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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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10 Hilary Davis,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 McKesson Corporation, et al.,

14 Defendants.  
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Nos. CV-18-1157-PHX-DGC  
CV-18-1159-PHX-DGC  
CV-18-1778-PHX-DGC

**ORDER**

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17 Defendants have filed motions for summary judgment in these cases. The motions  
18 are fully briefed, and no party has requested oral argument. *See* Docs. 225, 228, 229.  
19 The Court will grant summary judgment in favor of Defendants.<sup>1</sup>

20 Defendants' motion is based on the Court's previous ruling excluding Plaintiffs'  
21 general causation experts under Federal Rule of Evidence 702. Doc. 217; *see also* *Davis*  
22 *v. McKesson Corp.*, No. CV-18-1157-PHX-DGC, 2019 WL 3532179 (D. Ariz. Aug. 2,  
23 2019). The Court held that the general causation opinions of Drs. Brent Wagner, Jody  
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25 <sup>1</sup> Three cases have been consolidated in this action: *Davis v. McKesson*  
26 *Corporation*, No. 2:18-cv-00157; *Munnuru v. Guerbet, LLC*, No. 2:18-cv-01159-DGC;  
27 and *Fischer v. Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, No. 2:18-cv-01778-DGC.  
28 Documents cited from the lead case, *Davis*, will be referred to simply as "Doc." Documents cited from the *Fischer* and *Munnuru* cases will be preceded by the Plaintiff's last name. All citations are to page numbers added at the top of the documents by the Court's electronic filing system.

1 Tversky, and Margret Whittaker are inadmissible, and that the opinions of Dr. Raymond  
2 will be limited to the chemistry of GBCAs and gadolinium. *See id.* Because none of  
3 Plaintiffs’ experts will be permitted to opine that GBCAs generally can cause the range of  
4 symptoms claimed by plaintiffs, Defendants argue that Plaintiffs cannot prove their  
5 claims and that summary judgment is warranted.

6 Plaintiffs argue that “[b]y imposing an initial ‘general causation’ requirement, the  
7 Court has imposed an additional requirement that does not exist under Arizona law.”  
8 Doc. 228 at 4. But Plaintiffs cite no Arizona law in support of this argument, and the  
9 requirement of general causation is widely recognized. *See Grant v. Bristol-Myers*  
10 *Squibb*, 97 F. Supp. 2d 986, 989 (D. Ariz. 2000) (“Causation must be general and  
11 specific; the plaintiff must prove that the allegedly toxic substance is capable of causing a  
12 particular injury in the general population, and that the substance caused this particular  
13 individual’s injury.”); *see also In re Mirena IUD Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 169 F. Supp. 3d  
14 396, 435 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) (“General causation is whether a substance is capable of  
15 causing a particular injury or condition in the general population, while specific causation  
16 is whether a substance caused a particular individual’s injury. In the absence of evidence  
17 of general causation, evidence of specific causation is irrelevant.”) (citations and  
18 footnotes omitted); *Newkirk v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 727 F. Supp. 2d 1006, 1030 (E.D.  
19 Wash. 2010), *aff’d*, 438 F. App’x 607 (9th Cir. 2011) (“If a plaintiff is not able to  
20 establish general causation, it is unnecessary to consider whether the plaintiff can  
21 establish specific causation.”); *Raynor v. Merrell Pharms. Inc.*, 104 F.3d 1371, 1376  
22 (D.C. Cir. 1997) (“[T]estimony on specific causation had legitimacy only as follow-up to  
23 admissible evidence that the drug in question could in general cause birth defects. That  
24 first step, establishing a link between Bendectin and human birth defects (general  
25 causation), is missing here.”).

26 Plaintiffs next argue that they can establish causation through the testimony of  
27 treating physicians who performed a differential diagnosis of Plaintiffs’ conditions.  
28 Doc. 228 at 4-5. But none of these physicians was identified by Plaintiffs as an expert on

1 general causation. And as the cases cited above show, Plaintiffs must prove both general  
2 and specific causation – that GBCAs are capable of causing the wide range of injuries  
3 claimed by Plaintiffs, and that they in fact caused Plaintiff’s injuries in this case. As one  
4 court well explained:

5       The process of differential diagnosis is undoubtedly important to the  
6 question of “specific causation”. If other possible causes of an injury  
7 cannot be ruled out, or at least the probability of their contribution to  
8 causation minimized, then the “more likely than not” threshold for proving  
9 causation may not be met. But, it is also important to recognize that a  
10 fundamental assumption underlying this method is that the final, suspected  
11 “cause” remaining after this process of elimination must actually be capable  
12 of causing the injury. That is, the expert must “rule in” the suspected cause  
as well as “rule out” other possible causes. And, of course, expert opinion  
on this issue of “general causation” must be derived from a scientifically  
valid methodology.

13 *Cavallo v. Star Enter.*, 892 F. Supp. 756, 771 (E.D. Va. 1995), *aff’d in part, rev’d in part*  
14 *on other grounds*, 100 F.3d 1150 (4th Cir. 1996). As the Federal Judicial Center’s  
15 Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence notes, “differential diagnoses generally are  
16 inadequate without further proof of general causation[.]” Reference Manual, at 613  
17 n.194. (3d ed. 2011), available at [https://www.fjc.gov/content/reference-manual-](https://www.fjc.gov/content/reference-manual-scientific-evidence-third-edition-1)  
18 [scientific-evidence-third-edition-1](https://www.fjc.gov/content/reference-manual-scientific-evidence-third-edition-1).<sup>2</sup>

19       In this case, it is not at all apparent that GBCAs can cause Plaintiff’s range of  
20 symptoms. As the Court noted in its previous order, “the FDA and every other regulatory  
21 and medical body that has considered the question . . . unanimously have found that there  
22 is not enough scientific evidence to conclude that GBCAs cause GDD.” *Davis*, 2019 WL  
23 3532179, at \*10. In such a setting, expert testimony that GBCAs can cause Plaintiff’s

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25       <sup>2</sup> In support of this statement, the Reference Manual cites the following cases:  
26 *Ruggiero v. Warner-Lambert Co.*, 424 F.3d 249, 254 (2d Cir. 2005); *Norris v. Baxter*  
27 *Healthcare Corp.*, 397 F.3d 878, 885 (10th Cir. 2005); *Meister v. Med. Eng’g Corp.*, 267  
28 F.3d 1123, 1128-29 (D.C. Cir. 2001); *Bickel v. Pfizer, Inc.*, 431 F. Supp. 2d 918, 923-24  
(N.D. Ind. 2006); *In re Rezulin Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 369 F. Supp. 2d 398, 436 (S.D.N.Y.  
2005); *Coastal Tankships, U.S.A., Inc. v. Anderson*, 87 S.W.3d 591, 608-09 (Tex. Ct.  
App. 2002).

1 alleged illnesses is essential to Plaintiff’s case. Specific causation opinions of individual  
2 doctors is not enough.

3 Plaintiffs’ reliance on *Messick v. Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp.*, 747 F.3d 1193  
4 (9th Cir. 2014), for the veracity of differential diagnosis, is not helpful. *Messick*  
5 concerned a question of specific causation – whether the plaintiff’s illness was actually  
6 caused by her use of bisphosphonates. The court of appeals noted that “California state  
7 products liability law requires only that a plaintiff show that the defendant’s conduct was  
8 ‘more likely than not’ a substantial factor in causing the injury in order *to prove specific*  
9 *causation.*” *Id.* at 1197 (emphasis added). Because the expert opined that the  
10 defendant’s substances were a substantial factor in the plaintiff’s illness, the Ninth Circuit  
11 held that summary judgment was improper: “Dr. Jackson’s expert testimony creates a  
12 genuine issue of material fact regarding *the specific causal link* between Messick’s  
13 bisphosphonates treatment and her development of ONJ.” *Id.* at 1199 (emphasis added).  
14 Thus, *Messick* is a specific causation case. It does not hold that plaintiff-specific  
15 differential diagnoses may satisfy the requirement of general causation.

16 Finally, Plaintiffs suggest that the Court erred in excluding their general causation  
17 experts, but they provide no argument on this issue. Doc. 228 at 3.

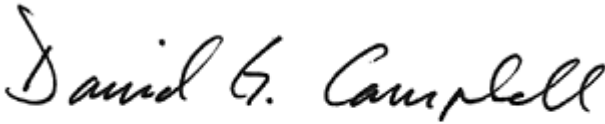
18 With their general causation testimony inadmissible under Rule 702, Plaintiffs  
19 cannot prove at trial that GBCAs caused their injuries. “[T]he plain language of  
20 Rule 56[] mandates the entry of summary judgment, after adequate time for discovery  
21 and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the  
22 existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that party will bear  
23 the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). The  
24 Court accordingly will grant summary judgment in favor of Defendants.

25 **IT IS ORDERED:**

26 1. Defendants’ motions for summary judgment (*Davis* Doc. 225, *Fischer*  
27 Doc. 142, and *Munnuru* Doc. 148) are **granted**.

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2. The Clerk is directed to enter judgment and terminate these cases.  
Dated this 25th day of October, 2019.



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David G. Campbell  
Senior United States District Judge