all of the other possibilities that would cause gynecomastia, and the only one left, without any doubt, in Austin Pledger is his exposure to Risperdal in 2002 to 2007, which caused prepubertal, that means before puberty, gynecomastia, where I went on to say in this testimony that the incidence of gynecomastia before puberty in a boy is zero. So that the only cause is Risperdal. That's the context in which I said if it walks like a duck and it looks like a duck, it's a duck. And I did learn that in medical school and that's why I said it.
Q Did you also learn in medical school, Doctor, that gynecomastia, you know it when you see it, like pornography?
A I actually learned that reading some Supreme Court literature, but it's a similar kind of concept.
Q And that's also something that you concluded, that you can tell, like when you see pornography, if

Q Do you know how tall or how heavy he was
before he started taking Risperdal?
A Again, if you show me the medical record I
will know it instantly, but I am not going to guess here.
Q So you don't know?
A I don't think that's what I said.
Well, do you know?
THE COURT: Do you remember?
THE WITNESS: I don't remember.
THE COURT: Do you have the document to refresh his memory?
Q I will show you a weight chart from Dr. Dy.
Do you know who Dr. Dy is, Dr. Solomon?
A I believe it's his pediatrician.
MS. SULLIVAN: We will mark this as Defense Exhibit 49.

Any objection?
MR. KLINE: I didn't see it.
THE COURT: What document is this now?
MS. SULLIVAN: It's part of his
pediatrician's medical records.
THE COURT: Has this been admitted so far in this case?

(Solomon - Cross)
MS. SULLIVAN: No, sir.
THE COURT: Why don't we do that, unless there is an objection.

MR. KLINE: I don't believe it's the right timeframe she is talking about. It's 2007-2008. If that's what she wants to put in front of him, I agree it's the medical record.

MS. SULLIVAN: While we are pulling the timeframe --

THE COURT: Whatever you wish,
Ms. Sullivan, I just need to know that D-49 is a document that has not been introduced before, so I want to know if you want to have the witness look at it, then let's either have an objection or not an objection to this document. Whatever it stands for is what it stands for. I don't really care.

MS. SULLIVAN: Is there any objection? It's his medical record.

MR. KLINE: No.
(D-49 is marked for identification.)
THE COURT: No objection, all right.
Q And if we look, Dr. Solomon, do you recall,
sir, that he stopped taking Risperdal in mid to late

April of 2007?
A Around that time period. He has been exposed to it now for five years at that point.
Q So in April of 2007, Mr. Pledger is
194 pounds, right? According to his family doctor or pediatrician, right?
A Correct.
Q And after he stops taking Risperdal, he actually gains about 126 pounds off of Risperdal, right, if we look over the next four years, if we look at the October 25, 2011 entry, do you see that? A So that's a four and a half year period where he went from being about, I think 13 to, what's that 18, maybe, 19? So he grew, so it's partly that, and it's partly his exposure to the other drugs of the same class that are all known to cause weight gain. He absolutely gained weight, no one has denied that. Q So he gained, according to Dr. Dy's chart, about 126 pounds after he stopped taking Risperdal?
A My math is 125, but --
Q Okay, I will take it. 125 pounds in the years after Risperdal. And 321 pounds for a man of his height puts him in the morbidly obese category, correct?
MS. SULLIVAN: This is relevant to the case, Your Honor, I am trying to save time. THE COURT: I understand. Let's be straightforward here for our jurors.
Q Did you read Dr. Mathisen's testimony in this case?
A I reviewed Dr. Mathisen's records. I did not, according to my report, I did not review his testimony.
Q And if we look at Dr. Mathisen's records, do you have -- we don't have a copy in evidence.
MS. BROWN: It's already in evidence,
P-1, Dr. Mathisen's chart.
Q Dr. Solomon, do you dispute that he was obese before he started Risperdal?
A Before he started Risperdal?
Q Yes, sir.
A I requested that you show me his records so
that I can make that determination because I don't
want to guess and I don't have a recollection.
Q You don't know, okay.
A So I don't think it's fair to the jury or the
Court for me to guess.
THE COURT CRIER: Showing P-1 to the

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Q Doctor, if you turn to page, on the bottom
right-hand corner, 446 of the records. Do you see
that, sir?
A Yes.
Q And do you see he records the weight of
44 kilograms, right?
A That's correct.
Q And do you know that that put him in the obese
category?
A Well, you are not showing me a curve that
would do that. It is 44 kilograms. It is what it
is I think is the way I would answer that.
Q And that's over 90 pounds?
A I don't think it's over. I think it's about.
Q About 90 pounds, okay, and he is seven years
old. And then there is a weight chart where Dr.
Mathisen -- and this is on page 472 -- where Dr.
Mathisen records where he is in terms of his height
and all of the weight measurements are in the obese
category. Right, Dr. Solomon?
A Show me where you are pointing to that?
Because my copy is a little fuzzy here.
                                    I don't believe it says obese here.
(Solomon - Cross)
Q You are referring to his treating doctor who actually saw him?
A But I don't see any statement --
MR. KLINE: Objection to it not having the dates on the chart.

THE COURT: Objection is sustained. If the doctor is able to answer the question, great, if not, I am sure you will have your expert to explain that document.

MS. SULLIVAN: I will move on, Your
Honor.
Q Doctor, going back to Dr. Dy's chart, we know that Mr. Pledger gained a significant amount of weight in the years after Risperdal?
A I believe I even discussed that in my report, that's correct.
Q And you saw from his medical records that he did not have the healthiest of diets as it relates to his autism? Did you see notations about the kinds of food he ate?
A I did.
Q And you will agree that he ate a lot of fatty food?

A He ate food common to the diet that children

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}

A Again, I agree with this chart. I think that will make this all a lot easier for us.
Q And even after losing some weight, Mr. Pledger is obese today?

He has a BMI, according to your -- you weighed him at 257 pounds?

I believe that's what I said.
And if we do a BMI, that would put him at 33, and that's in the obese category?

Okay.
Did you not do a BMI?
That's correct, I did not calculate his BMI.
And, Doctor, I think you told our jurors when
he lost weight from when he was morbidly obese, 321, until the time you saw him, he lost some fatty
volume in his breasts?
A I think my exact words were he lost the fat in his breasts, and the only thing remains is breast
tissue.
But he is still obese today?
You just asked me about his breasts.
Right.
He has breast tissue.
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I would describe in the overweight category.
A I

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A I believe that's what I said.
Q And if we do a BMI, that would put him at 33,
A Okay.
Q Did you not do a BMI?
A That's correct, I did not calculate his BMI.
Q And, Doctor, I think you told our jurors when
he lost weight from when he was morbidly obese, 321,
until the time you saw him, he lost some fatty
volume in his breasts?
is breasts, and the only thing remains is breast
tissue.
A You just asked me about his breasts.
Q Right.
A He has breast tissue.


\section*{A Yes.}

THE COURT: Do you have a hard copy?
THE WITNESS: I actually do.
MR. KLINE: Your Honor, may we see you at sidebar for something I believe is important enough to ask?

THE COURT: All right.
(The following transpired at sidebar out of the hearing of the jury:)

MR. KLINE: Your Honor, you can see from here she is examining him in an unorthodox way. She has her books opened to the jury and they are all looking over to it. I wouldn't bring it to the Court's attention but she has her, essentially, the jury looking into counsel table with documents, some of which are admissible, some of which aren't, and her notes, which are right now open and exposed to the jury.

THE COURT: We will take a recess right here for a minute.
(The following transpired in open court:)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we admitted.

THE COURT: I understand. It's difficult to -- remember, counsel, you are using the courtroom in a way that I am permitting, but normally, counsel asks their questions from the bar, from where you are seated. And if there is a complaint here that jurors who are 3 feet away from you are looking at your notes and your documents which are not admissible, that's a fair concern.

So if there is some way of keeping your notes protected from the jury then stay where you are. If not, come back to the table and ask the questions from here. All right.

MR. KLINE: What I specifically object to is her with her back -- with her books open to the jury to look into them. That's exactly what's going on. I have never seen that. And I would just ask that she be straight on to the witness.

THE COURT: You must not have practiced criminal law. That was routine.

MS. SULLIVAN: I will move here, Mr. Kline, will that make you happy?
(Solomon - Cross)
will take our recess right here for about five minutes.
(The jury exits the courtroom and the following transpired in open court:)

THE COURT: We are on the record here.
There is a concern by counsel that some of the materials -- it reminds me of in a criminal case where you had the gun on the table right next to the jury box.

MS. SULLIVAN: Oh, come on, Judge.
THE COURT: Some judges permit that,
some don't. This Court does not permit that. So therefore, any non-admissible documents that may be observed by the jury should be placed on a podium or something out of the presence of the jury, just as a precaution. That can go either way. But I do know that in criminal cases that was a favorite of prosecutors, and on the defense side they had their own tactics.

MS. SULLIVAN: Just for the record, Your Honor, the documents that are on this table are all Plaintiff's exhibits except for Dr. Dy's weight chart which the Court has

immediately, right?
A That's correct.
Q And then, as I read your deposition, you
probed her further to see what she meant by
"immediately", right?
A That's correct.
Q So you got her to say within two months?
            MR. KLINE: Objection.
A I didn't -- that mischaracterizes --
            THE COURT: Well, sustained as far as
    the phrasing of that question.
Q Mrs. Pledger told you that the breast growth
happened immediately, and then you asked her some
more questions, and you concluded within two months?
A That mischaracterizes my deposition testimony
and the facts. The facts are that, as I stated in
my deposition, patients say things, I write them
down, I ask further questions to get a better time
course.
    So she used the word "immediately" and
    I said please tell me what that means to you. And
    as we explored it, she said within two months.
    Q But her first comment to you was that it
    happened immediately, and you wrote that down?

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}

MR. KLINE: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained.
Q And, Doctor, when we look at your report, the two months grew to two to three months, right?
A When I dictate the report that's my recollection of the notation.
Q So she told you immediately, you wrote two months, and then when you did your report you moved it to two to three?

MR. KLINE: Objection, Your Honor. THE COURT: Sustained.
Q Nothing in your notes in terms of your history from Mrs. Pledger talks about three months, right, Doctor?
A Correct. Two months makes sense given the facts we know about the drug.
Q Yeah, but in your report you stretched it out to two to three months?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
Q Mrs. Pledger never said three months?
MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: I don't know. Overruled.
A I don't recall.
immediately, right?

Q And then, as I read your deposition, you
probed her further to see what she meant by
"immediately", right?

Q So you got her to say within two months?

A I didn't -- that mischaracterizes --
THE COURT: Well, sustained as far as
the phrasing of that question.
Q Mrs. Pledger told you that the breast growth happened immediately, and then you asked her some more questions, and you concluded within two months?
A That mischaracterizes my deposition testimony and the facts. The facts are that, as I stated in my deposition, patients say things, I write them course.

So she used the word "immediately" and
I said please tell me what that means to you. And
as we explored it, she said within two months.
happened immediately, and you wrote that down?

MR. KLINE: Dr. Solomon, there you have
it. Please, Dr. Solomon.
THE WITNESS: May I make a phone call
for a minute then?
THE COURT: Sure.
(Pause.)
(The jury enters the courtroom at 2:45
p.m.)

THE COURT: All right, counsel, you may proceed.

MS. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MS. SULLIVAN:
Q Dr. Solomon, before the break we were looking
at your exam notes from Mr. Pledger's exam that you
did last Tuesday evening, right? And this is the
exhibit we were talking about. And so Mrs. Pledger
gave you a history on Tuesday evening when you
examined her son, right?
A That's correct.
Q And she told you that he had started gaining weight right away, right, in terms of when he was on Risperdal?
A That's correct.
Q And she said the breast development began
\ancosen
(Solomon - Cross)
Q And Mrs. Pledger told you that she thought the
breast growth was consistent with his weight gain?
Right?
A I did not use the word "consistent", I said
"due to".
Q She told you, I thought it was due to weight
gain, the breast enlargement?
A That's correct.
Q And you wrote that down?
A That's correct.
Q And incidentally, Doctor, she told you that he
lost about }30\mathrm{ pounds, he was able to lose about
30 pounds while he was on Risperdal, right?
A My note says approximately between 2004 and
2005.
    Q Yeah, which would have been when he was on
    Risperdal?
    A That's correct. In fact, that's consistent
    with the pictures of the gynecomastia in 2005. So
    he had lost some weight even before that picture was
    taken, I presume.
    Q So Mrs. Pledger tells you that he starts
    gaining weight immediately, that she thought the
    breast growth was due to weight gain, but you
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## (Solomon - Cross)

believe it was gynecomastia based on your review of this swimming pool picture, right?

MR. KLINE: Objection. Three questions in one.

THE COURT: Sustained.
Q Doctor -- I will reask it. Doctor,
Mrs. Pledger told you that he started gaining weight in his breasts immediately?
A Within two months, as we noted.
Q Right, she said immediately and then you probed further?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained. Sustained, unless you are going to backtrack.
Q But notwithstanding what she told you, you said, it's not weight gain, I am looking at this pool picture, it's gynecomastia, right?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Overruled. Overruled. You
can answer that if you understand it.
A To the extent that I understand it, which isn't great, it mischaracterizes my testimony. Q Well, Doctor, your diagnosis of gynecomastia in this case is based on this swimming pool picture,

## (Solomon - Cross)

in terms of him having it on Risperdal?
A My diagnosis of gynecomastia is based on my history, my physical examination, my 30 years of experience as a plastic surgeon treating patients with gynecomastia. That's how I make a diagnosis.
Q Well, do you think you can diagnose gynecomastia based on a photograph?
A There are many things as a plastic surgeon that I can diagnose based on a photograph.
Q So you, Doctor, believe that you, Dr. Solomon, can diagnose gynecomastia based solely on a photograph?

> MR. KLINE: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.
A Solely? It depends on the photograph, the circumstances, but I think if you review what I said earlier today, we use photographs the way orthopods use X-rays. So orthopods can diagnose a fracture on an $X$-ray. It's helpful to talk to a patient and take a history and do an exam, but the X-ray is certainly diagnostic.

I can look at somebody, because of my training and experience, and diagnose things. I can see somebody from across the room and diagnose

## (Solomon - Cross)

things. That doesn't mean I get the whole picture, but I certainly get a large part of it.
Q And, Doctor, you said in your direct exam with Mr. Kline that Mrs. Pledger told you that her son developed enlarged nipples while he was on Risperdal. Do you remember that testimony this morning?
A I don't think I used the word "nipple", but that's somewhat consistent with what I said.
Q That's not reflected in your notes in terms of the history you got from her, though, right?
A Did I write it down? No. Did she tell that to me? Absolutely.
Q But you wrote down the key parts of the history and that doesn't appear anywhere in your notes?

MR. KLINE: Objection, asked and
answered.
THE COURT: Sustained. How long was
this history, by the way, Doctor, when you took it?

THE WITNESS: Talking to them?
THE COURT: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Half hour, 45 minutes.
(Solomon - Cross)
THE COURT: So if I read this, it would take how long to read that?
THE WITNESS: How long would it take you to read my medical shorthand? THE COURT: Yes.
THE WITNESS: It's two pages.
THE COURT: So the jury can understand what we are talking about, we are talking about notes? Are these your notes?
THE WITNESS: These are notes that I take when I am talking to people.
THE COURT: You may move on,
Mrs. Sullivan, please.
Q It's not in your notes?
MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: It's not in his notes. We understand the notes speak for themselves. You have a full deposition, however, correct?
MS. SULLIVAN: From yesterday.
THE COURT: I permitted you to have a deposition in this case, right?
MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, but that's different from what Mrs. Pledger told him, Your Honor.

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your book was written by Dr. Rosenberg and Dr. Colon?

A Colon.
Q And the chapter in your book says that, "Physical exam confirms the presence of gynecomastia." Right?
A That's what it says.
Q So the chapter in the book you edited says,
"physical exam" is what confirms the diagnosis -- I
am sorry, the jury can't see. Is that better?
Your book chapter says, "Physical exam
confirms the presence of gynecomastia." Do you see
that, sir?
A Correct.
Q But you just told our jury that you,
Dr. Solomon, don't need a physical exam, you can diagnose it based on a photograph?
A That's not what I said. That mischaracterizes my testimony completely. I said given the history along with the physical exam that I did in my office, I am able to confirm that Mr. Pledger has gynecomastia, that it started within months, weeks to months after taking the drug, and that in the picture of 2005, his photograph is absolutely

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(Solomon - Cross)
THE COURT: Then let's look at the deposition, not these notes.

MS. SULLIVAN: These are the notes of his examination.

THE COURT: But they are notes, they are not the entire history.

MS. SULLIVAN: Isn't that for the jury to decide, Judge?

THE COURT: If you show them in the deposition notes, yes, absolutely.
Q Dr. Solomon, this book that you and Mr. Kline talked about, the Male Aesthetic Surgery book, where you were an editor, right?
A Is there a question?
Q Yeah. You were the editor of this book?
A That's correct, one of them.
Q But you didn't write the chapter on
gynecomastia, right?
A I believe you asked me that earlier.
Q And it's true you didn't?
MR. KLINE: Objection, asked, answered,
asked, answered.
Q I am going to put up Chapter 16 from your
book, Doctor. And the chapter on gynecomastia in
(Solomon - Cross)
consistent with the presence of gynecomastia. And I
explained why in my direct testimony.
Q I thought you told our jurors, sir, that you, Dr. Solomon, can look at this and say that's gynecomastia?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Overruled. Let's clear it
up.
A Again, to be clear, in the context of the overall picture, not just the photograph but the picture of Mr. Pledger, and I so stated based on my findings about the fact that, yes, by lifting up his arm he is in essence being maneuvered that one can do to remove the fatty tissue leaving the breast tissue.

I am not sure that's such a hard concept to understand, because as a plastic surgeon, for example, in my board examinations we are shown pictures, that is part and parcel of what we do to confirm we know what we are talking about. If I see someone with a droopy eyelid, I can diagnose ptosis of the eyelid, and then I have to figure out why it occurs, but I can do that from across the room.

So in order to answer your question,
(Solomon - Cross)
yes, that's gynecomastia, given the history of the patient that is absolutely gynecomastia, and everything is consistent, so the jury understands it's gynecomastia.
Q So even though, Dr. Solomon, your book says you need a physical exam you say, no, you, Dr. Solomon can do it based on a photo?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: That's sustained.
Q Okay, and looking further, Dr. Solomon, this book has examples of people with gynecomastia, right?

MR. KLINE: Objection, as to the photos, and we are going to have this as an ongoing issue, Your Honor, other than of Austin.

MS. SULLIVAN: It's his book.
MR. KLINE: Understand.
THE COURT: Overruled.
Q Doctor, this book talks about several patients including this one who has gynecomastia, and they show it pre- and post-surgery, right?
A Much like Mr. Pledger, that picture it shows ptosis of the breast and severe gynecomastia.
puberty, there is no incidence of gynecomastia, and nothing in my chapter or Dr. Rosenberg's chapter or Dr. Colon's chapter says that. There are no prepubescent photographs.
Q Doctor, do you remember my question? THE COURT: Counsel, why don't you rephrase the question rather than posing it to him.

MS. SULLIVAN: I just asked him if
that's what his book says.
THE COURT: Again, he is answering your questions.
Q Doctor, your book says that gynecomastia is a
familiar entity to many males and that in a study by Nydick, there is an incidence of 65 percent in pubertal males, correct?
A That's what it says.
Q And it also says that liposuction has
transformed the surgical treatment for gynecomastia, right?
A That's what Dr. Marchac wrote, that's correct.
Q And your book goes on to talk about why
physical exam is so important in diagnosing
gynecomastia. It talks about the pinch test? Do

50
(Solomon - Cross)
Q And this is a patient who never took an antipsychotic, right?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Overruled.
A I have no way of knowing.
Q Did you review this chapter before you came in?
A Not in the past day or so.
Q Do you know it discusses pubertal gynecomastia and gynecomastia from obesity?
A It discusses gynecomastia from several
viewpoints, but it doesn't tell the specific history of that patient.
Q And in fact, the chapter in your book, Doctor, talks about the fact that there is a 65 percent incident of gynecomastia in pubertal males, right?
A Well, Mr. Pledger was prepubertal at the time of the events we are discussing, so you are now comparing apples and oranges, which again for the jury I think is a mischaracterization of my testimony. I said he had prepubertal gynecomastia. That's pubertal gynecomastia, in pubertal males as we talked about. I agree that puberty can be associated with gynecomastia. Prepuberty, before

you see that?
A Yes.
Q And the reason it talks about physical exam being important is because that's how you can tell the difference between fatty tissue and glandular tissue, right?
A Absolutely, and if you read, the patient is asked to raise his arms while the examiner is still pinching, and that's exactly what that photograph from 2005 demonstrates. He is raising his arm. We are just not pinching, I can see it, but it's the same exact -- I am really glad you brought that up, it's the same principle.
Q And there was no -- it talks about the pinch test telling what you need to do to tell the difference between fat and glands, right?
A I didn't hear the question, I am sorry.
Q Your book talks about physical exam and this
pinch test to tell the difference between fatty
tissue and glandular tissue?
A Correct.
Q Dr. Solomon, all men have prolactin in their bodies, right?
A At some level, that's correct.

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(Solomon - Cross) \\
cite us to any medical textbook or peer-reviewed medical article that talks about Risperdal causing gynecomastia in prepubertal boys? \\
A I believe there is a study that I have seen in which prepubertal boys, there were five of them, they all had elevated prolactin and they all had gynecomastia. \\
Q Do you have the name of the study or did you bring it here, sir? \\
A I think it's Findling. \\
Findling? \\
Is what it's called. But I have also seen some internal documents that have that exact same data. \\
Q So, Doctor, just so we are clear, the sole basis of your testimony in terms of medical literature support that prepubertal boys can get gynecomastia from Risperdal is the Findling article? \\
MR. KLINE: Objection. That's not what he said. \\
THE COURT: Sustained as to how that question is phrased. You asked a sole question. He already answered two or several. Q Is there any medical literature in the
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cite us to any medical textbook or peer-reviewed medical article that talks about Risperdal causing gynecomastia in prepubertal boys?
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gynecomastia from Risperdal is the Findling article?
MR. KLINE: Objection. That's not what he said.

THE COURT: Sustained as to how that question is phrased. You asked a sole question. He already answered two or several.
Q

are you?
Q We will look at some, but have you seen that
literature, that talks about gynecomastia or
pseudogynecomastia from obesity?
A I am happy to review anything you put in front
of me.
Q Can you answer my question, sir?
A I have read literally thousands of pages of
literature since 1978, so I can't recall every page
I have read. So my answer is I don't remember
everything but if you have something you want me to
read I will be happy to read it.
Q Do you know there is medical literature that
talks about the fact that obesity can cause
gynecomastia?
A I want to make sure we are clear, are you
talking about as a causation factor?
Q Yes, sir.
A I am aware that some people think that may be
the case, but it's speculative at best.
Q But you have seen that literature or some of
it?
A I have.
Q And I want to show you -- by the way, can you
peer-reviewed journals other than Findling that you relied on for the proposition that boys before puberty can get gynecomastia?
A You asked me what I can recall out of the many documents that I read in my life; that's one that comes to mind as I sit here. Obviously, I am sure the company, Johnson \& Johnson and Janssen, have lots of them and I am happy to review everyone in front of jury with you.
Q Doctor, we are hear to talk about what your opinions are and what the basis is.

MR. KLINE: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained.
Q And, Doctor, the Findling article, do you know how the doses of the patients in the Findling article compare with the doses that Mr. Pledger was on of Risperdal?
A Again, if we are going to talk about a
specific article, may I see it, please?
Q I am just going to ask you first, do you know whether Mr. Pledger had substantially lower doses than people in the Findling article?
A We all due respect, counsel, I don't remember the dosing in the Findling article specifically. I
remember that Austin's dosing was adjusted throughout his five years of -- was it five years, seven years, I have to do the math -- five years of exposure to it.
Q You know, Dr. Solomon, that the Findling study was not a placebo-controlled study, do you know that?

A I am not sure what you mean by that. Are you talking about a double-blind controlled prospective study?
Q Yeah.
A I don't believe that it was. But again, Your Honor, with all due respect, if I am going to be asked about a study can I have it in front of me, please?

THE COURT: I don't know. First of all, is there an objection here or not? It doesn't matter to me but is there an objection?

MR. KLINE: Yes.
THE COURT: I think the first thing to establish is whether this Findling article was even relied upon in this particular expert opinion. And if it was, it was. If it
you have in mind, as I asked the Court, I would love to see it. But you would agree with me that I should not be guessing in front of these fine citizens, guessing anything. It's too important here. You have to put things in front of me so I can read them and opine on them. That's what I am here to do.
Q Doctor, I am here to ask you what you relied on, and my question is first, you didn't cite anything in your report, we have already established?

MR. KLINE: Objection. We brought a stack --

THE COURT: Overruled, as phrased, you didn't cite anything. I am looking at 21 documents here. So again, when you say "anything" you are talking about treatises or something?
Q Yes. You cited medical records but you didn't the cite any medical literature in your report?
A Again, as a practicing physician, I walk
around with a fund of knowledge as to causative agents, for example, in a given patient. And as I stated to the jury, the incidence of prepubertal
(Solomon - Cross)
gynecomastia is zero. It should never occur. If it occurs, a practicing physician has to ask why.

So what I relied upon was my knowledge as a practicing physician, that among the agents that can cause gynecomastia are drugs and that among the drugs is Risperdal. And it really comes down to that fact. So that's what I have done, counsel.
Q And, Doctor, I am going to show you an article that we will mark as defense exhibit -- this is the article by Dr. Bachar, Dr. Phillip, and Dr. Klippert and Dr. Lazar from Clinical Endocrinology, dated 2004, talking about prepubertal gynecomastia.
( \(\mathrm{D}-51\) is marked for identification.) ?
MR. KLINE: Your Honor --
THE COURT: Is this a document in the
record right now?
MS. SULLIVAN: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: That's sustained. Are you objecting?

MR. KLINE: Yes.
THE COURT: Sustained. If it's in the record, so be it. But a document that is -it's not admissible. It's just not admissible.
(Solomon - Cross)
MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, this is a learned treatise from a respected journal. I would like to cross-examine the witness on it.
THE COURT: You can ask him questions about it, but it's not going to be read to the jury. That's not the way we do things under the rules of evidence in Pennsylvania, counsel.
MR. KLINE: He needs to agree it's authoritative.
MS. SULLIVAN: I can authoritate it with our experts, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Absolutely, please do, with your experts.
MS. SULLIVAN: But that means I should be able to cross-examine him on it.
THE COURT: I am not even sure I would permit that then, because there are rules of evidence that go to this. Otherwise we would have a trial just by documents, by books. But we have a live witness here.
Q Doctor, are you familiar with literature that talks about the fact that 5 percent of boys prepuberty develop gynecomastia?
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(Solomon - Cross)
THE COURT: Why don't you rephrase the

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Court's prior ruling.

THE COURT: Are you aware of it?
THE WITNESS: Again, I have not read this article.

THE COURT: Sustained then. He says he is not aware of it.
Q Have you heard of something called idiopathic
gynecomastia in prepubertal boys?
THE WITNESS: Your Honor, she is reading from an article I haven't read so --

MS. SULLIVAN: I am happy to give him a copy and talk to him about it.

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
Q And are you familiar with the fact that in studies in prepubertal boys they found 31 percent of boys prepubertal had gynecomastia from obesity?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained. You don't have to answer.

MR. KLINE: She is reading from a document she was told she couldn't use.

THE COURT: You will have an expert,

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}

MR. KLINE: Objection, based on the

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\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}
you can ask them, if it's admissible.
Q Would you agree that oftentimes fat in the breast region is confused with gynecomastia?
A I think that inexperienced clinicians, as well
as average citizens, can look at a breast and would think that a fatty breast may be gynecomastia. I don't know what other people think, but I guess that there is an opportunity for people to have that mistake.
Q And, Doctor, you have actually operated on obese men with enlarged chests or breasts from obesity to reduce their chest size, right?
A I am not sure that's a good characterization.
Q Have you performed breast reduction surgery on obese men?
A I have removed breast tissue on obese men, that's correct. And obese women, by the way.
Q By the way, Mrs. Pledger told us at her deposition the other day that you didn't ask any questions about when Mr . Pledger went through puberty.

MR. KLINE: Objection, as to rather than questioning him, using the deposition which -- there is nothing to contradict.
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which -- there is nothing to contradict.
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(Solomon - Cross)
A I believe I saw things in the records
referring to Tanner staging.
Q My question was when?
A I read them Tuesday night.
Q No, sir, what year in your view did
Mr. Pledger go through puberty?
A I read, I don't know, six or ten different
records, I don't have them all committed to memory.
Q But you didn't ask Mrs. Pledger any questions
about when he started developing hair on his chest,
change in voice, that kind of thing, right?
A I did not ask those questions, that's correct.
Q And you ruled out puberty as a cause of
Mr. Pledger's gynecomastia based on that picture we
looked at, the pool picture, right?
A I didn't rule out puberty. He went through
puberty. We agreed just now he went through
puberty.
Q You ruled out puberty, as I understand your
testimony, you said puberty didn't cause his
gynecomastia because I can tell he had it based on
this swimming pool picture?
A So in that photograph, which was taken in
$2005, ~ h e ~ w a s ~ 11 ~ y e a r s ~ o l d ~ a n d ~ h e ~ h a d ~ a ~ l a r g e ~ a m o u n t ~$
A I believe I saw things in the records
referring to Tanner staging.
Q My question was when?
A I read them Tuesday night.
Q No, sir, what year in your view did
Mr. Pledger go through puberty?
A I read, I don't know, six or ten different
records, I don't have them all committed to memory.
Q But you didn't ask Mrs. Pledger any questions
about when he started developing hair on his chest,
change in voice, that kind of thing, right?
A I did not ask those questions, that's correct.
Q And you ruled out puberty as a cause of
Mr. Pledger's gynecomastia based on that picture we
looked at, the pool picture, right?
A I didn't rule out puberty. He went through
puberty. We agreed just now he went through
puberty.
Q You ruled out puberty, as I understand your
testimony, you said puberty didn't cause his
gynecomastia because I can tell he had it based on
this swimming pool picture?
2005, he was }11\mathrm{ years old and he had a large amount

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Q I am asking you a question.
Did I say that in a deposition?
Yes, sir?
May I have the line and page so we can read?
Sure, it's page 169, line 20 ?
From which?
The Goldenberg deposition.
I don't know if I have that -- no, I don't

THE COURT: All right, to be very clear
about this for the jury, this is not the deposition of yesterday. Correct, counsel?

MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, but this is asking about his --

THE COURT: I understand. I just want to make sure, there are different depositions involved here and memories may not be as good one day as they are for another day.
Q Doctor, you were asked on line 20, "Does this not demonstrate, though, that higher prolactin
levels were not predictive of the development of gynecomastia?
were."
of breast tissue. So pubertal gynecomastia, if I may go back to -- I am sorry to repeat myself, folks, but remember we talked about that skyscraper concept -- pubertal gynecomastia in boys is similar to pubertal growth of breasts in girls. They get an outpouching of the nipple and it continues and continues.

What's demonstrated in that picture in 2005 is end stage breast growth. That's a full breast. That's not a little nipple out pouch. 2005, he was 11, that would have been the beginning of the puberty. So if it were pubertal in its origin, you would see a little out pouch of a nipple, not an outline of a breast.
Q Do you remember my question, sir?
A I just answered it quite thoroughly.
Q You based your opinion that it wasn't pubertal on the swimming pool photograph?

MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Sustained.
Q And, Doctor, you agree that higher prolactin levels are not predictive of gynecomastia, right?
A Are you reading from my deposition?

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}

That was your testimony, correct?
A That's my testimony.
Q And, in this case, Doctor, we actually have a prolactin measurement for Mr . Pledger while he was on Risperdal, right?
A In 2007, at the end of his exposure to it, when we know that the levels go up in the first two to three months, according to the corporate data.
Q And, Doctor, there is no evidence in terms of any blood work that Mr. Pledger ever had elevated prolactin levels on Risperdal?
A I believe the label says no prolactin levels needed to be drawn, so nobody drew them.
Q Can you answer my question, sir?
A I just said nobody drew them.
Q The one time that they did draw it, when he was -- after he was taking Risperdal for five years and while he was still on it, his prolactin levels were absolutely normal, right?

MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Overruled. You can ask
again. Answer it.
A I did answer that it was normal. When he was
on the drug it was never drawn. The label said it wasn't necessary, nobody drew it, nobody would have thought about it.
Q Well, it was drawn when he was on the drug, at least once, right?
A We have established that, haven't we?
Q Okay. And when it was drawn, let's mark this as Defense Exhibit 52.
(D-52 is marked for identification.)? THE COURT: What's this?

MS. SULLIVAN: It's a medical record, Your Honor, from Dr. Dy.

MR. KLINE: May I see it?
THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. KLINE: This was taken, I believe, when he changed to Dr. Paoletti, who took him off the drug.

THE COURT: I understand. That's up to the jury to decide, by the way, whether he was on the drug at that time. But right now D-52 is admissible.

Q Doctor, you know from your review of the record that he is still on Risperdal in early April 2007 when this blood is drawn, right?


MS. BROWN: D-53.
(D-53 is marked for identification.)
THE COURT: What year is this document?
MS. SULLIVAN: This is the 2007 label that Dr. Solomon told us yesterday that he relies on for his opinion that 87 percent of children like Mr. Pledger have elevated
A I believe I did.
Q And you based that on the Risperdal label, right?
A That's the source that I recollected off the top of my head.
Q But you didn't read the label right, did you, sir?

A I have been reading for a very long time.
Q Okay, well, let's take a look at what the
label actually --
May I have it, please.
THE COURT: Doctor, let's just be MS. SULLIVAN: Almost done, Doctor. Can you give Dr. Solomon a copy of the -Ms. Brown, what exhibit do we have?
(ed

A I believe it was being tapered according to the record.
Q Yeah, he is still on it?
A Yeah, and as I said, according to published literature, your own corporate documents, the levels go up early on and then come back down. He had already had gynecomastia by 2007 because we demonstrated he had it in 2005. So I am not sure this is helpful in any way as a clinician.
Q Do you remember my question, sir?
A You asked me if he had a level in 2007, and here it is.
Q And it's completely normal?
A It says it's normal.
Q Not elevated in any way?
A No surprise.
Q Still on Risperdal, five years of taking
Risperdal, completely normal prolactin level?
MR. KLINE: Objection, asked and
answered.
THE COURT: Sustained.
Q Doctor, I think you told the jury that 87 percent of patients who receive Risperdal had elevated prolactins. Do you remember that
of the jury, remember, questions and
statements by attorneys, either one, is not evidence.
Q Dr. Solomon, you told us that you rely on the Risperdal label for your position that 87 percent of kids on Risperdal have elevated prolactin, right?

MR. KLINE: Objection,
mischaracterizes --
THE COURT: Sustained. Let's see the
evidence.
Q Doctor, turning to page 32, first of all, this is the 2007 Risperdal label, right? And if you turn to page 32, Doctor, that's where you get your 82 to 87 percent, right?
A 82 to 87 percent of patients who received Risperdal had elevated levels of prolactin compared to 3 to 7 percent of patients on placebo.
Q Yeah, and that's where you get your opinion
that 87 percent of kids have elevated prolactin,
right?

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}

A It's a fact.
Q But you are not looking at the part of the label that actually applies to Mr. Pledger, are you, sir? He was under 13 when he was taking Risperdal, right?
A Correct.
Q And he was not a schizophrenic or bipolar, right?
A Correct.
Q And you know that schizophrenia and bipolar disease have been associated themselves, whether or not you are on an antipsychotic, if you have schizophrenia you have a higher chance of having elevated prolactin, right?
A That's your statement. I don't have any proof of that.
Q You don't know that?
A I just stated I don't have proof of it.
Q But for kids like Mr. Pledger in this age group who have autism, it's actually 49 percent. Right?
A Again, A, it says it's 49 percent in that group, and B, I said that patients -- I didn't limit it to Mr. Pledger -- patients exposed to Risperdal

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}
this point. The jury can read it for themselves. Move on, unless you are impeaching him on something that is inconsistent with what he said yesterday. Then all pleasure to it, go for it. But otherwise, we got to move on.

MS. SULLIVAN: Well, Your Honor, he is saying 87 percent, but in this case Mr. Pledger --

THE COURT: We understand that, counsel.
BY MS. SULLIVAN:
Q Doctor, in fact, people like Mr. Pledger, 51 percent of them don't have elevated prolactin at all?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained. You are being rhetorical now, between 49 and 51.
Q And, Doctor, you know that the incidence rates in children and adolescents from the clinical trials is 2.3 percent, not 87 percent, right?

MR. KLINE: Objection. Also asked and answered.

THE COURT: I don't know whether it was

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}
asked and answered, but whatever is speaking for itself is speaking for itself, unless there is something you are impeaching.
Q Doctor, you will agree that the data shows that about 98 percent of the kids on Risperdal never get gynecomastia?
A The label says 2.3 percent. There is literature that talks about as high as 5 percent. And again, to review, so the jury understands, that's not distinguishing prepubertal from pubertal. And in a prepubertal patient, even at a rate of 2 percent is 200 times higher than expected.
Q Dr. Solomon, the 2.3 percent includes the 65 percent of patients who might have gotten it from puberty? That's the total incidence, right?
A I am not sure where you are getting that
concept from.
Q Well, if it includes all people in the clinical trials, it also includes people who got it from puberty?
A We would have to read the source data to understand whether that's a true statement or not, so I don't think you can say that.

You don't know?

MR. KLINE: That's objected to.
THE COURT: Sustained. By the way, counsel, this is -- this particular study is something for your own experts to determine. This is from Dr. Kessler's testimony?

MS. SULLIVAN: That's his expert Your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you read Dr. Kessler's testimony?

THE WITNESS: I haven't.
THE COURT: Move on.
MS. SULLIVAN: Doctor, in the direct
testimony he relied on --
THE COURT: Move on.
BY MS. SULLIVAN:
Q By the way, Dr. Solomon, it's your opinion that the dose Mr. Pledger took doesn't matter on the issue of whether Risperdal caused gynecomastia, right?
A I am not sure I am on the record as having said that.

Q Let's look at your testimony from yesterday,
page 73, line nine. And you were asked, sir, "My question for you is simply, did it affect your

And, Doctor --
THE COURT: One second. I need a copy of it. Where is that, the deposition? Do we have another copy of that?

MS. SULLIVAN: You can have my copy, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Unless you are moving on, I think I need it.

MS. SULLIVAN: I am moving on, Judge.
Q One last thing, Dr. Solomon. I want to go back to your website. Incidentally, did you measure with a tape measure or a ruler Mr. Pledger's breasts, in terms of the size of the fatty tissue versus the glandular tissue?
A No, I measured the circumference of your
chest.
Q And you do have tape measures and rulers
around, because I have seen your website with all
the naked men and measuring them?
MR. KLINE: Your Honor, really,
objection. The best she can do.
THE COURT: Do I really have to rule on this? Sustained. Go ahead.

Q Dr. Solomon, you have a bunch of naked men on
\[
=x_{0}+x_{0}
\]
(Solomon - Cross)
opinion, is the dose he took at all relevant to your opinion that Risperdal causes his gynecomastia?"

And your answer was No. Dose didn't
matter. Right?
A So for completeness, there is an objection stated prior to my answer, first of all. Second of all, if you go back up I was talking about his total exposure to the drug, not the actual dose.

So I think what happened was we started talking about total exposure and it was narrowed down to a specific dose, whereupon I said, I am aware that his dose changed on several occasions.

So I would say to you his dose on a given day? I am talking about total exposure is what counts as having stimulated the problem here. Q You were asked, doctor, "Is the dose he took relevant to your opinion that Risperdal caused gynecomastia?" And you said No.

MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and answered. And asked and answered. Then, yesterday, and today.

THE COURT: I didn't hear a question there so that's sustained. May I have the document, please, whatever it was.
(Solomon - Cross)
your website, right?
A And naked women.
And you have rulers to show that you added
2 inches to the length on volumes and volumes --
THE COURT: Counsel, is there a
question related to the observation of
Mr. Pledger, in all seriousness?
Q Dr. Solomon, you didn't use those tape
measures to measure Mr. Pledger's breasts in terms of fatty tissue versus gland tissue?
A As a practical matter, as a plastic surgeon who measures breasts in men and women every day, there are certain tools that I use to measure breasts, and I measure certain dimensions, and depending on what procedure I am contemplating, I will measure different dimensions.

So in the case of Mr. Pledger, I
measured, as I stated before, the circumference of his aereola and the circumference of the inframammary crease. I did not measure a diameter that I saw, I think it was Dr. Vaughan measured, because there is no way to tell by putting a calibers on the breast the difference between the fat and the tissue, that's something you feel.

\section*{(Solomon - Cross)}

That's what I know as a surgeon. And also as a surgeon, remember, I have seen breast tissue in the operating room. It looks different, I felt it without the skin and fat around it. I know it. And by the way, it even smells different in the operating room. Breast tissue is breast tissue is breast tissue. You can take that one to the bank with me.
Q Doctor, the fact is you didn't measure how much Mr. Pledger's breast was fat versus gland tissue, you didn't do that?

MR. KLINE: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Sustained.
Q Doctor, Mr. Pledger is a good candidate in your view for gynecomastia reduction surgery?
A I don't believe I ever said that.
Q Well, in your website you say that after this breast reduction surgery, "most men are extremely happy with their results and many remark that they wish they had known that their gynecomastia could be corrected so quickly and easily." Right?
A That's what the website says, that's correct.
Q And did you and Mrs. Pledger discuss surgical
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(Solomon - Redirect)
correction with Mr. Pledger?
A We did not.
Q She didn't ask you about it and you didn't
raise it?
A Correct.
Q But you operated on men with gynecomastia and
had extremely good results, according to your
website?
A I have.
MS. SULLIVAN: No further questions,
thanks.
THE COURT: Do you wish redirect?
MR. KLINE: Yes.
THE COURT: Fifteen minutes on
redirect, }15\mathrm{ minutes on recross, and that's
it.
MR. KLINE: I only have a few discreet
areas, Your Honor.
- - -
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. KLINE:
Q A few questions in a few areas. One, I am not
coming for a consultation, that's number one.

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\section*{(Solomon - Redirect)}

Number two, Ms. Sullivan just asked you whether he is a candidate for gynecomastia reduction surgery. In follow-up to her question, would you tell the members of the jury, since it's been asked, what would be involved in the removal of these breasts and what would be the results, sir, based on your experience?
A I need to break that down, if I may, into two components. One is the surgery and one is what's called the perioperative or the medical care related to the surgery.
Q Yes.
A The surgery, the surgery would involve removal of skin and breast tissue. Any time you remove skin you create scars. The scars would be similar to those that some of you may have seen when a woman gets a breast reduction. It looks like the letter \(T\) upside down, with a circle around the areola. The name of that is called a Wise pattern.

So the scars would be around the nipple, down the chest wall, into that crease region, and all that in a man, the hanging tissue gets removed. So you get a scar going across the chest on each side, one going up and down in the

\section*{(Solomon - Redirect)}
middle of the breast and one around the areola.
Q Would this be simply liposuction, or would this be an operation known as a masectomy?
A Actually, it would be known as a reduction mammaplasty. It's a more complex procedure than,
frankly, either of those because the challenge is to maintain blood flow to the nipple so that it doesn't die.
Q Would it undoubtedly cause significant scarring and therefore deformity?
A Yes. And then, if I may, because we talked about the -- there is the carrying out of the procedure and then his particular needs. With his level of autism he would require inpatient hospital care, even though the vast majority of patients treated for gynecomastia are treated on an outpatient basis. But in his particular circumstance, given his level of autism, for his own safety and well-being, I have testified that he would need to be placed in a hospital for at least one night.

Would it be major surgery, yes or no?
Yes.
And would it be significant scarring when all
(Solomon - Redirect)
was said and done?
A Significant permanent scarring, yes.
Q On the label that was being discussed, I would like to put back up, that was Defense Exhibit Number -- the 2007 label?

MS. BROWN: Fifty-three.
Q D-53, and they were on page D205.32. You understand this to be the Defendant Janssen Pharmaceutical Company's own information contained in their own prescribing information, correct?
A Correct. The information we rely upon.
Q And it says here, if I may read the entire sentences, let's go down to the kids with schizophrenia:

It says, "Similarly" -- our eyes will get there, Dr. Solomon, one moment. We are used to this in this courtroom.
"Similarly, in placebo-controlled
trials in children and adolescents aged ten to 17 with bipolar disorder or adolescents aged 13 to 17 with schizophrenia, 82 to 87 percent of patients who received Risperdal had elevated levels of prolactin compared to 3 to 7 percent of patients on a placebo."

\section*{(Solomon - Redirect)}

A That's correct.
Q And Ms. Sullivan, the company lawyer, called your attention to this: "With autistic disorder" -children with autistic disorder, it would be right up here -- "in the double-blind placebo-controlled studies of up to eight weeks duration." Do you see that?
A Yes.
Q And by the way, eight weeks, like two months?
A Right.
Q Like when breast buds form?
A Correct.
Q In the autistic kids it says here it was
shown -- "Risperdal has been shown to elevate
prolactin levels in children and adolescents as well
as adults in double-blind placebo-controlled studies
of up to eight weeks duration in children and
adolescents age five to 17." That obviously
includes prepubertal and postpubertal, correct?
A Correct.
Q "With autistic disorders or psychiatric
disorders other than autistic disorder,
schizophrenia or bipolar." This now about autistic
kids. The full story there is autistic, if you were

\section*{(Solomon - Redirect)}

Do you see that?
A \(\quad\) I do.
Q So for this group of children who were schizophrenic, when they compared the kids taking Risperdal and whether they had elevated prolactin, in the schizophrenic kids, 87 percent who were on the Risperdal got elevated prolactin, correct?
A Correct.
Q And if they were on a sugar pill, that would be a placebo, also called a placebo, 7 percent. The low end numbers are 82, and the low end number is 3 here.

So it's either 82 compared to 3 percent or 87 compared to 7 percent. Is that what it says there?
A That's correct.
Q So for a schizophrenic child who was on the drug, this drug Risperdal, when you reviewed this label did you see that the chances were 87 percent for a child who was on Risperdal who was a schizophrenic to have an increased prolactin level versus a 3 to 7 percent of a child on the placebo, meaning the sugar pill, when they did a test. Is that correct?
\(\square\)
(Solomon - Redirect)
autistic, 49 percent of the patients who got the
Risperdal got the elevated prolactin level, correct?
A Correct.
Q Basically, one out of two. We could nickel
and dime or penny over whether it's 51 or 49, but
roughly one out of two?
A Correct. And it stopped at eight weeks and we
know from other data that it actually increases for
up to 12 weeks.
Q Let's just stick with this.
A Okay.
Q And if they got a sugar pill, they had a --
2 percent of them had an elevated prolactin. Do you
see that?
A I do.
Q So the chances of having, for an autistic
child, chances of an autistic child having an
increased prolactin level, and by the way, it's
right in there, five to 17 includes five to ten,
correct?
A Correct.
Q Because five to ten is less inclusive than
five to \(17, ~ c o r r e c t ? ~\)
A Yes.
Q

\section*{(Solomon - Recross)}

Q So look with me here and I can be done with this in a moment.

As to autistic kids, which is what
Janssen's lawyer showed you, the chances of having an increased prolactin level at eight weeks is 25
times. Correct?
A Correct.
Q 49, Risperdal. Two on the sugar pill.
Correct?
A Correct.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MR. KLINE: I would assume that would
be similar on recross.
MS. SULLIVAN: Just on those two points, Judge.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MS. SULLIVAN:
Q Going back, Dr. Solomon, to this chart, Mr. Pledger is not the 87 percent schizophrenic, he
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MR. KLINE: Those are the only two
areas that I wish to examine on for redirect, Your Honor.
MR. KLINE: Those are the only two
Your Hon

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ilar on recross.
, Judge.
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\(\qquad\)
would have gone at 12, frankly, in that labeling issue.
Q Have you looked at the Government-funded study
by Anderson to see whether prolactin levels have anything to do with gynecomastia?

MR. KLINE: Objection. Beyond the scope.

THE COURT: Sustained on the beyond the scope aspect. I don't know, though, are you asking about this -- overruled.
Q Yeah. So, Dr. Solomon, you will agree just because you have elevated prolactin doesn't mean you develop gynecomastia? In fact, an overwhelming majority of people with elevated prolactin have no problems in the studies, right?
A We know that at least 2 percent and as many as
5 percent in studies have gynecomastia.
Q But 90 -plus percent have no problems, right?
A Right, but in Austin Pledger's case it's an
obvious call.
Q But even if you have elevated prolactin
90-plus percent of the time --
MR. KLINE: Objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: That's sustained at this


\section*{(Solomon - Recross)}
prolactin and a side effect?
A No, elevated prolactin is a side effect. It's called an adverse event, as I recollect the labeling.
Q There is a difference between elevated
prolactin and any symptoms, any clinical problems?
A That's a different discussion that we haven't talked about, frankly.
Q And, doctor, you will agree that the overwhelming majority of the people in the studies who have elevated prolactin levels have no clinical symptoms?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: That's sustained. That
gets back into Dr. Kessler Land.
Q And, Doctor, are you familiar with the Government study that showed no relationship in autistic kids between prolactin levels on Risperdal and gynecomastia?

MR. KLINE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, there is a learned treatise rule in Pennsylvania that you can cross-examine experts with medical

\section*{(Solomon - Recross)}
articles
THE COURT: You can cross-examine on them, I will allow a question based on that, you can't use that for the same reason I explained before. In Pennsylvania we don't try a case by books, we try them by live witnesses.

MR. KLINE: Your Honor, I only examined on the label, one paragraph of the label.
Q Doctor, didn't you cite in your deposition yesterday the Anderson Study?

MR. KLINE: Objection, beyond the scope.

THE COURT: What does that have to do with -- maybe, I don't know.

MS. SULLIVAN: It goes to the prolactin level side --

THE COURT: There is no controversy here, as I understand, this is not about prolactin levels, right?

MR. KLINE: It's about the label and what the label showed, and it was redirect examination to a very narrow point, limited to less than five minutes.
(Solomon - Recross)
THE COURT: Whatever. You know what, go ahead.

Q And, Doctor, you cited in your deposition yesterday to this Anderson study. That was not done by Janssen, right? You read it?
A You know I don't believe if I cited it or if
it was asked as a supplement. I am not sure if
there was a question asked of me about Anderson.
THE COURT: Counsel, let me understand
this. Is there a question as to contradicting something using this article? Again, we are not going to get into broadcasting the contents of an outside treatise. That is against the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence, unless there is -- this document itself is admissible here. Let's take that down now.

MR. KLINE: It's the Aldridge case.
Q Are you aware, Dr. Solomon, that Government studies have shown no relationship between prolactin elevation and side effects like gynecomastia?

MR. KLINE: Objection. Same thing.
THE COURT: I think it has been answered. Do you want to explain again the relationship between these two, if there is
(Solomon - Recross)
one.
A Frankly, the only Government study I know talks about elevated prolactin in pituitary tumors at an increased rate in humans, but we haven't talked about pituitary tumors. But that's consistent with the animal data, which again, this stuff is making pituitary tumors in animals and humans and elevated prolactin and gynecomastia.

As I stated many times, I just stated I am familiar with that particular study, but if you want to show me something I suppose you could, but since it wasn't within the scope of Mr . Kline's questions to me, that's your call.

THE COURT: That's my call, Doctor. All I am asking, if you have an opinion on this subject that you haven't already answered, tell us. If not, say I have already answered.

THE WITNESS: I have already answered. THE COURT: Fine.
Q Doctor, going on the surgery issue that you and Mr. Kline talked about, I am going back to your website that was put up as Defense Exhibit 45, part of your website. You talk about the fact that you
(Solomon - Recross)
make a small incision at the edge -- as part of this breast reduction surgery, you make the smallest possible incisions and it results in minimal scarring, right?
A I make the smallest possible incision. In Mr. Pledger's case, the smallest possible incision is to remove skin. Because a small incision only using liposuction, for example, or a small incision removes a small amount of breast tissue, for example, would be insufficient for his particular needs.

While that is an advertisement on a website, the book chapter we cited talked about a number of different methods that are used, and that's in fact the reason I wrote the chapter was to talk about all those different methods.

So that's not medical literature, that's marketing literature for the consumption of the public. And I must tell you that I see patients all the time when I have discussions about, here is what I can do, here is what I can't based on your individual needs. I have individualized surgical care.

Q And your book chapter talks about liposuction
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.) anymore Plaintiff witnesses?

MR. KLINE: No.
THE COURT: So you want to rest and do the motions outside their hearing?

MR. KLINE: Absolutely.
THE COURT: As far as the plan, what is the plan?

MS. SULLIVAN: We will have a live witness after our motions.

THE COURT: Today?
MS. SULLIVAN: Tomorrow.
THE COURT: What is your plan for tomorrow? I do have a meeting tomorrow with about 30 people from around the City. But I really want to move this case along, so I am more than happy to just greet the people when they arrive at 11 o'clock, take a half hour break, come back here and resume. I just want to know if I did that, is it going to be rewarded with continuous testimony? In other words, are you going to have more than one witness tomorrow?

MS. SULLIVAN: The witness we have will probably take up to a full day or maybe more.

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(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
as a procedure for breast reduction?
A So to put it in historical context, that chapter was written in the mid-'90s when liposuction was evolving as the method for removing some breast tissue because there was some controversy. So Dr. Rosenberg was a proponent of that, and Dr. Colon was not a proponent of that. Hence, a discussion in the chapter of the various techniques, and hence Dr. Marchac's comment that liposuction has been shown to be a useful adjunct in the treatment of gynecomastia. All of those are true statements.

MS. SULLIVAN: I have nothing further, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And if there
are no further questions, Dr. Solomon, you are use excused, sir.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. (The witness is excused.)
- - -

THE COURT: Let me see counsel here at sidebar.
(The following transpired at sidebar out of the hearing of the jury:)

THE COURT: At this time, are there
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
THE COURT: So we will resume tomorrow. We will start in the morning tomorrow, with the idea that probably around 10:30 we will take a one-hour break.

MR. KLINE: So tomorrow we would have a break and we of course would have a lunch break, too.

THE COURT: Yes, we are, that's what we are going to do. I can't afford the whole morning.

MS. SULLIVAN: Does it make sense, Your Honor, to do the motions in the morning?

THE COURT: I would rather do that now. If you have legal argument to make we will do that now.

MS. SULLIVAN: We were going to take -part of the motion would involve Dr. Solomon's testimony and we wanted to take a look at it. We can file it first thing in the morning.

THE COURT: I don't want to delay -then what you are telling me -- no. Put everything on the record and I will give you leave to file it. But I am not going to delay the start of the case. I mean if I grant a
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
directed verdict then any testimony that has been taken will be moot. But I really need to get moving on the defense case, testimony wise. So you can put whatever you want on the record --

MS. SULLIVAN: So your plan is to have them come in for a half hour, and then break until lunch?

THE COURT: No, the plan tomorrow would be to start at 930, to break at 10:45 come back 11:30, continue until 12:45, then to take a break from 12:45 until two and then continue. That's the plan for tomorrow. I have got to get this case moving. So we will address any motions you have, and if you want to supplement it with whatever, we can do that, too.

So you are going to rest?
MR. KLINE: I will rest subject to the moving of exhibits, those will be my words.

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, would it work if we got here early tomorrow morning and you entertained our motion?

THE COURT: I will entertain the motion
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
the lunch. So we will start at 9:30, go until 10:45, take about 45 minutes off so I can at least say Hello and then come back. That's the plan. We got to get moving. That's what I intend to do.

So again, please wear those yellow badges, please do not discuss this matter with anyone at all, please keep an open mind, we have not heard the defense case, remember that, and also, please do not read, pay attention to, find, do anything having to do with the media, social media, radio, television, magazines, you name it, ignore. It's our case right here.

All right, so we will see you tomorrow around 9:15.
(The jury is excused at 3:55 p.m. and the following transpired in open court:)

THE COURT: Let's take a recess for about ten minutes and then we will start.)
(A brief recess is taken.)
THE COURT: All right, Plaintiff has rested. How many Plaintiffs' documents are there? Are there objections to the
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.) admissibility of any of these documents?

MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: We will have a list of
those and I will review those and I am not sure I am going to address them now. I will see what the arguments are.

THE COURT CRIER: Plaintiffs'
Exhibits 1 through 86.
THE COURT: That doesn't help me, we have to do them one by one. If we are going to do these one by one we will do them at another time. The admissibility of these documents are subject to further review at the time of closing argument.

MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, we will -THE COURT: I do need a memo from the defense as to the specifics for each one, give us a heads-up, and we will examine it accordingly.

MR. KLINE: And, Your Honor, there is one exhibit which we are not sure if it was marked, it's P-70 (C), and I am handing it to Marianne. THE COURT: Which was it? testimony

MR. KLINE: It was on the screen and we snapshot it. We are not exactly sure.

THE COURT: Put it in the there, the last one \(\mathrm{P}-70\) (C).
( \(\mathrm{P}-70\) (C) is marked for identification.)
THE COURT: I would rather have this in writing so the record is clear as to what is objected to, I mean the reasons for the objections, and that will enable us to hopefully make a correct ruling.

Now are there any motions at all?
MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, Your Honor, at this time with the Court's permission Janssen would like to move for a compulsory nonsuit on a couple of grounds, and I will state them briefly. There is also a brief with supporting law coming to the Court.

First, Janssen submits that the label, the 2002 label was adequate as a matter of law. This is not a case where the label was devoid of risk information. Elevated
risk.

In addition, Your Honor, a different warning would not have mattered to Dr . Mathisen, this was a prescriber who had in his hand the 2006 label and continued to prescribe to Mr. Pledger, a label that Plaintiff's counsel and Judge New has held up as adequate as a matter of law in terms of alerting people to the potential risk of gynecomastia. Dr. Mathisen had that label in his hands by his testimony and continued to prescribe.

So a different warning, the warning that they and Judge New hold up as adequate, would not have made a difference on the decision to prescribe, Your Honor, and I think that is clear from the record. And Dr. Mathisen continued to prescribe Risperdal to children to this day.

So those are our learned intermediary warnings ground. In addition, Your Honor, we move on pre-emption grounds. Dr. Mathisen's testimony that Risperdal and the risk of gynecomastia and risk in children required a warning is preempted by Federal law. The law
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
is clear that serious adverse events are those that trigger the CBE provision, the voluntary labeling provision in the Regulations. It's also clear from the Regulations that Janssen could not warn about off-label risks, which this was, and so it's preempted on two grounds. One, it's not a serious adverse event that triggers the CBE provision of the Regulations, and two, that Janssen under Federal regulatory scheme could not warn THE COURT: Is there any case law right now on the off-label issue?

MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, we have the Regulations and the FDA's conclusion on the serious adverse event issue, and we will submit that to you. There may be law in addition. But the FDA and the serious adverse event issue has specifically weighed in and said that this is not what triggers a CBE in terms of warning in a label. So that's one basis for our pre-emption argument. And evidence of the fact that pre-emption applies here was Janssen's effort to get safety information in terms of pediatric dosing in
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
the label, and the FDA said, no, we don't want you to do that because you could use it to market the medicine off-label.

Finally, Your Honor, we move on causation grounds that Plaintiff can't under applicable law satisfy the Frye standard here. Dr. Solomon, both on qualifications and on substance was woefully inadequate to satisfy the burden. He did nothing in terms of a comprehensive differential diagnosis to rule out other causes. He did no testing, he did nothing but look at a photograph which his own textbook said is not sufficient for the diagnosis of gynecomastia. He also did nothing to rule out the high background rate of gynecomastia in the general population. And we submit, both on qualifications, a cosmetic surgeon who cited no literature in his report and cited no controlled studies whatsoever was inadequate both on qualifications and on Frye substance in terms of his causation opinion.

Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right, before we hear
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
any response at this time, what is your plan on getting me your brief on this issue?

MS. BROWN: Tomorrow morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Again, we are under tremendous strain as far as this jury is concerned and I don't think that I really have the ability to decide the directed verdicts with a full memorandum of law on my part by tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock if we are going to start at 9:30 for the trial. So some of this has to do with whether or not the defense is willing to go forward now with their case in chief as we review these matters for directed verdict.

MS. SULLIVAN: Subject to Your Honor's review, I think that's fair, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. All right, counsel, let me hear your argument.

MR. KLINE: Briefly, Your Honor. The nonsuit must be denied. As to the 2002 Warning label, it was not adequate, as a matter of fact or matter of law. The whole point here is that Janssen misled the entire
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.) medical community by saying that it had increased prolactin in gynecomastia but failed to disclose what they knew in their own files back in 2000 and 2001, namely, that this drug had as high as a five and maybe as high as a 12 percent gynecomastia rate in children and adolescents, that they eventually admitted to a negotiated 2.3 rate information that they had substantially in their files at the time back in 2000 and 2002.

21, the full SHAP data. That was the subject of a request for admission, actually, generally in this litigation, and they gave us an answer which was frankly, BS, and they haven't said anything to the contrary this entire case.

So as to the adequacy of the label as a matter of law, that clearly fails.

Also, it clearly fails that they failed, as Dr. Kessler, the former Commissioner of the FDA said, to do a number of things, including Dear Doctor letters, warning doctors of innocent, vulnerable
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They never reported, to this day, Table

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(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
children, the most vulnerable in society, as to these terrible safety problems that they saw in their own drug.

As to point number two, Dr. Mathisen knowing of gynecomastia, the evidence is actually to the contrary in this case. He didn't know the real risk. He said it. He came up from Alabama to tell this jury exactly that, that he didn't know the real risk and had he known the real risk he wouldn't have prescribed the drug.

The thought that he knew or that any physician knew that gynecomastia was associated with the drug Risperdal or that increased prolactin levels were associated with this class of drug is exactly, exactly how Janssen Pharmaceuticals malignantly misled physicians, parents of autistic children, children with ADHD and other maladies. I would submit to the Court that Janssen Pharmaceuticals preyed on the most vulnerable in our society. That was the subject of other litigation in other places.

Three, as to the 2006 label, Dr.
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
Mathisen had no recollection of whether he received the label, as I recall his testimony. I can tell the Court that we had extensive examination of the sales representative Mr. Gilbreath, which was stunning, in that the sales representative dropped off a document which said the exact opposite from the label. Buried on page six of the label was a 2.3 percent rate of gynecomastia, buried in the label is that it's worse than any other drug in the category as to prolactin levels. And then he has a leave-behind, what is called a "leave-behind", which says the exact opposite and reassures the doctor --

THE COURT: Let me focus for a moment just on that point. I mean on that point, isn't it true that the FDA label was what it was in 2007 and --

MR. KLINE: No. Actually not, and we plan to go back to Judge New, who never knew this fact, that the training manual, which this jury and Your Honor saw for the first time saw the light of day in this courtroom and now which the American press knows as
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
inferential evidence on it, and the Court saw a deposition transcript of the doctor and precluded evidence where Dr. Paoletti said that he recognized that it was gynecomastia. I think it would be fair --

THE COURT: All right.
MR. KLINE: I think it would be fair to say that there is no direct evidence to the point Your Honor asked.

THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.
MR. KLINE: But on pre-emption grounds, I just want to make sure I have a record as well here and also a road map, on pre-emption grounds, there is no basis for pre-emption. Counsel for Janssen makes two points here, one, that it wasn't a serious adverse event. That is a down-right false. The fact of the matter is we saw in this courtroom another drug which had a gynecomastia label, so that drug, which name is Striant, must have met the criteria for the Warning.

In any event on point two, point one (A) for me on not a serious adverse event, in this particular instance, the literature
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
created by Janssen Pharmaceuticals themselves, which the jury saw, the so-called Findling article, described it as a "distressing symptom."

THE COURT: Here is the issue on that. I mean why should this Court even get involved with this whole pre-emption issue in the first place? I mean isn't it pretty settled at this point that the state cause of action and failure to warn is in fact a state action that is not preempted under Wyeth and the other cases. It's pretty clear from the Supreme Court of the United States that they are not going to interfere with a state action as long as there are separate cause of actions. Why would this Court get involved with this, I am talking about the Common Pleas Court, has addressed the issue repeatedly. I don't need a brief on this.

MS. SULLIVAN: The exception is when the FDA has specifically weighed in on a topic, and we can give you case law on that score, Your Honor, when the FDA has specifically weighed in, as here where they
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
said recently this is not a serious adverse event, and also, with the pediatric dosing, saying you can't warn of an off-label risk that satisfies --

THE COURT: We will get to that in a moment. The problem that I have is I don't agree with that in the context of failure to warn in this case, but more importantly, the decision about what is serious adverse event is really up to the jury in this case. Because if we give them the CFR, a reasonable jury can infer that this gynecomastia is in fact a serious adverse event.

So I am just not persuaded on the pre-emption argument, so that one is stricken already. Discharged. Denied.

MR. KLINE: The last point on causation, Your Honor, it's all fresh in our minds. Dr. Solomon gave an opinion to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, based on his review of literature, based as a clinician, it's a clinical diagnosis, he made the diagnosis, he ruled out other things, and he clearly is qualified. I would respectfully
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
As to whether Dr. Mathisen was aware of the risk of gynecomastia, that motion is denied. That is a factual question. We had testimony from him on that question, and the issue is for the jury as to whether they believe him or not, and that is denied. So that's a factual issue. A threshold has been made on that point, where Dr. Mathisen said that had he had the adequate Warning, what his view was he would have told his client, his patient's mother of the risk of this particular side effect. And if you give the inference to believability of the mother, she testified that she never heard that term gynecomastia until a commercial on TV many years later. So you have to give the inferences to the non-moving party in such a motion, so that motion is denied.

Regarding the next one -- what was your number three, Ms. Sullivan?

MS. SULLIVAN: It was based on the fact that a different Warning would not have mattered to Dr. Mathisen's decision to prescribe because he had what both Plaintiffs
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
and Judge New have determined is the adequate label and he continued to prescribe.

THE COURT: Right. That is a purely factual question, as far as I see it, so that is denied, also. That really has to do with what went on at the time of the change, the change of doctors. There is some evidence presented from the Plaintiff's mother on these issues. That is a factual issue that needs to be determined in the end by the jury.

Pre-emption grounds I have already denied as well.

Now I am interested in the issue of, what you phrase, Mrs. Sullivan, as the issue of whether or not Janssen could have done anything about the off-label. I mean doesn't that come to the crux of this whole case? There is powerful evidence in this case that Janssen essentially marketed this drug to pediatric neurologists, and I don't remember the exact details of how many doses were provided as samples. Are you telling me that in your view Janssen was handcuffed in terms of making some kind of Warning in conjunction
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
with its kind of behind-the-scenes promotion of this drug for children?

MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, Your Honor, and I respectfully disagree with Your Honor's characterization of the evidence, but on the question the Court cites, there are two reasons why we were "handcuffed."

One, there is specific evidence that when we tried to add pediatric safety data to prevent overdoses in children or infants, the FDA said no, we don't want you to use it to market it off-label.

And second, Your Honor, The regulation is clear that only the FDA -- in other words, the CBE provision that provides that pharmaceutical companies can voluntarily change their label for known risks if they are serious, relates to on-label uses. And then --

THE COURT: I will allow you to brief that, that one is the one I would hold. But the reality of the matter is, based on other experience and my own previous research is that unless you can tell me that there was an
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
Dr. Solomon's testimony today. I will give you leave to do that in order to focus in on what you think the gap may be in terms of causation. I can understand the issue. I think, just again, without having seen any brief from counsel about this, this gets into an interesting question of whether a particular discipline is required in terms of a medical expert opinion. And unless I have seen otherwise, it seems to me, to this Court, that a question of causation can be approached from different medical angles or different fields. And that may be the situation we have in this case.

So that's kind of where we are on that point. But I certainly would give you the opportunity to take a look at what the actual testimony was and where you think the gap was, that would be, certainly before I make a formal ruling I would like to see that.

MS. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: So where we are going to leave this for right now, we are going to resume tomorrow at 9:30 with your witness
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
tomorrow. Those two issues are on hold and we will look at them. So that's it, and we will continue tomorrow.

MS. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Good night, counsel.
- - -
(Hearing is adjourned at 4:36 p.m.)
\(\qquad\)
(Pledger v Janssen, et al.)
    I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PROCEEDINGS
    AND EVIDENCE ARE CONTAINED FULLY AND ACCURATELY IN
    THE NOTES TAKEN BY ME ON THE TRIAL OF THE ABOVE
    CAUSE, AND THAT THIS COPY IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF
    THE SAME.
            JUDITH ANN ROMANO, RPR-CM-CRR
            OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
            COURT OF COMMON PLFA.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

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Case ID: 130501076
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
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\text { 21 [2] 59/16 } 111 / 13
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& \text { 21st [1] } 30 / 2 \\
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\hline 01997 [1] 1/12 & 257 pounds [1] 31/8 \\
\hline 08540 [1] 3/5 & 264-265 [1] 26/9 \\
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\hline 1 & 2700 [1] 2/23 \\
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\hline 10 o'clock [1] 110/11 & 296 [1] 1/5 \\
\hline 1000 [1] 2/12 & 2:22 p.m [1] 37/2 \\
\hline 105 [1] 4/11 & 2:45 [1] 38/8 \\
\hline 10:30 we [1] 100/4 & 3 \\
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\hline 10:45 come [1] 101/11 & 3 feet [1] 35/9 \\
\hline 11 [2] 65/25 66/12 & 3 percent [1] 86/14 \\
\hline 11 o'clock [1] 99/18 & 30 [3] 16/3 43/4 99/15 \\
\hline 1100 [1] 3/6 & 30 pounds [2] 41/13 41/14 \\
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\hline 126 pounds [2] 25/10 25/20 & 3850 [1] 2/17 \\
\hline 12:45 until [1] 101/13 & 3:55 [1] 103/18 \\
\hline 12:45, then [1] 101/12 & 4 \\
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1359 \text { [1] } 2 / 12
\] & 4 feet [1] 22/23 \\
\hline 15 [1] 82/16 & 4 inches [1] 22/23 \\
\hline 1525 [1] 2/11 & 425 [1] 1/17 \\
\hline 1528 [1] 2/5 & 44 kilograms [2] 28/8 28/13 \\
\hline 16 [1] 46/24 & 446 [1] 28/4 \\
\hline 169 [1] 67/6 & 45 [3] 44/25 96/24 103/3 \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}17 & {[6]} & 74 / 14 & 85 / 20 & 85 / 21 & 87 / 19 & 88 / 20 & 88 / 24\end{array}\) & 45 percent [1] 92/21 \\
\hline 18 [1] 25/15 & 472 [1] 28/19 \\
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\hline 19th [1] 2/11 & 4th [1] \(2 / 5\) \\
\hline 1:45 p.m [1] 5/2 & 5 \\
\hline 2 & 5 o'clock [2] 37/22 37/25 \\
\hline 2 inches [1] 80/5 & 5 percent [3] 61/24 76/9 91/18 \\
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\hline 2001 [1] 111/5 & \\
\hline 2002 [7] 21/9 105/23 106/13 110/22 111/11 & 60 [1] 4/9 \\
\hline 114/16 118/17 & 6009 [1] \(2 / 16\) \\
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\hline 2005 [11] 10/23 10/25 11/4 41/16 41/20 47/25 & 65 percent [4] 50/16 51/16 64/11 \(76 / 15\) \\
\hline 52/11 65/25 66/10 66/12 70/9 & 69 [1] 4/9 \\
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\hline 114/22 & 7 percent [5] 72/22 85/24 86/11 \(86 / 15\) 86/23 \\
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77007 [1] 2/17
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80 percent [1] 14/24
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87 percent [13] 70/24 71/24 72/100}72/19 72/2
72/24 74/2 75/9 75/22 85/22 86/7 86/20 89/25
89 [1] 4/4
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90 pounds [2] 28/15 28/17
90-plus percent [2] 91/19 91/23
930 [1] 101/11
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added [1] 80/4
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address [2] 101/16 104/6
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adequate [7] 105/23 107/8 107/14 110/23
118/21 119/10 120/2
ADHD [1] 112/20
adjourned [1] 124/8
adjunct [1] 98/11
adjusted [1] 57/2
admissibility [2] 104/2 104/13
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laclull
111/8
adult [1] 106/12
adults [2] 53/16 87/17
laclull
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advertisement [1] 97/13
advise [1] 106/24

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Aesthetic [1] 46/13
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afford [1] 100/10
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    47/24 64/22 68/18 81/19 99/10 118/24
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\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Alabama } \\ \text { Aldridge [1] } & 95 / 18\end{array}\)
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\section*{Appendix G}

Case ID: 130501076

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\section*{IN RE RISPERDAL \({ }^{\circledR}\) LITIGATION}
T.M. et al.,

> Plaintiffs,
v.

Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.,
Johnson \& Johnson,
Janssen Research \& Development, LLC,
Excerpta Medica, Inc., and
Elsevier, Inc.,
Defendants.

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\section*{Attorneys for Defendants}

Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and
Janssen Research \& Development, LLC

\section*{PHILADELPHIA COUNTY \\ COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TRIAL DIVISION}

MAY TERM 2013
NO. 1076

MOTION IN LIMINE OF DEFENDANTS JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., JOHNSON \& JOHNSON, AND JANSSEN RESEARCH \& DEVELOPMENT, LLC, TO PRECLUDE ANY EXPERT OPINION BY MARK P. SOLOMON, MD, OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF HIS EXPERT REPORT

\section*{Opposing Counsel:}

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Filing Date: \(\quad\) October 24, 2016
Response Date: November 7, 2016
Reply Date: November 14, 2016
Control Number:

\section*{IN RE RISPERDAL \({ }^{\circledR}\) LITIGATION}
T.M.. et al.,

> Plaintiffs,
v.

Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.,
Johnson \& Johnson,
Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, Excerpta Medica, Inc., and Elsevier, Inc.,

Defendants.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TRIAL DIVISION

MAY TERM 2013
NO. 1076
CONTROL NO.

\section*{ORDER}

AND NOW, this \(\qquad\) day of \(\qquad\) 2016, upon consideration of the Motion in Limine of Defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, to preclude any expert opinion by Mark P. Solomon, MD, outside the scope of his expert report, and the response of Plaintiffs, if any, it is ORDERED that the motion is GRANTED.

By the Court:

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\section*{CALIFORNIA}

DELAWARE

\title{
VIA ELECTRONIC FILING AND HAND DELIVERY
}

The Honorable Arnold L. New
Court of Common Pleas of
Philadelphia County
Complex Litigation Center
City Hall, Room 622
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Re: In re Risperdal \({ }^{\circledR}\) Litigation, March Term 2010, No. 296
T.M. v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., May Term 2013, No. 1076

Dear Judge New:
In accordance with the Case Management Orders governing all
Risperdal \({ }^{\circledR} /\) Risperidone Cases and mass tort motion procedure, Defendants Janssen
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Janssen"), Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research
\& Development, LLC, submit this motion in limine to preclude any expert opinion by
Mark P. Solomon, MD, outside the scope of his expert report.

\section*{EXECUTIVE SUMMARY \({ }^{1}\)}

The crux of this action is the claim of Plaintiffs Brenda Tinkham and T.M. that Janssen failed to provide adequate warnings about the potential side effect of gynecomastia that is purportedly connected with the use of Risperdal. As reflected in

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) All exhibits cited herein are attached to the Compendium of Exhibits filed with Motion in Limine of Defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, to Exclude any Evidence that Information Relevant to Risks Associated with Risperdal (Including "TABLE 21" and Related Information) Should Have Been Submitted to the US Food and Drug Administration.
}

\section*{DrinkerBiddles.Reath}

The Honorable Arnold L. New
October 24, 2016

\section*{Page 2}
their opposition to Defendants' motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs allege that T.M. developed gynecomastia by 2012, after stopping Risperdal in 2008. \({ }^{2}\)

In this case, Plaintiffs have designated a single expert, Dr. Solomon, as to the issue of specific causation. \({ }^{3}\) In his report, however, Dr. Solomon (1) never opines as to when T.M. developed actual gynecomastia and (2) never opines as to the theory that allegedly ties T.M.'s alleged gynecomastia to his use of Risperdal from 2004-2008. Plaintiffs should be precluded from offering any testimony from Dr. Solomon as to any of these issues at trial.

\section*{ARGUMENT}

Under Pennsylvania law, Plaintiffs are bound by the content of Dr. Solomon's expert report. Accordingly, at trial, Dr. Solomon cannot offer additional opinions that are not set forth in his report. Pa.R.C.P. No. 4003.5(c) ("[T]he direct testimony of the expert at the trial may not be inconsistent with or go beyond the fair scope of his or her testimony in the discovery proceedings as set forth in the deposition, answer to an interrogatory, separate report, or supplement thereto."); see also Woodard v. Chatterjee, 827 A.2d 433, 441 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2003) ("The fair scope rule, addressed specifically in Pa.R.C.P. 4003.5(c), 'provides that an expert witness may not testify on direct examination concerning matters [that] are either inconsistent with or go beyond the fair scope of matters testified to in discovery proceedings or included in a separate report.'" (citation omitted)); Jones v. Constantino, 631 A.2d 1289, 1294 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1993) ("We believe that Dr. Hughes' testimony was certainly not within the letter or spirit of Pa.R.Civ.P. 4003.5."). Testimony about opinions concerning when T.M. first developed

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{2}\) Ex. S, Pls.' Resp. in Opp'n to Defs.' Mot. for Summ. J. at 25.
\({ }^{3}\) See Ex. R, Expert Report of Mark P. Solomon, MD, dated June 1, 2016.
}

\section*{DrinkerBiddle\& Reath}

The Honorable Arnold L. New
October 24, 2016
Page 3
gynecomastia and whether his alleged gynecomastia developed two years after T.M. stopped taking Risperdal, none of which appear anywhere in Dr. Solomon's expert report, are not within the "fair scope" of the report.

Defendants obviously will be prejudiced if Plaintiffs are permitted to introduce expert testimony at trial beyond that set forth in Dr. Solomon's written report. Woodard, 827 A.2d at 441 ("The purpose of this rule [4003.5] is '[t]o prevent incomplete or 'fudging' of reports [that] would fail to reveal fully the facts and opinions of the expert or his grounds therefor.' Pa.R.C.P. 4003.5(c), cmt. In other words, the fair scope rule 'favors the liberal discovery of expert witnesses and disfavors unfair and prejudicial surprise.'" (citation omitted)).

To ensure compliance with Pennsylvania law, as well as to prevent prejudice to Defendants, Plaintiffs should be precluded from offering at trial any expert opinion by Dr. Solomon that is outside the scope of his expert report.

\section*{CONCLUSION}

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants respectfully request that the Court grant their motion in limine.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ David F. Abernethy
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David F. Abernethy
Melissa A. Graff
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Attorneys for Defendants
Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.,
Johnson \& Johnson, and
Janssen Research \& Development, LLC
\begin{tabular}{l|}
\hline IN RE RISPERDAL \({ }^{\circledR}\) LITIGATION \\
\hline T.M. et al., \\
v. \\
Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., \\
Johnson \& Johnson, \\
Janssen Research \& Development, LLC, \\
Excerpta Medica, Inc., and \\
Elsevier, Inc., \\
\multicolumn{1}{c|}{ Defendants. } \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TRIAL DIVISION}

MAY TERM 2013
NO. 1706

\section*{ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION OF GOOD FAITH}

The undersigned counsel for movant hereby certifies and attests that:
\(\nabla\) She has had the contacts described below with opposing counsel regarding the foregoing motion in an effort to resolve the specific disputes at issue and, further, that despite all counsel's good faith attempts to resolve the disputes, counsel have been unable to do so.

On October 24, 2016, I contacted counsel for Plaintiffs, Christopher Gomez. As of the filing of this Motion, the parties have been unable to reach an agreement to resolve any of the disputes at issue.

\section*{CERTIFIED TO THE COURT BY:}

Dated: October 24, 2016
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Attorney for Defendants
Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.,
Johnson \& Johnson, and
Janssen Research \& Development, LLC

\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I hereby certify that, on October 24, 2016, I caused a true and correct copy of the Motion in Limine of Defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen

Research \& Development, LLC, to Preclude Any Expert Opinion by Mark P. Solomon, MD, Outside the Scope of His Expert Report to be served via electronic mail on counsel of record as follows:

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}
/s/David F. Abernethy
David F. Abernethy

\section*{Appendix H}

Case ID: 130501076

FILED
07 NOV 2016 11:52 pm Civil Administration
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IN RE: RISPERDAL® LITIGATION
T.M., et al.,

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
: COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TRIAL DIVISION
Plaintiffs,
MAY TERM, 2013
v.

No. 1076
Janssen Pharmaceutical, Inc., et al.
Defendants.
PLAINTIFFS T.M., ET AL'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS JANSSEN
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., JOHNSON \& JOHNSON, AND JANSSEN RESEARCH \&
DEVELOPMENT, LLC'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE ANY EXPERT OPINION BY MARK P. SOLOMON, MD, OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF HIS EXPERT REPORT

\section*{Opposing Counsel:}

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Control No. 16102831
Motion filed: October 24, 2016
Response date: November 7, 2016
Reply date: November 14, 2016

IN RE: RISPERDAL® LITIGATION
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
TRIAL DIVISION
T.M., et al.,

Plaintiffs,
v.

Janssen Pharmaceutical, Inc., et al.
Defendants.
: MAY TERM, 2013
: No. 1076

\section*{ORDER}

AND NOW, this \(\qquad\) day of \(\qquad\) , 2016, upon consideration of Defendants’ Motion in Limine to Preclude any Expert Opinion by Mark P. Solomon, Outside the Scope of his Expert Report, and any response thereto, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that Defendants' Motion is DENIED.

\section*{BY THE COURT:}
J.

\title{
AI \\ Arnold \& Itkin LLP
}

TRIAL LAWYERS

November 7, 2016

\section*{Via Electronic Filing}

The Honorable Arnold L. New
Coordinating Judge, Complex Litigation Center
622 City Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Re: In re: Risperdal Litigation, March Term 2010, No. 0296
T.M., et al v. Janssen Pharmaceuticals Inc., et al., May Term 2013, No. 1076

\section*{PLAINTIFFS T.M., ET AL'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., JOHNSON \& JOHNSON, AND JANSSEN RESEARCH \& DEVELOPMENT, LLC'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE ANY EXPERT OPINION BY MARK P. SOLOMON, MD, OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF HIS EXPERT REPORT}

Dear Judge New:
In accordance with Case Management Orders governing this mass tort proceeding and mass tort motion procedure, please accept the following Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion in Limine to Preclude Any Expert Opinion by Mark P. Solomon, MD, Outside the Scope of His Expert Report.

\section*{I. SUMMARY}

If Defendants simply asked this Court to enforce Rule 4003.5, Plaintiffs would have no issue with this motion. However, Defendants ask this Court to go beyond that rule and exclude testimony that is within the fair scope of Dr. Solomon’s report. As indicated by both the letter of the Rule itself, as well as the related case law, Dr. Solomon may flesh out his opinions at trial and testify on any matter in which he was never questioned during discovery proceedings. Dr.

Solomon explained in his report that, after reviewing medical records, depositions, and photographs, he ruled out other causes for T.M.'s gynecomastia. To the extent Defendants wanted to have Dr. Solomon flesh out his opinions in greater detail, they had ample opportunity to take Dr. Solomon's deposition.

Dr. Solomon's opinions will be within the fair scope of his report. Defendants do not, and cannot, argue that any testimony of the nature they seek to exclude would come as a surprise to them or put them in a position where they are unable to respond.

\section*{II. LEGAL ARGUMENT}

The rule Defendants rely on to try to exclude key evidence in Plaintiffs' case reads as follows:
(c) To the extent that the facts known or opinions held by an expert have been developed in discovery proceedings under subdivision (a)(1) or (2) of this rule, the direct testimony of the expert at the trial may not be inconsistent with or go beyond the fair scope of his or her testimony in the discovery proceedings as set forth in the deposition, answer to an interrogatory, separate report, or supplement thereto. However, the expert shall not be prevented from testifying as to facts or opinions on matters on which the expert has not been interrogated in the discovery proceedings.

Pa.R.C.P. No. 4003.5(c)
Defendants claim that Dr. Solomon cannot testify as to when T.M. developed gynecomastia, and how T.M.'s use of Risperdal was a substantial factor in bringing about his gynecomastia. All of these issues are well within the scope of his report.

Dr. Mark P. Solomon is a board certified plastic surgeon who has testified in previous Risperdal cases. \({ }^{1}\) He attended medical school at NYU and completed his plastic surgery training and the University of Pennsylvania. \({ }^{2}\) Dr. Solomon reviewed T.M's medical records, and the

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) See Ex. A, M. Solomon Expert Report
\({ }^{2}\) Id.
}
depositions taken in this matter, in addition to performing a medical examination of T.M. \({ }^{3}\) Dr. Solomon utilized his training, education, extensive experience, and review of the materials mentioned above in formulating his expert opinions on causation in this matter. \({ }^{4}\) Ultimately, Dr. Solomon concluded, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that the "only cause" of T.M.'s persistent gynecomastia, "is his prolonged exposure to Risperdal."5 Reviewing all of the medical records and finding no other potential causes for the adverse effect of gynecomastia known to be related to Risperdal, Dr. Solomon opined that T.M.'s gynecomastia is due to his ingestion of Risperdal. \({ }^{6}\) In fact, Dr. Solomon reports that he considered other possibilities for T.M.'s gynecomastia and, finding none, determined that Risperdal to be the cause. Excluding specific possibilities, like generic risperidone, which Defendants raised in their motion for summary judgment, is just fleshing out the opinions he rendered in his report. If Defendants wanted to discuss specifics they were interested in, they could have done so through additional discovery. With regard to when gynecomastia developed, contrary to Defendants' position, Dr. Solomon also takes into account, in connection with reaching his opinion, that the gynecomastia was first noticed when T.M. was 12 to 13 years of age, in \(2009 .^{7}\)
"No hard and fast rule exists for determining when a particular expert's testimony exceeds the fair scope of his or her pre-trial report, and [a court] must examine the facts and circumstances of each case." Woodard v. Chatterjee, 2003 PA Super 207, ๆ 19, 827 A.2d 433, 442 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2003).

In deciding whether an expert's trial testimony is within the fair scope of his report, the accent is on the word 'fair.' The question to be answered is whether, under the circumstances of the case, the discrepancy between the expert's pre-trial report and his trial testimony is of a nature which would prevent the adversary from preparing a

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{3}\) Id.
\({ }^{4}\) See Id.
\({ }^{5}\) Id. at 2
\({ }^{6}\) Id.
\({ }^{7}\) See Id.
}
meaningful response, or which would mislead the adversary as to the nature of the appropriate response.

Bainhauer v. Lehigh Valley Hosp., 2003 PA Super 338, II 21, 834 A.2d 1146, 1151 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2003).

Defendants certainly cannot say that anything in Dr. Solomon's report is misleading, so they must be arguing that they cannot provide a meaningful response to the issues they seek to exclude. However, Defendants can absolutely provide a meaningful response. Indeed, the issue of Risperdal causing T.M.'s gynecomastia was raised by Defendants in their motion for summary judgment, so they cannot say that having Dr. Solomon address it would come as any type of surprise. Tiburzio-Kelly v. Montgomery, 452 Pa.Super. 158, 172-73, 681 A.2d 757, 764 (1996) (the determination of whether expert testimony must be made with reference to the facts and circumstances of each case and the controlling principle must be the purpose of the rule which is to avoid unfair surprise); Daddona v. Thind, 891 A.2d 786, 808 (Pa.Cmwlth. 2006) (although words "diffuse axonal injury" were not used in expert report, report discussed nature of the injuries and addressed nature of opposing expert's rebuttal allegations, no surprise.) Because Risperdal causing T.M.'s gynecomastia is one of the issues raised by Defendants, it's shocking that they have told this Court they are surprised to hear that Dr. Solomon will address it in connection with his opinions that Risperdal was the only cause T.M.'s gynecomastia. Again, Dr. Solomon states in his report that he reached this opinion after considering other causes. The issue of when the gynecomastia began (which is discussed in Dr. Solomon's report) is related to addressing the issue of Risperdal as the cause of T.M.'s gynecomastia raised by Defendants. Indeed, the effect of Risperdal on prolactin levels during the initial 8-12 weeks (from Defendants own documents) has been a major focus of this litigation and can hardly come as a surprise.

Courts have repeatedly held that experts are allowed to flesh-out their opinions at trial, and in fact, have reversed lower courts for limiting testimony that was fairly within the scope of
the broader opinions set forth in expert reports. See e.g. Schaaf v. Kaufman, 2004 PA Super 129,【 50, 850 A.2d 655, 667 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2004) (expert's report stating "other possible causes" for injury was sufficient to allow him to discuss the specifics of the other medical causes at trial; an expert is entitled to expect that the report will be read by qualified experts on the other side so that there will be no surprise); Bainhauer, 2003 PA Super 338, 『ा 21, 834 A.2d at 1151 (expert asked about whether a drug given at a specific time contributed to injury, court excluded testimony as outside of report and appellate court reversed because it was within scope of general opinions); Andaloro v. Armstrong World Indus., Inc., 2002 PA Super 112, థ 30, 799 A.2d 71, 85 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2002) (Testimony by experts that every exposure of workers to asbestos was a substantial contributing factor to workers' development of disease was not outside the fair scope of their reports, though reports did not impose any specific limit on the quantity or frequency of exposure necessary to develop disease.).

As indicated by the letter of the statute and the accompanying case law, Defendants' Motion In Limine NO. 7 to Preclude Dr. Solomon from addressing the topics they list in their motion should be denied.

\section*{II. CONCLUSION}

For all the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court DENY Defendants’ Motion in Limine to Preclude Any Expert Opinion by Mark P. Solomon, MD, Outside the Scope of His Expert Report. Alternatively, this Court should RESERVE RULING on Defendants' Motion until trial to assess the evidence as it develops.

Respectfully submitted,
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Date: November 7, 2016
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\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

The undersigned certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Plaintiffs T.M., et. al.'s Response to Defendants Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson \& Johnson, and Janssen Research \& Development, LLC’s Motion in Limine to Preclude Any Expert Opinion by Mark P. Solomon, MD, Outside the Scope of His Expert Report, has been served via first-class mail and electronic mail on the following counsel of record:

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Date: November 7, 2016

\title{
Arnold \& Itkin LLP
}
/s/ Jason A. Itkin
Jason A. Itkin, Esquire

\section*{Appendix I}

Case ID: 130501076

IN RE: RISPERDAL® \({ }^{\circledR}\) LITIGATION
T.M., et al.,

Plaintiffs,
v.

Janssen Pharmaceutical, Inc., ct al.
Defendants.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TRIAL DIVISION :
: MAY TERM, 2013

No. 1076

\section*{ORDER}

AND NOW, this 29 day of NOVEMRER, 2016, upon consideration of Defendants' Motion in Limine to Preclude any Expert Opinion by Mark P. Solomon, Outside the Scope of his Expert Report, and any response thereto, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that Defendants' Motion is DENIED. wrtiovT


Tm Etal Vs Janssen Phar-ORDER
```


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This evidence was also sufficient to send Plaintiffs' fraud claim to the jury. Under Texas law, "a plaintiff establishes actionable fraud if the defendant makes a material representation, that is false, either known to be false when made or is asserted without knowledge of its truth, that is intended to be and is relied upon, and that causes injury." American Tobacco Co., Inc. v. Grinnell, 951 S.W.2d 420, 436 (Tex. 1997). When the defendant has a duty to warn, "silence itself can be a false representation." Id. As the evidence illustrates, Janssen fraudulently failed to warn Tommy's prescribers of Risperdal's risks as described by Dr. Kessler. Tommy's prescribers relied upon Janssen's silence to prescribe Risperdal to Tommy. Janssen's fraud was the medical and legal cause of Tommy's injuries. See Centocor, 372 S.W. 3 d at 169-73.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Am. Order, T.M. v. Janssen Pharm., Inc., May Term 2013, No. 1076 (Phila. Cty. Ct. Com. Pl. Nov. 23, 2016) (New, J.) (Control No. 16073589) (granting summary judgment in favor of Defendants and against Plaintiff on his claims for negligence design defect, strict product liability - design defect, breach of express and implied warranties, violation of the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, conspiracy, and punitive damages and granting summary judgment in favor of Defendants and against Plaintiff Brenda Tinkham, T.M.'s mother, on her only claims in this action (medical expenses incurred by a parent and loss of consortium)).
    ${ }^{2}$ Even Plaintiff's fraud claim is based on Janssen's failure to warn. See Third Am. Compl. $9 \mathbb{1} 171-180$. To the extent that Plaintiff's fraud claim is based on Janssen's interactions with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), such a claim is preempted. See, e.g., Buckman v. Plaintiffs' Legal Comm., 121 S. Ct. 1012 (2001).

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Defendants also are entitled to compulsory nonsuit because Plaintiff obtained satisfaction for injuries to his chest subsequent to the development of gynecomastia and is therefore precluded from a double recovery in this action as explained more fully in Defendants' Motion for Compulsory Nonsuit filed on December 2, 2016, which remains pending before the Court. (Control No. 16120438).
    ${ }^{4}$ Judge New determined that Texas law applies to Plaintiff’s substantive claims. See Am. Order, T.M. v. Janssen Pharm., Inc., May Term 2013, No. 1076 (Phila. Cty. Ct. Com. Pl. Nov. 23, 2016) (New, J.) (Control No. 16073589).

[^3]:    ${ }^{5}$ Plaintiff also presented the videotaped testimony of Harvey Martin, MD, and Bryan Wieck, MD. As their testimony has no bearing on the matters raised in this motion, it is not included here.

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ Kessler Dep. 456:12-24, 457:17-459:5, May 20, 2015.
    ${ }^{7}$ Id. at 460:19-461:17.
    ${ }^{8}$ Id. at 452:19-455:2.
    ${ }^{9}$ Tr. 85:6-86:8, 87:2-5, 87:13-22, Dec. 6, 2016.
    ${ }^{10}$ Id. at 85:23-86:8.
    ${ }^{11}$ Tr. 79:7-10, Dec. 7, 2016.
    ${ }^{12}$ Id. at 51:4-7.

[^5]:    ${ }^{13}$ Dewar Dep. 57:3-17, July 14, 2016; see also id. at 59:20-21 ("I was aware that it was a side effect . . . ."); id. at 100:14-15 ("But what I can say is that I did know that it was a side effect.").
    ${ }^{14}$ Tr. 71:2-17, Dec. 8, 2016.

[^6]:    ${ }^{19}$ P3, Oct. 2006 Risperdal Label at 3-4.
    ${ }^{20}$ Kessler Dep. 452:19-455:2, May 20, 2015.

[^7]:    ${ }^{21}$ For example, in Garza, one of Merck's studies included "statistically significant results showing five times as many heart attacks for the patients on Vioxx compared to the patients on Naproxen." 347 S.W.3d at 266. The court, however, disregarded that study because it "involved a dosage of 50 mg and a median duration of 9 months-double the dosage Mr. Garza took (25 mg ) and a much longer duration than Mr. Garza's 25 days." Id. The court ruled that "[ $[\mathrm{t}] \mathrm{he}$ usage involved in a study need not match the claimant's usage exactly, but the conditions of the study should be substantially similar to the claimant's circumstances," and that the "Garzas simply cannot argue that the VIGOR study showed a statistically significant doubling of the relative risk for a person like Garza, who took a much smaller dosage of Vioxx for much less time." Id.

[^8]:    ${ }^{23}$ See, e.g., Tr. 144:8-15, Dec. 7, 2016 (stating that he performed a review of the "literature," but did not list specific articles).

[^9]:    ${ }^{24}$ Although these cases were decided pursuant to the Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. 579 (1993), expert analysis applied by federal courts, they nonetheless are consistent with several of the substantive requirements under Pennsylvania state law and thus are persuasive authority.

[^10]:    ${ }^{26}$ Tr. 84:4-86:14, 86:18-87:5, Dec. 6, 2016.
    ${ }^{27}$ Tr. 113:24-114:2, Dec. 7, 2016.

[^11]:    ${ }^{29}$ Kessler Dep. 456:12-24, 457:17-459:5, May 20, 2015.

[^12]:    ${ }^{30}$ Kessler Dep. 74:23-86:6, May 19, 2015.

[^13]:    ${ }^{31}$ Tr. 71:2-11, Dec. 8, 2016.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Defendants presuppose Texas law applies, but the applicable law is in dispute. (See Defendants' Mot. for Summ. J. at 11-16 and PI. Resp to Defs. Mot. for Summ. J. at 26-33.) For the reasons set forth in Plaintiff's cited response brief to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiff believes this Court should apply Pennsylvania law. In addition, Plaintiff was also prescribed Risperdal in Washington and consumed Risperdal in that state, so Washington law also applies with regard to those prescriptions and Defendants do not address any applicable Washington law.

[^15]:    10/27/2015 12:26:40 PM

[^16]:    Jensen's records in full as Exhibit P-88.
    Your Honor, we will be using selected records of these much larger records. I'm going to do it a different way, Your Honor.

    Before we do that, I think I'm going to clutter up a record with ton of records, I'm going to do selected records. If it becomes some issue we don't have the complete records, I'll put them in.

    I want to go to exhibit -- what number did I mark?

    Let's mark the full thing as Exhibit 88, and I'm going to mark as Exhibit 88(a) a letter of Dr. Jensen, okay.
    (Whereupon, Exhibits P-88 and P-88(a) were marked for identification.)

    THE COURT: Is there a Bates stamp number on that?

    MR. KLINE: Not on the one in front of me. I'm a little handicapped. I apologize.

    THE COURT: Have you been able to get to that, Doctor, the letter?
    (Pause.)
    Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023

    BY MR. KLINE:
    Q. I'm going to put it in front of you, sir. I'm
    going to hand it up and put it in front of you, sir.
    Sorry we got a little behind this today.
    THE COURT: Defense counsel has this, I would assume?

    MR. KELLY: Yes, Your Honor.
    BY MR. KLINE:
    Q. Now that we've solved our internal
    differences, if you would look at the document with the jury.

    Tell the Members of the Jury what this document is.
    A. This is a letter from Dr. Jensen to the group Health Cooperative of South Central Wisconsin, which is an insurance -- health insurance entity, and it's sent to the appeals unit for --
    Q. Just one --
    A. -- insurance.
    Q. It's a letter by this doctor. Can we look at
    the signature on the bottom?
    A. Yes.

    MR. KLINE: May we go to the bottom,
    Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
    please, Cory? Thank you very much.
    BY MR. KLINE:
    Q. It's signed by John Jensen, correct?
    A. Correct.
    Q. I want to walk you through some of the things that Dr. Jensen during the treatment of this patient said.

    First of all, he said, I've been in -he said he is a 27 -year-old --
    A. Seventeen.
    Q. I'm sorry. Seventeen-year-old male with -and the date is October 3, 2011, correct?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And let's highlight "severe gynecomastia." Do you see that?
    A. I do.
    Q. Now, you saw photographs that were taken at the time of the surgery, correct?
    A. Correct.
    Q. And I plan to show them to the jury through
    you. You've examined those photos, correct?
    A. Correct.
    Q. As well as other photographs in this case?
    A. Correct.
    Q. Now, Dr. Jensen went on to describe Tim as a 5

    Danielle O'Connor, RPR, CRR 215-683-8023
    foot -- and, by the way, is there any equivocation in his diagnosis of there being true gynecomastia here?
    A. There's no equivocation. No, it's a very clear state -- declarative statement.
    Q. And the next sentence says, and this is dated October 3, 19 -- 2011, next sentence says, "Timothy is $5^{\prime} 8$ " with a weight of 155 pounds. As you can see from his photos, his habitus is not obese." Do you see it says "his habitus is not obese"?
    A. I do.

    MR. KLINE: Can we highlight that please, Cory?
    BY MR. KLINE:
    Q. And do you see the next words he says, he says, the surgeon, he -- the words are used "true gynecomastia."

    MR. KLINE: Can you highlight that, please, Cory?
    BY MR. KLINE:
    Q. Now, this is all information which you read in rendering your opinion, correct?

    ## A. I read it and relied upon it, that's correct.

    Q. And, also, is it the kind of statement that is
    being made by this doctor in his evaluation of this
    Danielle O'Connor, RPR,CRRe215-683-80230107/6

