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THIRD QUARTER 2003

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WON

***\$19.4 MILLION**

BRAIN DAMAGE CASE

***\$16.4 MILLION**

CHEMICAL EXPOSURE

\$11.2 MILLION

BRAIN DAMAGE CASE

***\$3.0 MILLION**

CHEMICAL LUNG DAMAGE CASE

\$1.75 MILLION

JONES ACT/SHIP INJURY

***\$1.4 MILLION**

BRAIN DAMAGE/DISC INJURY

\$1.25 MILLION

SPINE & DISC INJURY

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Let American jurors provide justice

Business and corporate executives, through their highly paid lobbyists, constantly pressure national policymakers to enact legislation favorable to them. These special interests want to limit citizens' access to the courts for recourse if they are injured by defective products made by chemical or drug firms, or if they are the victims of fraud or deception committed by companies such as Enron or Arthur Andersen.

Corporate America's most recently repeated attempt to deny victims remedy in court is another outrageous insurance industry-backed bill. The U.S. House's H.R. 5 (S. 607 in the Senate) was designed to drastically limit the rights of patients seriously injured by medical malpractice, elderly victims of abuse in nursing homes, and others harmed by defective medical products and prescription drugs. Earlier this year, the U.S. House, voting along party lines, narrowly passed H.R. 5, which went to the Senate for further deliberation.

Others want to restrict the role of juries

Proponents of this legislation want to limit the rights of those who are unfairly harmed by preventing juries made up of people like you from hearing injury cases. If passed, the legislation will preempt state law and establish many restrictions—including a \$250,000 one-size-fits-all cap on noneconomic damages for the most serious life-altering injuries—in health care-related liability actions. As a result, many legitimate cases will never get to court to receive fair hearings by jurors.



Juries protect everyone's rights

When juries evaluate evidence and render verdicts, corporate America listens. It's because of our jury system that...

- defectively designed cribs no longer strangle infants.
- once-harmful medical devices have been redesigned.
- auto fuel systems have been strengthened.
- cancer-causing asbestos no longer poisons homes, schools, and workplaces.

One jury's verdict

In 2002, a Texas jury awarded significant damages to a diabetic who became ill after using Rezulin®. Jurors believed Rezulin's manufacturer was guilty of near-criminal conduct in that corporate executives knew of the medication's risk, marketed the product, and concealed documents from the FDA regarding liver failures. In addition, jurors found that marketers used fluffy and highly technical product-insert language to disguise the realities of the drug's problems. Rezulin is no longer on the market.

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PHARMACISTS' ERRORS

No one really knows how many patients receive incorrectly dispensed prescriptions annually.

However, what is known is that:

- In 2002, researchers found medication errors in one in five doses administered in 36 health-care facilities in two states.
- The Institute of Medicine reports that hospitals alone are responsible for medication errors that cost more than \$2 billion annually.
- More than 7,000 patients died from medication mistakes in 1993, up from just under 3,000 deaths in 1983, according to a university study.

The health-care industry has embarked on improving medication dispensing by appointing pharmacists to hospital treatment teams and using computerization to verify prescriptions, doses, and timing.

Patients can take an active role in making sure they get the right prescriptions. When picking up any medical prescription:

- Ask the pharmacist to verify that the prescribed medication has been dispensed for the medical condition it will control.
- Confirm the correct manufacturer, form, quantity, strength, and use schedule.
- Question the physician or pharmacist about potential side effects.
- Carefully read all accompanying literature to obtain effective treatment.
- Comply with all directions.
- Check with the physician if there are any questions.

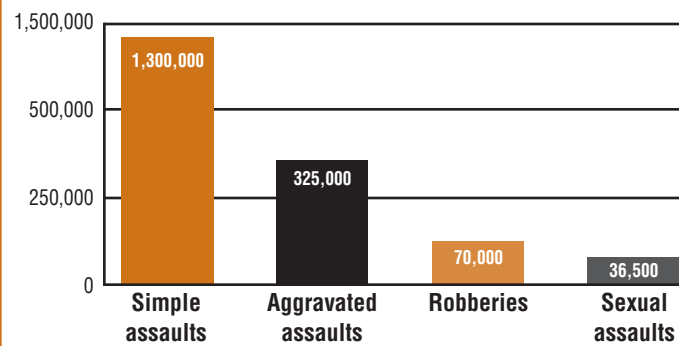
A misfiled prescription

Verify medication correctness with every refill. A diabetic woman who had taken a blood pressure-reducing medication for years was mistakenly given tablets with twice the dosage that the pharmacy's label indicated. After taking an increased dosage for several weeks, she suffered severe reactions and required hospitalization. Although her daughter discovered the medication error and the patient resumed normal dosages, she suffered a fatal heart attack. Her son and daughter sued on behalf of her estate, alleging the pharmacy was negligent and caused wrongful death by misfilling a prescription. Upon retrial, a jury awarded damages.

Workplace violence

Violence in the American workplace is becoming increasingly common. The following chart illustrates types of violent crimes committed in factories, businesses, and retail stores.

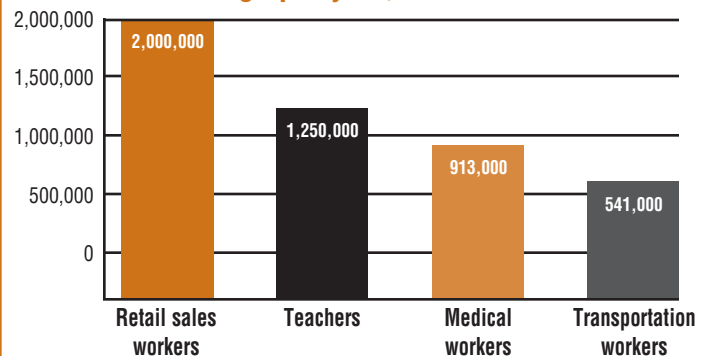
Types of violent crimes committed in workplaces, average per year, 1993-1999



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99* (2001)

Despite what the mass media report, employees at some workplaces are more prone to violence than others.

Types of workers victimized by crime, average per year, 1993-1999



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99* (2001)

Workplace crime takes its toll among workers in the form of injury, mental anguish, and even death. Victims' recourse is usually Workers' Compensation. However, in some cases, employees can seek legal remedy through premises liability, negligent or inadequate security, or from third parties, such as unions, franchisors, or security firms.

The employment manual

The estate of a deceased worker brutally murdered at a steel mill sued for damages. The plaintiff's lawyer won the estate's breach-of-duty-to-provide-employee-security case by using the company employee handbook. The manual stated that the employer would maintain a trained, responsive security force that would keep uninvited individuals—like those who committed the murder—away from the premises.

Pregnancy discrimination

Several key laws, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and an amendment, the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, require employers who hire 15 or more workers to treat pregnant women the same as other applicants or employees affected with similar abilities or limitations.

Q: Can an employer refuse to hire a pregnant woman?

A: No. As long as she can perform her job's tasks, an employer cannot refuse to hire a woman because of her pregnancy or pregnancy-related condition.

Q: What if a woman is temporarily unable to do her work because of pregnancy?

A: The employer must treat her as it would any other temporarily disabled employee by adjusting job tasks, reassigning other available work tasks, or granting disability leave or leave without pay.

Q: Must an employer grant maternity leave?

A: Yes. Employees have the right to ask for voluntary leave for pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting under a company's short-term disability plan or the Family and Medical Leave Act.

Q: How does pregnancy and maternity leave affect other employee benefits?

A: Employers must treat employees who have pregnancy-related disabilities identically to other temporarily disabled employees for salary increases, accrued vacation, seniority, and other benefits.

Q: How long does an employer have to hold a job for a woman on pregnancy leave?

A: The same length of time as it holds jobs open for other employees on sick or disability leave.



Consult Human Resources or legal counsel for pregnancy-rights questions.

Oral vs. written contracts

For many people, their word is their bond in business transactions or personal deals. So a lot of buying, selling, and bartering is accomplished through oral contracts, which are earnest and mutual promises to do things.

Usually, these kinds of contracts are pledges to provide products or services for money. They are legally enforceable in court if either party, such as a business and a customer, cannot agree that the terms or conditions of the contract were met.

Oral contracts are subject to many misunderstandings. Language confusion is one. "I'll have it ready for you Friday" may mean "this Friday" or "a week from this Friday." Hearing problems can also mix up results. "Part 6D" can be heard as "Part 60." Physicians' poor handwriting has always put them, and pharmacists, at risk for prescription errors.

It's almost always best for anyone involved in a personal or commercial arrangement to document all oral contracts with simple memos or e-mails. That gives everyone a record of the offer to do something, when it should be done, the acceptance agreement, and the consideration—the money or other value—to be exchanged in the transaction.

Problems with oral contracts should be discussed with an attorney.

CREDIT-REPORT ERRORS

Any consumer who wants to obtain a credit card, secure a loan such as a mortgage, or conduct most kinds of business needs to have an acceptable credit rating.

Three major agencies—Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union—compile individual consumer credit data and provide almost all of the credit-reporting services used by businesses, lenders, and anyone else investigating a person's credit quality.

Most credit reports issued by these companies have four parts:

Identifying information, such as name, address, Social Security number, date of birth, and other basics consumers provide when they apply for credit.

Credit information on accounts, including creditor names, dates accounts were opened, credit limits, debt, payment patterns, and other data from companies consumers do business with.

Public record details feature bankruptcy and court records, financial judgments, tax liens, and other information from public sources.

Inquiries identify anyone who has asked for a consumer's credit report.

When agencies err

After information appears in a credit report, it can be difficult to change—even if it's incorrect. A study of more than 100 credit reports found that nearly a third contained serious errors that could have jeopardized getting a car loan, mortgage, or employment.

Litigation has increased over the past several years, and a fairly recent case shows how consumers can fight for their rights. An Oregon woman continually asked Trans Union to remove inaccuracies from her credit report for six years. She sued the agency after she was unfairly denied a mortgage. Her attorney won her the largest-ever award under the Fair Credit Reporting Act; her award included compensatory and punitive damages.

Anyone facing serious credit-reporting problems should obtain legal counsel.

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- 8250 Injured in an auto accident: What are my rights?
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The information included in this newsletter is not intended as a substitute for consultation with an attorney.
Specific conditions always require consultation with appropriate legal professionals.