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11 *and the Putative Classes*

12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
13 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 **Les Ferguson**, individually and on behalf
15 of all others similarly situated,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 **CVS Pharmacy, Inc.**,

19 Defendant.

20 Case No: '18CV1529 JLS MDD

21 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:**

- 22 **1. Misleading and Untrue Advertising (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq.);**
- 23 **2. Violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act (Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, et seq.);**
- 24 **3. Unfair Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.)**
- 25 **4. Fraudulent Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.)**
- 26 **5. Unlawful Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.)**

27 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

1 Les Ferguson (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and others similarly situated
2 (the “Class”), based on the investigation of counsel and his own individual
3 knowledge as to Plaintiff’s own circumstances, hereby brings this Complaint
4 against CVS Pharmacy, Inc. (“Defendant” or “CVS”), as follows:

5 **I. INTRODUCTION**

6 1. Plaintiff brings this proposed class action seeking damages and injunctive
7 relief from Defendant CVS for its unlawful, unfair, and deceptive practices in the
8 marketing and sale of Algal-900 DHA (the “Product” or “Algal-900 DHA”). CVS
9 sells the Product on its website and in thousands of its retail stores nationwide.

10 2. CVS manufactures and sells Algal-900 DHA as a dietary supplement,
11 promoting it—in bolded letters on its primary display panel and packaging—as
12 “clinically shown to improve memory,” and as the only DHA form with clinical proof
13 of efficacy, capable of reducing errors “50% or more” in an “episodic memory test.”

14 3. CVS’s submissions about Algal-900 DHA are false and misleading.
15 Comprehensive, high-quality, clinical studies of adults’ cognitive performance have
16 shown that omega-3 fatty acids, including DHA, work no better than a placebo. In a
17 2014 report published in a top peer-reviewed clinical nutrition journal, researchers
18 conducted an extensive meta-analysis of 34 randomized, controlled trials of omega-3
19 fatty acids involving 12,999 subjects, and concluded that omega-3 fatty acids “do not
20 improve cognitive performance in children, adults, or the elderly.” Moreover, a five-
21 year NIH study of older adults, published in 2015, found that omega-3 fatty acid
22 supplements “[do] not have a statistically significant effect on cognitive function.”
23 The agency states that “substantive conclusions about the value of [omega-3 fatty
24 acids] cannot be drawn.”

25 4. The sole study on which CVS relies for its submission that Algal-900
26 DHA improves memory is a limited, short-term study conducted by in-house
27 scientists of Martek Biosciences Corporation (“Martek”), a dietary supplements
28

1 manufacturer. The Federal Trade Commission has concluded that this study does not
2 support claims that DHA improves memory, and has prohibited Martek from making
3 memory claims based on this study. Still, CVS relies exclusively on this study for its
4 claims that Algal-900 DHA improves memory.

5 5. Plaintiff Les Ferguson purchased CVS's Algal-900 DHA, and found that
6 it did not perform as advertised. He would not have purchased the Product had he
7 been aware that it has no clinically proven effect on memory and cognitive
8 performance in adults.

9 6. Plaintiff seeks an order enjoining CVS from continuing its false and
10 misleading marketing practices with regard to Algal-900 DHA, and providing Plaintiff
11 and the proposed Classes of purchasers (as defined below) with all compensation
12 available under the law.

13 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14 7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action
15 Fairness Act. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The total amount in controversy exceeds
16 \$5,000,000, exclusive of interests and costs, the number of members of the proposed
17 Class is 100 or more, and at least one member of the Class is a citizen of a state
18 different from the defendant.

19 8. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because a
20 substantial part of the events and misrepresentations giving rise to the claims occurred
21 in this District, Plaintiff Ferguson resides in this District, and Plaintiff Ferguson
22 purchased CVS's Algal-900 DHA in this District.

23 **III. PARTIES**

24 9. Plaintiff Les Ferguson is a resident of San Diego County, California.
25 During the Class Period (defined below), Plaintiff purchased Algal-900 DHA for
26 personal use from a CVS retail location in San Diego, California.

1 10. Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing
2 under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business at One
3 CVS Drive, Woonsocket, Rhode Island. CVS is a public company engaged in the
4 retail sale of prescription drugs, supplements, and general merchandise. It has
5 approximately 9,800 retail locations in the United States. CVS also sells products
6 online at www.cvs.com.

7 11. Defendant, directly and through its agents, sells Algal-900 DHA
8 throughout the United States, including in the state of California. Defendant is the
9 registered marketer, retailer, and distributor of Algal-900 DHA, and created and
10 disseminated the false and misleading labels for the Product.

11 **IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

12 **A. Omega-3 Fatty Acids**

13 12. Omega-3 fatty acids are long-chain, polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA).
14 There are three main omega-3 fatty acids: alpha-linolenic acid (ALA),
15 eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). ALA is found
16 mainly in plant oils such as flaxseed, soybean, and canola oils. While, DHA and EPA
17 are found in fish and other seafood.

18 13. Generally, Omega-3 fatty acids are not able to be produced by the body.
19 ALA is an essential fatty acid, meaning that the human body cannot make it, so
20 individuals must get ALA from the foods and beverages you consume. The human
21 body can convert some ALA into EPA and then to DHA, but only in very small
22 amounts. Therefore, getting EPA and DHA from foods (and dietary supplements) is
23 the only practical way to increase levels of these omega-3 fatty acids in your body.

24 14. Nevertheless, Omega-3 fatty acids are contained in substantial amounts
25 in a variety of foods, including fish, vegetables, vegetable oils, and nuts. Accordingly,
26 supplementation of Omega-3 fatty acids is often not required. For example, the
27 National Institutes of Health (“NIH”), Office of Dietary Supplements) notes that
28

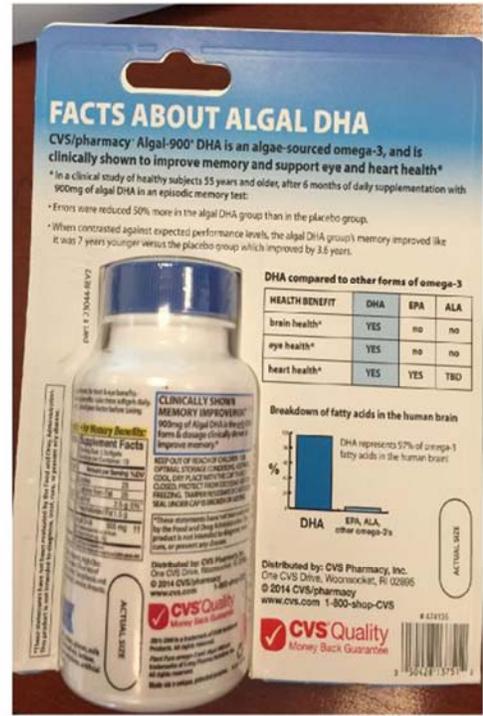
1 children (depending on age and gender) only require between .5 grams and 1.6 grams
2 of ALA per day and adults need between 1.1 grams and 1.6 grams per day. Thus,
3 NIH states that individual can get adequate amounts of omega-3s by eating a variety
4 of foods and that Omega-3 deficiency is very rare in the United States.

5 15. It should also be noted, that recommended amounts of EPA and DHA
6 have not been established and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”)
7 recommends consuming no more than 3 g/day of EPA and DHA combined, including
8 up to 2 g/day from dietary supplements as it may cause health problems.

9 **B. CVS’s Algal-900 DHA Labeling**

10 16. CVS manufactures and markets its Algal-900 DHA dietary supplements.
11 As per the supplement’s instructions, CVS recommends that individuals take 900 mg
12 of DHA per day. This is a relatively large amount as most individuals only need
13 between 500 mg to 1.6 grams per day.

14 17. CVS’s Algal-900 DHA is not inexpensive, it is often sold for more than
15 thirty dollars for a 30 day supply. CVS commands this price by aggressively
16 marketing its Algal-900 DHA as a treatment for memory improvement and brain
17 health. On the front and back of the package, CVS claims that Algal-900 DHA offers
18 “CLINICALLY SHOWN MEMORY IMPROVEMENT.” On the front of the package
19 CVS advertises that Algal-900 DHA is “[t]he only DHA form & dosage clinically
20 shown to improve memory” and makes similar claims on the back of the package and
21 the bottle:
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18. CVS repeats this message on the back of the label and adds more specific statements:

CVS/pharmacy Algal-900* DHA is an algae-sourced omega-3, and is clinically shown to improve memory and support eye and heart health*

*** In a clinical study of healthy subjects 55 years and older, after 6 months of daily supplementation with 900mg of algal DHA in an episodic memory test:**

- Errors were reduced 50% more in the algal DHA group than in the placebo group.

- When contrasted against expected performance levels, the algal DHA’s group memory improved like it was 7 years younger versus the placebo group which improved by 3.6 years.

19. Charts and tables on the back of the package imply that the Product is an essential supplement for proper brain functioning, and superior to other omega-3 products. The packaging reads that “DHA represents 97% of omega-3 fatty acids in the human brain!”

C. CVS’s Claims About Algal-900 DHA Are False and Misleading

20. CVS’s Algal-900 DHA claims are false and misleading because they rely on a small, limited study that has been discredited. Rather, an overwhelming body of research finds no clinical effect of DHA on memory. CVS’s claims also violate federal disclaimer regulations, rendering the Product misbranded, false, and misleading.

1. The FTC Has Concluded that the One Study Relied on by CVS for its Algal-900 DHA Claims Does Not Support Such Claims

21. The sole study on which CVS relies in support of its Algal-900 DHA claims is titled “Beneficial effects of docosahexaenoic acid on cognition in age-related cognitive decline” by Karin Yurko-Mauro et al., also known as the “MIDAS Study.”¹ This study purports to show that DHA supplements improve learning and memory function in subjects with age-related cognitive decline.

22. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), however, has already concluded that the MIDAS study does “not reveal any improvement in working memory” and that “clinical-proof claims [based on the study] are false and misleading.”² The FTC also noted that the study’s principal investigator and author was an employee of Martek, which funded the study for the purpose of promoting its own DHA product,

¹ The full citation for the article is: Karin Yurko-Mauro, Beneficial Effects of Docosahexaenoic Acid on Cognition in Age-Related Cognitive Decline, 6 *Alzheimer’s & Dementia* 456 (2010).

² FTC, *Statement of Chairwoman Edith Ramirez and Commissioner Julie Brill: In the Matter of i-Health, Inc. and Martek Biosciences Corp.* (June 6, 2014), available at <https://goo.gl/BdKT70> (viewed Jan. 29, 2016).

1 “BrainStrong Adult.” The FTC entered a consent decree with Martek, banning it from
2 basing memory claims on the MIDAS study. In announcing the action, the FTC
3 stated:

4 Results [from test subjects performing episodic memory
5 tasks] . . . did not yield a pattern of statistically and clinically
6 significant improvement in the DHA group relative to the
7 placebo group. Whether analyzed separately or as a
8 composite, the effect size of any statistically significant,
9 between-group difference was trivial, and no evidence
10 showed that any such difference correlated with
11 improvement in everyday episodic memory tasks outside the
12 laboratory, such as the ability to remember the location of
13 one’s sunglasses or why one entered a room.³

11 23. In the subsequent consent decree and accompanying FTC order, the FTC
12 enjoined Martek and its partner company, i-Health, from making any memory
13 improvement and cognitive decline claims, absent “competent and reliable scientific
14 evidence” that held up “in light of the entire body of relevant and reliable scientific
15 evidence, to substantiate that the representation is true.”⁴ The FTC also enjoined
16 Martek and i-Health from misrepresenting the results of the MIDAS study, including
17 through the use of the phrases “clinically shown” or “clinically proven.” Martek
18 quickly took “BrainStrong Adult” off the market after entry of the Consent Decree.
19 Martek no longer promotes any DHA products as improving memory in adults.

20 24. Despite these findings, CVS makes the same false and misleading claims
21 about the cognitive health benefits of its DHA supplement, and relies on the very
22 same MIDAS study that the FTC has unequivocally rejected as a basis for such
23 claims.

26 ³ *i-Health, Inc. & Martek Biosciences Corp.*, No. C-4486, available at
27 <https://goo.gl/ERTkEP> (viewed Jan. 29, 2016).

28 ⁴ *i-Health, Inc. & Martek Biosciences Corp.*, No. C-4486 (F.T.C. Aug. 21, 2014),
available at <https://goo.gl/ERTkEP> (viewed Jan. 29, 2016).

2. Clinical Studies Comprehensively Reject CVS's Claims About Algal-900 DHA

25. Clinical testing and research refute CVS's Algal-900 DHA claims. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, a top peer-reviewed medical journal in the field of clinical nutrition, published a 2014 meta-analysis of 34 studies involving 12,999 participants, and concluded that consuming omega-3 fatty acids does not "promote cognitive function in terms of composite memory, executive function, and processing speed domains" and does not "improve[] ... cognitive performance in terms of recognition, immediate and delayed word recall, digit span backward and forward tests, rapid visual information processing, verbal fluency, and simple and choice reaction times."⁵

26. In 2015, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) published results from their "AREDS2" study, concluding again that omega-3 fatty acids do not affect adults' cognitive functioning and memory.⁶ This study followed a 2005 literature review commissioned by NIH and a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, titled "Effects of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Cognitive Function with Aging, Dementia, and Neurological Diseases." The NIH found only one study assessing the role of omega-3 fatty acids in maintaining cognitive function in normal aging, and concluded that omega-3 fatty acid consumption showed no association with reduced risk of cognitive impairment or decline.⁷

27. Plaintiff and the other Class members have been and will continue to be deceived by CVS's false and deceptive advertising claims about Algal-900 DHA's cognitive health benefits and memory improvement.

⁵ Jiangjiang Jiao et al., *Effect of n-3 PUFA Supplementation on Cognitive Function Throughout the Life Span from Infancy to Old Age: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials*, 102 Am. J. Clinical Nutrition 1422 (Dec. 2014), <http://goo.gl/ISghfV> (viewed Jan. 29, 2016).

⁶ Emily Y. Chew et al., *Effect of Omega-3 Fatty Acids, Lutein/Zeaxanthin, or Other Nutrient Supplementation on Cognitive Function*, 314 JAMA 791 (Aug. 25, 2015), <http://goo.gl/ySGXDB> (viewed Jan. 29, 2016).

⁷ NIH, *Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Health: Fact Sheet for Health Professionals*, <https://goo.gl/5dUJHr> (last updated Oct. 28, 2005).

3. The Algal-900 DHA Label Violates Federal Disclaimer Regulations

28. FDA regulations require manufacturers such as CVS to include a mandatory disclaimer statement on the label. 21 C.F.R. § 101.93 (the “disclaimer requirement”). The mandatory disclaimer statement must appear “on each panel or page” where there is a claim. Id. § 101.93(d).

29. The purpose of the disclaimer requirement is to clearly indicate to consumers that a dietary supplement “is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.” Id. § 101.93(c).

30. CVS makes claims on both the front and back of its Algal-900 DHA label, which means the disclaimer must appear both on the front and back of the label. It appears only on the back of the label in small and obscured print.

V. ECONOMIC INJURY

31. When purchasing Algal-900 DHA, Plaintiff sought a product that would improve memory. Plaintiff believed CVS’s claims that Algal-900 DHA is clinically shown to improve memory and would improve memory. Plaintiff would not have purchased Algal-900 DHA had he known that CVS’s claims were false and misleading.

32. For these reasons, Algal-900 DHA was worth less than what Plaintiff paid for it. Plaintiff lost money as a result of CVS’s deception, because he did not receive that for which he paid. Plaintiff altered his position to his detriment, and suffered damages in an amount equal to the amount he paid for Algal-900 DHA.

33. By engaging in its misleading, deceptive, and unlawful marketing, CVS reaped and continues to reap increased sales and profits. CVS knew, or should have known, that its claims about the clinical efficacy of Algal-900 DHA, and its failure to comply with FDA disclaimer requirements, would mislead consumers.

1 **VI. CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

2 34. Plaintiff Ferguson brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal
3 Rule of Civil Procedure 23 for the following Class of persons:

4 All persons residing in the State of California who have purchased
5 Algal-900 DHA for their own use or the use of a family member, and
6 not for resale, since February 1, 2010.

7 Excluded from the Class are all legal entities, Defendant herein and any person,
8 employee, trust, corporation, or other entity related to or affiliated with Defendant, as
9 well as any judge, justice or judicial officer presiding over this matter and members of
10 their immediate families and judicial staff.

11 35. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definition if further
12 investigation and discovery indicates that the Class definition should be narrowed,
13 expanded, or otherwise modified.

14 36. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this
15 time, and will be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff is informed and
16 believes that there are tens of thousands of members in the proposed Class. The
17 number of individuals who comprise the Class is so numerous that joinder of all such
18 persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a class action, rather
19 than in individual actions, will benefit both the parties and the courts.

20 37. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the
21 Class. All members of the Class have been and/or continue to be similarly affected by
22 Defendant's wrongful conduct as complained of herein, in violation of federal and
23 state law. Plaintiff is unaware of any interests that conflict with or are antagonistic to
24 the interests of the Class.

25 38. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the Class members' interests
26 and has retained counsel competent and experienced in consumer class action lawsuits
27 and complex litigation. Plaintiff and its counsel have the necessary financial resources
28 to adequately and vigorously litigate this class action, and Plaintiff is aware of his
duties and responsibilities to the Class.

1 39. Defendant has acted with respect to the Class in a manner generally
2 applicable to each Class member. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all
3 Class members and predominate over any questions wholly affecting individual Class
4 members. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and
5 fact involved in the action, which affect all Class members. Among the questions of
6 law and fact common to the Class are, *inter alia*:

- 7
- 8 a. Whether Defendant has marketed and advertised Algal-900 DHA
9 as a drug, without the required FDA approval;
 - 10 b. Whether Defendant’s conduct constitutes misleading and deceptive
11 advertising under CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500, *et seq.*;
 - 12 c. Whether Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods of
13 competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of
14 CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1770, *et seq.*;
 - 15 d. Whether Defendant misrepresents the results of studies conducted
16 about Algal-900 DHA and its effects on memory and cognition;
 - 17 e. Whether Defendant represents that its Algal-900 DHA product is
18 of a particular standard or quality if it is of another;
 - 19 f. Whether Defendant advertises its Algal-900 DHA product with
20 intent not to sell it as advertised;
 - 21 g. Whether Defendant’s conduct constitutes a “unlawful,” “unfair,”
22 or “fraudulent” business act within the meaning of CAL BUS. &
23 PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.*;
 - 24 (i) Whether Defendant’s sale of Algal-900 DHA constitutes
25 “unlawful” or “unfair” business practices by violating the
26 public policies set out in CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 1770
27 *et seq.*, CAL. BUS. PROF. CODE §§ 17500, *et seq.*, and other
28 California and federal statutes and regulations;

1 (ii) Whether Defendant’s sale of its Algal-900 DHA is immoral,
2 unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or injurious to
3 consumers;

4 (iii) Whether Defendant’s sale of its Algal-900 DHA constitutes
5 an “unfair” business practice because consumer injury
6 outweighs any countervailing benefits to consumers or
7 competition, and because such injury could not be
8 reasonably avoided by consumers;

9 h. The nature and extent of damages, restitution, equitable remedies,
10 and declaratory and injunctive relief to which Plaintiff and the
11 Class are entitled; and

12 i. Whether Plaintiff and the Class should be awarded attorneys’ fees
13 and the costs of suit.

14 40. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and
15 efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is
16 impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members
17 may be small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually
18 impossible for Class Members to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There
19 will be no difficulty in managing this action as a class action.

20 41. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class
21 with respect to the matters complained of herein, thereby making appropriate the relief
22 sought herein with respect to the Class as a whole.

23
24 **FIRST COUNT**

25 **Violation of CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500, *et seq.* –**
26 **Untrue, Misleading and Deceptive Advertising**

27 42. Plaintiff Ferguson hereby incorporates by reference the allegations
28 contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

1 43. At all material times, Defendant engaged in a scheme of offering its
2 Algal-900 DHL product for sale to Plaintiff, and other members of the Class by way
3 of, *inter alia*, commercial marketing and advertising, internet content, product
4 packaging and labelling, and other promotional materials.

5 44. These materials, advertisements, and other inducements misrepresented
6 and/or omitted the true effects and benefits of Algal-900 DHL. Said materials,
7 advertisements and other inducements were controlled and emanated from
8 Defendant's headquarters, located in the State of Delaware. Such advertisements and
9 inducements appear on the labels of Defendant's Algal-900 DHL product that are
10 produced at Defendant's manufacturing facility and appear on Defendant's website
11 maintained and controlled from Defendant's headquarters.

12 45. Defendant's advertisements and other inducements come within the
13 definition of advertising as contained in CAL. BUS. PROF. CODE §§ 17500, *et seq.*, in
14 that such promotional materials were intended as inducements to purchase Algal-900
15 DHL and are statements disseminated by Defendant to Plaintiff and other members of
16 the Class.

17 46. Defendant knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have
18 known, that the statements regarding its Algal-900 DHL product's beneficial effects
19 on cognition and memory were false, misleading, and/or deceptive.

20 47. By advertising, marketing, distributing, and/or selling Algal-900 DHA
21 with the deceptive claims detailed above, and without the requisite disclaimer, to
22 Plaintiff and the other Class members, Defendant engaged in, and continues to engage
23 in, deceptive acts and practices.

24 48. Consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Class, necessarily and
25 reasonably relied on Defendant's statements regarding the contents of the Product.
26 Consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Class, were among the intended
27 targets of such representations.

1 as it misrepresented the standard, quality, sponsorship, approval, and/or certification
2 of its Algal-900 DHL product.

3 58. By labeling their Algal-900 DHL product as the “only DHA form with
4 clinical proof of efficacy, capable of reducing errors “50% or more” in an “episodic
5 memory test,” Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1770(a)(2), (5), (7), and (9), as
6 it misrepresented the standard, quality, sponsorship, approval, and/or certification of
7 its Algal-900 DHL product.

8 59. Plaintiff Ferguson and Class members were harmed and suffered actual
9 damages as a result of Defendant’s unfair competition and deceptive acts and
10 practices. Had Defendant disclosed and/or not falsely represented its Algal-900 DHL
11 products’ cognition and memory benefits and effects, Plaintiff Ferguson and the
12 California Class members would not have been misled into purchasing Defendant’s
13 Algal-900 DHL product, or alternatively, would have paid significantly less for them.

14 60. Additionally, misbranded drug products cannot legally be manufactured,
15 held, advertised, distributed or sold. Thus, misbranded drug products have no
16 economic value and are worthless as a matter of law, and purchasers of misbranded
17 drug products are entitled to a refund of the purchase price of the misbranded drug.

18 61. Plaintiff Ferguson, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated
19 California consumers, and as appropriate, on behalf of the general state of California,
20 seeks injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from continuing these unlawful practices
21 pursuant to CAL. CIV. CODE § 1782(a)(2).

22 62. Plaintiff Ferguson provided Defendant with notice of its alleged
23 violations of CLRA pursuant to CAL. CIV. CODE § 1782(a) *via* certified mail,
24 demanding that Defendant correct such violations.

25 63. If Defendant fails to respond to Plaintiff’s CLRA notice within 30 days,
26 Plaintiff Ferguson may amend this Complaint to seek all available damages under the
27 CLRA for all violations complained of herein, including, but not limited to, statutory
28

1 damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees and costs, and any other relief that the
2 Court deems proper.

3
4 **THIRD COUNT**

5 **Violation of CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq. –**
6 **Unfair Business Acts and Practices**

7 64. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the
8 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 65. Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased Algal-900 DHA
10 suffered a substantial injury by virtue of buying a product that misrepresented and/or
11 omitted true cognitive effects and benefits on memory. Had Plaintiff and members of
12 the Class known that Defendant's materials, advertisement, and other inducements
13 misrepresented and/or omitted the true effects and benefits of Algal-900 DHL, they
14 would not have purchased said products.

15 66. Defendant's actions alleged herein violate the laws and public policies of
16 California and the federal government, as set out in the preceding paragraphs of this
17 Complaint.

18 67. There is no benefit to consumers or competition by allowing Defendant
19 to deceptively market, advertise, package, and label Algal-900 DHL.

20 68. Plaintiff and Class members who purchased Defendant's Algal-900 DHL
21 had no way of reasonably knowing that these products were deceptively marketed,
22 advertised, packaged, and labeled. Thus, Class members could not have reasonably
23 avoided the injury they suffered.

24 69. The gravity of the harm suffered by Plaintiff and Class members who
25 purchased Defendant's Algal-900 DHL outweighs any legitimate justification, motive
26 or reason for marketing, advertising, packaging, and labeling the Algal-900 DHL
27 product in a deceptive and misleading manner. Accordingly, Defendant's actions are
28 immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, and offend the established public policies as set out

1 in federal regulations and are substantially injurious to Plaintiff Ferguson and
2 members of the Class.

3 70. The above acts of Defendant, in disseminating said misleading and
4 deceptive statements throughout the State of California to consumers, including
5 Plaintiff and members of the Class, were and are likely to deceive reasonable
6 consumers by obfuscating the true effects and benefits of Algal-900 DHL, and thus
7 were violations of CAL. BUS. PROF. CODE §§ 17500, *et seq.*

8 71. Misbranded drug products cannot legally be manufactured, held,
9 advertised, distributed, or sold. Thus, misbranded drug products have no economic
10 value and are worthless as a matter of law, and purchasers of misbranded drug
11 products are entitled to a restitution refund of the purchase price of the misbranded
12 drug product.

13 72. As a result of Defendant's above unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent acts and
14 practices, Plaintiff, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, and as
15 appropriate, on behalf of the general public, seek injunctive relief prohibiting
16 Defendant from continuing these wrongful practices, and such other equitable relief,
17 including full restitution of all improper revenues and ill-gotten profits derived from
18 Defendant's wrongful conduct to the fullest extent permitted by law.

19
20 **FOURTH COUNT**

21 **Violation of CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.* –**
22 **Fraudulent Business Acts and Practices**

23 73. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the
24 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

25 74. Such acts of Defendant as described above constitute a fraudulent
26 business practice under CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.*

27 75. As more fully described above, Defendant mislabels Algal-900 DHL by
28 claiming that it is “clinically show to improve memory,” and is the only DHA form

1 with clinical proof of efficacy, capable of reducing errors “50% or more” in an
2 “episodic memory test.” In claiming these benefits of Algal-900 DHL, Defendant
3 falsely relies on a short-term study conducted by in-house scientists of Martek, a study
4 which the Federal Trade Commission has concluded to not support any claims that
5 DHA improves memory of cognitive function. Defendant's misleading marketing,
6 advertising, packaging, and labeling are likely to, and do, deceive reasonable
7 consumers. Indeed, Plaintiff Ferguson was deceived about the cognitive benefits of
8 Defendant's Algal-900 DHL, as Defendant's marketing, advertising, packaging, and
9 labeling of the Product misrepresent and/or omit its true effect and benefits. Said acts
10 are fraudulent business practice and acts.

11 76. Defendant's misleading and deceptive practices caused Plaintiff to
12 purchase Defendant's Algal-900 DHL and/or pay more than he would have otherwise
13 had he known the true nature, effects, and benefits of Algal-900 DHL.

14 77. Misbranded drug products cannot legally be manufactured, held,
15 advertised, distributed or sold. Thus, misbranded food has no economic value and is
16 worthless as a matter of law, and purchasers of misbranded drug products are entitled
17 to a restitution refund of the purchase price of the misbranded drug.

18 78. As a result of Defendant's above unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent acts
19 and practices, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, and as
20 appropriate, on behalf of the general public, seeks injunctive relief prohibiting
21 Defendant from continuing these wrongful practices, and such other equitable relief,
22 including full restitution of all improper revenues and ill-gotten profits derived from
23 Defendant's wrongful conduct to the fullest extent permitted by law.

24 **FIFTH COUNT**

25 **Violation of CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq. –**
26 **Unlawful Business Acts and Practices**

27 79. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the
28 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

1 80. Defendant’s conduct constitutes unlawful business acts and practices
2 under CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.*

3 81. Defendant sold Misbranded Drug Products in California during the class
4 period.

5 82. Defendant CVS is a corporation and, therefore, is a “person” within the
6 meaning of the Sherman Food Drug & Cosmetic Law, California Health & Safety
7 Code §§ 109875, *et seq.* (the “Sherman Act”). The Sherman Act adopts, incorporates
8 and is identical to the federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.*
9 (“FDCA”).

10 83. The Sherman Law provides that a drug product is misbranded “if its
11 labeling is false or misleading in any particular.” HEALTH & SAF. CODE § 111330.

12 84. Defendant’s business practices are unlawful under § 17200, *et seq.* by
13 virtue of Defendants’ violations of the advertising provisions of Chapter 3 of the
14 Sherman Act and the misbranded drug provisions of Chapter 6.

15 85. Defendant’s business practices are unlawful under CAL. BUS. & PROF.
16 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by virtue of Defendant’s violations of § 17500, *et seq.*, which
17 forbids untrue and misleading advertising.

18 86. Defendant’s business practices are unlawful under CAL. BUS. & PROF.
19 CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.* by virtue of Defendant’s violations of the Consumer Legal
20 Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*

21 87. Under California law, a drug product that is misbranded cannot legally be
22 manufactured, advertised, distributed, held, or sold. Indeed the sale, purchase, and
23 possession of misbranded food is a criminal act in California and the FDA even
24 threatens companies with seizure of misbranded products. Moreover, misbranded
25 products have no economic value, and are legally worthless.

26 88. Defendant sold Plaintiff and members of the Class misbranded products
27 that were not capable of being sold or legally held and which had no economic value
28

1 and were legally worthless. Plaintiff and each Class member paid a premium price for
2 misbranded products.

3 89. As a result of Defendant's illegal business practices, Plaintiff and the
4 members of the Class are entitled to an order enjoining such future conduct and such
5 other orders and judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendant's ill-gotten
6 gains and to restore to any Class member any money paid for the misbranded product.

7 90. Defendants' unlawful business acts present a threat and reasonable
8 continued likelihood of injury to Plaintiff and each member of the Class.

9
10 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class pray for relief and judgment as follows:

12 91. For an order declaring that this action is properly maintained as a class
13 action and appointing Plaintiff as representative for the Class, and appointing
14 Plaintiff's counsel as Class counsel;

15 92. That Defendant bear the costs of any notice sent to the Class;

16 93. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the members of the Class actual
17 damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement;

18 94. For an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in the
19 unlawful and unfair business acts and practices as alleged herein;

20 95. For restitution of the funds that unjustly enriched Defendant at the
21 expense of the Plaintiff and Class Members;

22 96. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the members of the Class pre- and
23 post-judgment interest;

24 97. An order requiring Defendant to pay actual damages to Plaintiff and all
25 members of the Class;

26 98. For an order awarding attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including expert
27 witnesses' fees as permitted by law; and
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99. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all of the claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

DATED: July 5, 2018

Respectfully submitted,
FINKELSTEIN & KRINSK LLP

By: /s/ Trenton R. Kashima
Trenton R. Kashima

Jeffrey R. Krinsk, Esq.
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Telephone: (619) 238-1333
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CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Les Ferguson, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Trenton R. Kashima Finkelstein & Krinsk, LLP 550 W. C Street, San Diego CA 92101, (619) 238-1333

DEFENDANTS

CVS Pharmacy, Inc.

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

'18CV1529 JLS MDD

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

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

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

Brief description of cause: Misleading and False Advertising Regarding Dietary Supplement

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 06/05/2018 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/ Trenton R. Kashima

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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