A. That's right.

Q. How did you control for health in the first study? By "the first study," I'm referring to the eight-week study on Metabolife 356.

A. We required subjects to pass a medical screen before they could enter the study.

Q. On the second study, being the six-month study, how did you control for health?

A. The same way. Well, in both studies, if the initial screening was by telephone, we would interview them and make sure that they fit the criteria to be eligible for the study, and then subsequently in both studies, they were required to pass a medical screen exam with a physician.

Q. Why did you choose to have a medical screen before you randomized people to receive either placebo or an active product containing ephedra?

A. We wanted to make sure that

might be at risk to take this kind of product. So, that's another reason to screen people, is for their own protection.

O. When you say "might be

Q. When you say "might be at risk" for this type of product, you're referring to products containing ephedrine -- or, excuse me, ephedra.

A. Well, products containing ephedra caffeine, which are both stimulants.

Q. Now, did a medical doctor develop the screening criteria?

A. Well, the screening criteria for the six-month study were part of the protocol that was developed by Dr. Daly and Dr. Meredith, and I believe both of those are physicians. The screening criteria for the Metabolife study was developed by me and Dr. Heymsfield, who is a physician.

Q. Then in terms of randomizing people to receive either active or placebo product, what was the procedure

there were no preexisting medical conditions that would confound the study.

Q. By "confound," that, again, is a term used in this field. Confound would be something that would, is complicate a fair word?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
THE WITNESS: Right. Right.
BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. So, for instance, if one of the people who signed up to participate in the study had preexisting hypertension, and you failed to screen for that, you wouldn't know as you looked at your study results whether hypertension was being caused by the events in the study or if it preexisted?

A. That's -- well, that's true.

Q. Are you also looking to protect people from any adverse events through your health screening?

A. That's another reason.

There were certain people, for example, people with hypertension who we felt

in the first study for randomly assigning people to an active or placebo group?

In both studies, we requested the help of a statistician named Dr. Stanley Heshka to provide the randomization codes. He's a person who would not be involved -- was not involved in either one of the studies, carrying it out. So, his only role was providing these codes. He did it by what's called a block randomization procedure. So, I believe it's something like you randomize people within a certain block. I think it's a block of six. So, people would be randomly assigned within that block, and then the next block would be -- so, he would generate a series of numbers that would be randomly assigned by this block design.

Q. After he randomly assigned people, then who would be the one to make sure that the right person got the right product?

A. Well, he would provide us

39 (Pages 150 to 153)

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THE WITNESS: It took much longer because we had far more subjects, and it was a much longer trial. It was six months instead of eight weeks.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Was dropouts also a problem in the six-month study?

MS. DAVIS: Objection. Lack of foundation.

THE WITNESS: It was somewhat of a problem, although I've forgotten how we -- I think what we did was, we looked at the number who had completed what we call the acute phase, which was the first month, and I think we based our statistical power analysis on the number that completed the acute state. I'm not quite sure. I don't quite remember exactly. I know we didn't -- we randomized 167

Q. When did you finish the -- what's the word for the phase when you are still collecting data? Is that what you call it, the data collection phase?

A. Right.

Q. For each study?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: I don't remember exactly when it was. I think we concluded that we presented that abstract, the first abstract in 2000, so, it would have been, I guess, sometime earlier that spring when we completed active recruitment. I don't remember the exact dates for them. I know we finished the Metabolife study sooner, earlier.

Metabolife study 19 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Now, as part of your protocol, did you test samples of active and placebo product?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: It wasn't part

require that you have that number complete. That was not our study design that we replace, but I think we required -- as I recall, I think we required 150 to complete the acute phase, something like that.

people, and some study designs

MR. ALLEN: A hundred and what?

THE WITNESS: I think it was 150 that we required to complete the acute phase, but I'm a little fuzzy now remembering exactly how we powered the number.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Did you start both of these studies, then, in 1998?

A. I think we started, actually started in late '97 with the six-month trial. It may have been early '98. It was right around there, the end of '97, beginning of '98. I think it was probably early '98 when we started the recruiting for the Metabolife study.

of our protocol. It was an idea that we came up with actually during the course of the study, and I think particularly we got interested in this as we were writing it up. We thought it would be useful if we could publish -- that when we published the paper, if we could say that we had independently assayed the contents of these pills.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. So, the independent assays were a reflection on the part of you and the other authors to be thorough in your presentation?

A. That's right. We wanted to -- well, we wanted to just confirm that the level of ephedra and caffeine that were in these pills were what we had been told would be in there.

Q. At the time, were you aware of Dr. Gurley's publication indicating there were discrepancies in marketed

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nutritional supplements with ephedra? MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack of foundation. THE WITNESS: I've read Dr. Gurley's paper, and I can't remember the exact timing, but I certainly was aware of such concerns. BY MS. ABARAY: Q. Was it Dr. Gurley's paper that prompted you to say, why don't we double-check and --A. I don't remember his paper as being the prompt for that. Q. More of a general debate?

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A. It was something that came up within our research group. Dr. Solomon actually is a -- had her undergraduate degree in chemistry, and she was particularly interested in the analysis aspect. I think it may have been her suggestion, which I thought was a good one, and we decided to act on it.

1 publication what the independent 2 analyses were. 3 BY MS. ABARAY: 4 Q. Did all of the product for 5 both the eight-week study and the 6 six-month study come to you from ST&T? 7 Yes. 8 Q. Let me hand you some 9 documents that we'll mark as Exhibit 12. 10 MS. ABARAY: It's just going 11 to be a sequence of Bates Numbers. 12 I don't know if they all 13 necessarily go together, but they 14 seem to be on this topic. 15 16 (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 17 12 was marked for identification.) 18 19

MS. ABARAY: We're marking as Exhibit 12, pages 40 through 51 of the production from Dr. Boozer, I think I have one more set. Here's one more set. (Handing over documents.)

Q. All right.

Do you know when it was that you decided to act on this suggestion to test the ingredients of the products?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, I was thinking about this as I was preparing these documents, and I was recalling that we had done it as we were writing up the Metabolife paper. But I think when I went back and looked for those records on the analysis, I think I found some that were done actually earlier than that. So, we must have started -- I know we had quite a few analyses done, and I think we must have started earlier in the process. I can't really recall when we started · that. As I say, I know we really focused it when we were writing it up for publication because we

wanted to be able to state in the

1 MS. DAVIS: Okav. 2 MR. LEVINE: Counsel, for 3

the record, it's not actually 40 through 51, or maybe it was intended to be, but there's --

MS. ABARAY: Oh, are there some missing there?

MR. LEVINE: Yes. There's no 43, there's no 44, 45, 46 or 47.

MS. ABARAY: Okay. Then let's just say what this is. This is pages 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50 and 51. We've marked this as Exhibit 12.

(Witness reviewing document.)

BY MS. ABARAY:

O. These are some of the documents from the production that you've provided us with in advance of the

22 deposition, which have been Bates stamped 23 by your attorney, I assume, and we pulled 24

them out because they seem to be on this

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topic.

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Have you had a chance to look at this?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Why don't we start with the first page, which is CB 000040. This is a report dated November 18 of 1998, and it's on client sample 1109. It appears to be reports of HPLC testing. Is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is this one of the documents reflecting an analysis of ephedra and caffeine for your six-month study?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Was there anything in this particular report that was unexpected?
 - A. No
- Q. So, this was a report for an active ingredient, and it did reflect active ingredient within the range you expected to see?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Now, the next page is Page

have come from the same bottles. In that
case, as I recall, this last one -- I
think that we thought these were all
active --

Q. All right.

A. -- is my memory, but I could be wrong. But I think maybe this one, the sample H one --

Q. Yes. That would be the fourth sample on Page 41?

A. Right.

- Q. It came out as none detected for both the caffeine and the total ephedrine alkaloids?
 - A. Right.
- Q. It's your recollection that you are expecting that to show as an active product?
- A. I believe that's correct.

 We don't have the codes on here, but I think that's correct.
- Q. Then the next page, it has a little bit of hints on it with some handwriting?

41, CB 000041, and this is a report dated August 18 of 2000, and it involves four samples. First of all, do you know what study these results pertain to?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: These are -- I'm pretty sure these are from the six-month study.

BY MS. ABARAY:

- Q. Were all of the samples, they are identified as 0848-1, -2, -3 and -4, were they all supposed to be for the same patient?
 - A. I don't believe so.
- Q. Was there anything in these results that were unexpected to you?

A. I think -- I don't recall exactly because it's been a long time, but I think that on the next page you'll see another similar report from a different laboratory where the numbers are given, and I think that these may have been the same ones, they were just differently coded. But I think they may

A. Right.

Q. If you compare that list where there's four samples again, is it your understanding that Page 43 is a retesting at Alpha Labs of the same lots that were tested by San Rafael Chemical Services on Page 41?

MS. DAVIS: Do you mean Page 42?

MS. ABARAY: Excuse me.

MR. LEVINE: Where is Page
43?

MS. ABARAY: Yes, I misspoke, 42.

THE WITNESS: Right. I think that as -- nearest I can recollect what we did is, we took samples from the same bottles and sent the same set of samples to San Rafael as we sent to Alpha.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. So, the first set of samples that were sent to San Rafael, which is reflected on Page 41, had the fourth

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sample come out as none detected?

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Ο. You were expecting that to be active?

A. Right.

Q. Then the next page, which is the retesting at Alpha Laboratories, again, there's four samples tested?

MS. DAVIS: Objection. Misstates prior testimony. Not retesting, simultaneous testing, the two labs.

MS. ABARAY: I'll rephrase that, then.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Page 42 reflects simultaneous testing by Alpha Labs of product from the same vials?

A. The same four bottles, right. They did duplicate testing on some of the samples, but I think we only sent them four samples.

Q. All right.

Did these test results also

fact, these were bottles that had never 1 2 been assigned to a subject, but... 3

MS. ABARAY: I understand. Let me mark this as the next document. This is Pages 395 through 401 of the Dr. Boozer production.

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(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 13 was marked for identification.)

12 (Witness reviewing 13 document.)

14 BY MS. ABARAY: 15

O. Doctor, I'll hand you what we've marked as Exhibit 13.

17 A. Oh, I think we've got something extra. 18 19

(Handing over document.)

20 Thank you. I'm sorry. 21 Doctor, have you had a 22 chance to look at Exhibit 13?

> Yes. Α.

Q. Is Exhibit 13 the graph or

confirm that the fourth sample contained no active ingredients?

A. Right. The fourth sample here looks like it's negligible levels.

Q. Would that correspond with the fourth sample that was sent to San Rafael on Page 41?

A. As I said, I believe that what we did was we took samples from the same bottle and sent some to Alpha and some to San Rafael.

Q. And the handwriting that's on Page 42, is that your handwriting?

A. I think that is my handwriting.

Q. Were you recording there the identification numbers of the subjects from the study?

Those are the bottle A. numbers.

Q. Do the bottle numbers correspond to the individual's case number or the patient numbers?

A. They are on that list. In

the chart that indicates the assignment of bottles to patients in the second study?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, this is the coding sheet. So, this indicates what each one of these -- what the bottles with these identification numbers are expected to contain --

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. All right.

-- as either placebo, or we just put an E for ephedra, for ephedra/caffeine.

Q. Under "id," does that number indicate a bottle number or a subject number or both?

A. It indicates a bottle number, but not all of these were assigned to subjects. In the case where a subject was assigned that number, it would also be the same number that the subject had.

44 (Pages 170 to 173)

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Q. All right.A. But this is more inclusive than just the subjects.

Q. All right. Turning to numbers 1121 and 1122, do you see those?

A. Yes.

Q. On this chart, Exhibit 13, both of those bottles are indicated as supposed to have ephedra in them?

A. That's right.

Q. So, they were both supposed to be active?

A. That's right.

Q. Looking at Exhibit 12, Page 42, I see your handwriting there?

A. Yes.

Q. Does that indicate that the last sample was taken from a small bottle number 1121?

A. I think that's what we intended to do, right.

Q. All right.

1121 is indicated on Exhibit
13 that it should be active containing

series. So, I think that's how we came up with the four different samples. O. The large bottle would have

Q. The large bottle would have been a bottle given to someone for a one-month usage?

A. That's right.

Q. In the beginning of the study, people came in once a week for the first month so they got small bottles with one week's worth of product?

A. That's right.

Q. So, apparently neither 1121 nor 1122 was actually a person in the study, these were vials that were not used?

A. That's right.

Q. So, the indication that the last sample, which was L 1121, and I see "small" written next to it in your handwriting; is that right?

A. Right.

Q. So, that would have been the samples used in the acute phase of the study had this been assigned to a real

ephedra --

A. Right.

Q. -- but on Exhibit 12, the test results indicate that it is a placebo product; is that right?

A. Well, at least it doesn't have any -- it has negligible levels of ephedra and caffeine, right.

Q. So, it is not an active product of ephedra and caffeine?

A. Right.

Q. Now, this report was dated August 25 of 2000?

A. Right.

Q. You had sampled four -- well, strike that.

It looks like from here that this was two samples that were taken?

A. Well, each number series had large -- four small bottles and five large bottles. So, I think what we did here was we took a large bottle and a small bottle from the 1122 series and a large and small bottle from the 1121

1 person?

A. That's correct.

Q. So, if a person had been assigned bottles 1121 during the early phases of the study, they would have been taking a placebo when, according to the protocol, they should have been on active?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, as we subsequently learned, yes. BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Did you also determine that any people in the placebo group were, in fact, receiving product with active ingredient?

A. We found -- on examination of bottles, we found one bottle from a subject who had dropped who was assigned to a number sequence that was placebo on one of the -- I think she had -- there were three large bottles left in her number sequence, and one of those had the active. So, that was a case of placebo

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that had mis -- been -- should have been placebo, and it was actually, in fact, active.

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Q. Do you know why this individual dropped from the study?

A. I went back and looked at her records, and she dropped for a nonmedical reason. It was just personal choice. I don't know that it was clear why she dropped, but there were no medical reasons for her dropping.

Q. And the reason that her product was still available was because she had dropped?

A. That's correct. Right.

O. So, it was left over. Basically that wasn't used?

> That's right. Α.

So, from these results, you can confirm that at least one time a person in the placebo group received active product, and at least on another time a product labeled as active was, in fact, placebo?

1 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 2 MS. DAVIS: Misstates 3 testimony. 4

THE WITNESS: We received these analyses from the laboratories at that time.

BY MS. ABARAY:

O. So, as of August 25th, 2000. vou knew that at least some of the product had been mislabeled?

 No. we didn't really. I think when we got this back -- as I said. our attempt when we sent this out was not to check for mislabeling. Our intent was to determine whether the level that we were told was in the product was, in fact, what the laboratory would test. So, when we got this back, I think our assumption was that there had been an error in the -- either on our part or on the part of the laboratory in which

21 22 product -- which number had been assigned

23 to the individual.

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Q. So, in August of 2000, after

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MS. DAVIS: Objection. Misstates prior testimony. Misstates the evidence.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I don't know that the woman or the person who was in that placebo group ever received any. The bottle that I examined was unopened and had never been given to her. It was just one of the bottles that was left over.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Let me rephrase that, then. You can confirm based upon the test results that you performed that in at least one instance product that was labeled as placebo was actually active, and that on another occasion, one that was labeled active was actually placebo?

That's correct.

You learned this information back on August 25th, 2000, according to Exhibit 12, Page 42?

receiving the information that one product that you anticipated was active was, in fact, not active, you assumed at that point that it was an isolated error?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

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BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. How much product did you still have on hand in August of 2000?

A. Very little. I think I had about six bottles because we had returned all of the rest to ST&T.

Q. Had you returned that, what, about a year or so earlier when you quit

 I don't remember exactly when we mailed it, but I remember sending out the big boxes. We just kept a small number for the purposes of analysis.

Q. How much did you send back to ST&T?

22 A. Oh, I think there were three 23 large boxes. We subsequently assessed, I 24 think there were 326 bottles altogether.

Q. Were these bottles that had been prepared in anticipation of having more people in the study?

MS. DAVIS: Objection. Calls for speculation.

THE WITNESS: Those bottles were -- some of them were bottles that had never been assigned, like these 1121 and 1122 where they were all nine bottles that had never been assigned to a subject because we had extra ones that we didn't need. And some of the bottles that we returned to him were bottles such as in this subject we just discussed who had dropped out and that had not been opened. We did not return bottles that had been opened. So, they were any unopened bottles.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. What did you do with open bottles?

A. Well, during the course of

case we wanted to do analyses, and then sent all the rest back to Mr. Scott.

Q. So, the six that you kept were unopened?

A. Right.

Q. I see. All the open bottles had been discarded through the normal course of the study?

A. Right.

Q. So, you have no way of establishing today what was actually in the bottles that were consumed by the people?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: That's right.

15 THE WITN 16 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Now, you took six bottles, and on the sampling, one of the six came out incorrect?

A. Well, I think we only sent out these at least at this time -- well, on this Industrial Labs it looks like we sent out 1109, which was a different number, and then we sent out --

the study, we asked subjects to return -when they came in for a visit, to bring the bottle with them, and we would count how many pills were in the bottle as a way of determining compliance because we had -- we knew how many pills were in the bottle, how many capsules were in the bottle when we gave it to the subject, and if we counted how many they brought. back, we could calculate whether they -the correct number disappeared. We couldn't determine whether they actually took them, but at least it was a rough, crude way of getting at compliance. Then we would just throw those away. So, whatever was left in that bottle, once we counted them, we would throw them away.

- Q. In going through that process of throwing away, you still had approximately six bottles left when the study was over?
- A. We purposely kept out six. We just randomly selected some number of bottles, six bottles I think it was, in

altogether, I think we only sent out samples from five different bottles, it looks like.

- Q. One of the five came out mislabeled?
- A. Well, one of the five came back with the results that we hadn't expected.
- Q. So, one of the five did not contain the ingredients that you expected it to have?
- A. Well, as I said, the reports -- the report wasn't what we expected. So, we didn't know whether the report was correct or whether we had made an error and taken pills out of a different bottle than what we thought we had, or whether the lab had gotten confused in their analysis. So, at that time we didn't know what the real reason was for this discrepancy, but the results were not what we expected.
- Q. In terms of percentages, then, the discrepancy represented 20

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percent of the capsules that you had tested?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, misleading.

THE WITNESS: Yes. We sent five samples, and one of the five, right, came back different from what we expected.

BY MS. ABARAY:

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Q. Now, what did you do after obtaining this information in August of 2000 that one of the bottles came back differently than you expected?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, I talked to my assistants about it, and we weren't sure, we didn't think we had made a mistake. So, I called Mr. Scott and explained to him what happened. And I said, do you think there could have been any problem with mislabeling? And he explained the fairly elaborate

undertaken in terms of preparing and labeling the product for the studies?

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2 3 A. He received the product 4 from, I guess, the company that packaged 5 the capsules in boxes that were labeled, 6 I guess, on the outside as being either 7 active or placebo. He had designated in 8 his company a room for the active and a 9 separate room for the placebo. So, he 10 had his staff instructed that when these 11 boxes came in, the box was to be taken 12 into the corresponding room and was never 13 to be transferred from one room to the 14 other room. And he said that he had 15 established a policy with his staff that 16 when they start -- when they open one of these boxes and started applying the

17 18 labels, that they had to complete the

19 entire contents of the box. They

20 couldn't take a break in the middle and

21 leave a box that had some unlabeled

22 bottles in it. And he said if he walked

23 into a room and found that, he would

24 throw away all those bottles that were

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procedure that they had used to label the bottles and said he didn't think it was possible that they could have been mislabeling. So, at that point we didn't have the bottles, and we didn't know how to pursue that. As you said, there was no way to test the product that people had consumed.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Is it fair to say that you were relying on the integrity of Mr. Scott in providing samples that corresponded to the labels?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, we were relying on their company to provide us with the product as labeled, yes.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. What was the procedure that Mr. Scott prescribed to you that they had

unlabeled. 1

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Q. Did, he, in fact, have that happen, that he walked into a room sometimes and had to throw away the bottles because the box wasn't finished?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: You know, I didn't ask him if that had actually occurred. Somehow about the implicate -- the way he said it, I assumed that it had occurred.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Did he give you any idea how many times that had occurred?

A. No. Like I said, I really didn't ask him. I was asking him about what procedure. I didn't ask him if it occurred or how many times it occurred.

So, it was your understanding that Mr. Scott implemented a system for labeling these products?

A. That's correct.

So, people were not randomly

48 (Pages 186 to 189

putting labels on bottles in an indiscriminate fashion?

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- A. It didn't sound like it. It sounded like it was a very tight system to me.
- Q. So, to the extent there's now errors identified, it would be your understanding that there's a systemic error in the labeling of these products?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, mischaracterizing, misstates prior testimony.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I have no idea, and I have asked Mr. Scott repeatedly about how this could have happened, and I don't think we have any hypothesis or any reasonable explanation for how this might have occurred.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. So, based on the information you have, you have no basis to assume it's a random mislabeling? think that's clear.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. It's your understanding that product was labeled separately, in other words, either there was labeling going on for active or there was labeling going on for placebo, but the two were not going on simultaneously in the same room?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: From his description, they had separate rooms. Now, I don't know that he didn't have labeling going on simultaneously in the two different rooms. I didn't ask him that detail. But they wouldn't have been going on simultaneously in the same room from his description of the procedure.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. But you stated you've assumed it's a random occurrence?

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls

for speculation.

THE WITNESS: Well, I have assumed it is a random mislabeling. I have no reason to think it isn't a random mislabeling.

BY MS. ABARAY:

- Q. Well, based on the fact that Mr. Scott had a system on how he labeled things --
 - A. Right.
- Q. -- and now that you know for a fact that mislabeling occurred, would that indicate to you a flaw in the system?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Oh, clearly, I think one would have to say the fact that there is an incidence of mislabeling, clearly the system didn't work perfectly. I mean, I

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

THE WITNESS: I -- well, I don't think there was a systematic or purposeful attempt on the part of anybody to do this because -- and, as we said, four bottles in one group were -- should have been active and were placebo, but on the other hand there was one that should have been placebo that was active. So, it was not a systematic attempt to try to contaminate one group or the other group.

MR. ALLEN: Objection, nonresponsive.

17 nonresponsive.18 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Putting aside whether there was a motive --

A. Uh-huh.

Q. -- the fact that there were four in one group that were all mislabeled, would that indicate to you

that somehow the system had gone awry in terms of labeling those products as placebo or active?

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for speculation.

THE WITNESS: I don't think that I would say the system had gone awry. I would say clearly there was an error. That means that the system wasn't perfect. There was an error in the system.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Did you identify any manner by which a random error could have occurred in labeling this product either as active or placebo?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
MS. DAVIS: Speculation.
THE WITNESS: No. As I said, I mean, I've talked with Mr.
Scott repeatedly about this, and I've come up with various

believe that code was still apparent when it was sent to Mr. Scott. So, as part of their procedure, once the bottle reached there, they used, I think, whiteout to cover that code. And then they put their

6 cover that code. And then they put the 7 own label that had these numbers, a 8 printed label, they fixed that on top of 9 this other label that had the code that 10 had been whited out.

active or placebo. That code -- I

Q. Did you identify any error that was introduced during this process?

A. So, we went back, and by removing the outer label, you could scrape off the code -- the whiteout and reveal in most cases the code that was on the bottle itself, and I was provided with the manufacturer's code, and I didn't find any error in the code that the manufacturer had provided and the contents of the bottle.

Q. So, as far as you could tell, the labels that had been put on by Mr. Scott had coincided with what the

hypotheses about, you know, how were the labels actually printed and who did the printing and how were these labels conveyed to the room and all this kind of thing.

And, you know, I've never gotten -- I think he's as mystified as I am as to how this could have occurred. I have never gotten an explanation as to how he thinks this might have happened.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Do you know if Mr. Scott has traced back to the companies that manufactured the placebo and the active product to determine if there was any mix-up on their end?

A. Well, he hasn't done that, but indirectly I've done that.

Q. How did you do that?

A. The way these bottles were produced is, originally, the company put a code, stamped a code on the bottle, on each bottle that indicated whether it was

1 manufacturer had labeled?

A. No. No. What I'm saying is that the -- I think the manufacturer had provided the bottles with the correct codes to Mr. Scott, but Mr. Scott's system somehow had come up -- had mislabeled. So, the bottles from the sequence that were placebo and should have been active were, in fact, labeled correctly, had the correct code from the manufacturer, but they had the incorrect code that had been applied by Mr. Scott's group.

O. I see.

You had returned your product to Mr. Scott, the unused bottles minus the six you kept --

A. Right.

Q. -- approximately half a year or a year before you had this additional testing done?

A. Yes. I don't remember.
Like I said, I don't remember when we returned them. Right. But I had

50 (Pages 194 to 197)

returned all of those bottles to Mr. Scott, ST&T.

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- Q. Did he say where he stored it and what he did with it in this interim?
- A. No. I don't know where he kept them.

Q. Did he keep all of the product that you returned?

- A. I believe he did. I mean, I don't -- we didn't really count all of those bottles that we sent back. We just put them all in boxes and sent them back. But it appeared to be. When I looked at them, I mean, they were still in the original cartons. So, I think that we had mailed them in. So, I think that he produced all of the bottles that I had returned to him.
- Q. When did it come about that you did further testing on the issue of a mix-up between active and placebo?

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

1 of that. And I said, well, I really

2 didn't know what to make of it. I didn't

3 know where the error was. There was

4 clearly some discrepancy between what we

5 expected here and what they -- so, after

6 that deposition, I went back and talked

7 to my staff about it, and one of my

8 assistants, who was involved in these

9 studies, but who is still present with

10 me, told me -- I said to her, I don't

11 know how we could ever -- what we need is

12 to find some level of error here, but I

13 don't know how we can ever do it. And

14 she told me that all you had to do was

15 open the capsules, and you could tell by

16 looking at the contents from the color

17 whether it was active or placebo, which

18 is something I had never known. So, I

19 said, well, if that's the case, then we

20 could examine all of those bottles that

21 we returned to Mr. Scott and at least get

22 some estimate of the rate of mislabeling. 23 O. So, your follow-up, then.

Q. So, your follow-up, then, was to obtain the bottles back from Mr.

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THE WITNESS: It actually -- I think it was in about October of last year, November. I can't remember exactly.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. October --

A. September, October, somewhere in there, the fall of last year.

O. Of 2002?

A. Yes.

Q. All right.

How did it come up that it might be a good idea to look into this more?

A. Well, it came up from one of these depositions, and someone had asked me in the deposition if I was aware of any mislabeling that might have occurred in the study. And I said I wasn't aware of any mislabeling, but that we had had these strange results coming back when we had sent these samples out for testing. So I was asked, you know, what did I make

1 Scott sometime after your deposition had 2 been taken?

A. Right. Well, I actually flew out to California. The bottles were now in the possession of Gray Cary.

Q. Gray Cary being the law firm that's representing you here today and also represents ST&T and Mr. Scott?

A. That's right.

Q. Do you know how the bottles got from ST&T to Gray Cary?

A. I don't know the details. I think Ms. Davis retrieved them from wherever Mr. Scott had had them stored.

Q. Ms. Davis, again, is counsel for either Mr. Scott or ST&T?

A. Right.

18 Q. What did you do then when 19 you got to Gray Cary?

A. So, I opened each one of the 326 bottles, and it was a great day. And we decided, while we're at it, why don't we just check to be sure -- I wanted to test five different capsules from each

51 (Pages 198 to 201)

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bottle. So, I opened each bottle and spread out the contents and randomly selected five capsules from each bottle and opened it. And you could immediately see whether it was -- the contents were brown, which would have indicated the active ingredient, or white, which indicated placebo.

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Q. Did any of the bottles contain some white and some brown in the five that you selected?

A. No. No. Every bottle was consistent throughout. And every bottle was correctly labeled by the manufacturer.

MR. ALLEN: Objection, nonresponsive. BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. So, as to the bottles that you found errors in, my understanding is there were four placebos that were marked as active and one active that was marked as placebo; is that right?

A. Let's see. There were four

THE WITNESS: Yes. That's 1 2 what it seems to us from this 3 analysis. 4

BY MS. ABARAY: 5

Q. Now, have you written up your analysis as far as describing what you found in these bottles -- 329 bottles? Is that right?

A. 326.

Q. 326 bottles. Have you written that up?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, of these 326 bottles, how many series do they represent?

A. You know, I'm not real sure. I did actually check that, but I don't recall how many that was. You're right. There were some series that we had no bottles. I don't recall the number.

Q. Well, were these unused bottles that were never assigned to a number, such as it was number 1,150, or was it number 1, but the eighth bottle for number 1?

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that should have been active that were actually placebo. They were labeled as active, but they were actually placebo. And there was one that was labeled as placebo that actually contained the active ingredient.

Q. Am I understanding your testimony correctly that you were able to identify that the error occurred through the coded labeling placed on by Mr. Scott or his firm?

A. Well, that's right. As I said, that was where -- that was the only inconsistency, because the code applied by the manufacturer was consistent, and the contents were consistent. All five of every bottle were the same. So, there was internal consistency within the bottles.

Q. So that inconsistency did not exist at the manufacturing level, but, rather, at the labeling level done by Mr. Scott and ST&T?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

1 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 2 THE WITNESS: There were

> both types of bottles. There were some that had never been assigned, and there were some that were left over from subjects who had dropped

out.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. I believe you testified earlier that at least as to the person who was a placebo who actually received active, that was an individual who did drop out?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection.

Misstates prior testimony.

MR. ALLEN: They are sure getting nervous.

MS. ABARAY: Let me try it again.

21 BY MS. ABARAY:

22 O. As to the bottle that was 23 labeled as placebo which actually 24

contained active, that was from a person

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206 208 who dropped out of the study? 1 Q. In fact, all of the people 1 2 A. That's correct. 2 in your study, in the six-month study, 3 As to the other four errors were, first of all, screened by telephone that you found which were four bottles 4 for health issues; is that right? 5 labeled as active that actually had A. Right. placebo, had any of those come from a 6 O. And you excluded what on series that had been assigned to a person that phase? Maybe we should pull out the 7 8 in the study? 8 studies so you don't have to try to 9 A. No. That was one series. 9 recite. 10 and that number series had never been 10 Do you want to take a lunch 11 assigned. break? 11 12 So, all four of the bottles Ο. 12 MS. DAVIS: I don't know. I 13 of active that actually contained placebo 13 was going to ask Dr. Boozer. 14 were destined to be assigned to one 14 THE WITNESS: It doesn't 15 person? 15 16 16 Α. That's right. MS. DAVIS: Let's keep 17 Do you have an estimate of 17 going. 18 how many series were represented by the 18 19 329 bottles that you examined? 19 (Whereupon, an 20 MR. TERRY: 6. 20 off-the-record discussion was 21 MS. ABARAY: Excuse me. 21 held.) 22 BY MS. ABARAY: 22 23 Q. 326 bottles you examined? 23 MS. ABARAY: We'll mark as 24 A. I really don't recall. I 24 Exhibit 14 a copy of your 207 209 did look at that, but I don't recall what 1 published six-month study. that was. 2 3 3 Did you go back and look at (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 4 the people in your placebo group for the 4 14 was marked for identification.) 5 six-month study to ascertain how many 5 6 dropped out in the acute phase due to 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 7 adverse events of a cardiovascular 7 MS. ABARAY: Make sure 8 nature? 8 that's a clean copy and that I 9 Α. Well, we've published those 9 didn't highlight anything. 10 results. 10 THE WITNESS: It looks okay. 11 Q. Right. But when you found 11 MS. ABARAY: Great. Does out about this mix-up in product --12 12 anyone else need a six-month 13 A. Uh-huh. 13 study? Any takers? 14 -- did you go back and look 14 MR. ALLEN: He's got one. 15 again at any of the people who were MS. DAVIS: Did you check 15 16 labeled as placebo who dropped out for 16 with Dr. Boozer to see if it was 17 cardiovascular adverse events? 17 okay to hand out multiple copies 18 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 18 of her exhibit? 19 THE WITNESS: I did go back 19 MS. ABARAY: At least it's 20 to some of those records, yes, and 20 an exhibit. I'm not making a 21 tried to look at them to see if I 21 profit on it. 22 could see any evidence that they 22 MR. ALLEN: We're not 23 might have had the wrong thing. 23 selling it. We're trying to get 24 BY MS. ABARAY: 24 rid of it. It won't be hard.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Let's start by focusing on the --

MR. TERRY: You just can't help yourself, can you, Allen. BY MS. ABARAY:

- Q. Let's start by focusing on the criteria that were used for the initial interview subjects. Did you have some exclusion criteria at the outset?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Where would those be found in Exhibit 14?
- A. On Page 594 under "Subjects," on the right-hand side, second paragraph. Well, let's see. I guess there's some in the first paragraph.
- Q. In general, what were the eligibility requirements as reflected in your study?
- A. Age, between 18 and 80. Body mass index, between 25 and 40. We recruited all ethnicities and racial

the "subjects were required to successfully pass a medical screening by a study physician"?

A. Right.

Q. What did that medical screening involve?

A. They did a history and physical, a symptoms evaluation, let's see, height and weight, sitting blood pressure and pulse rate, EKG. We did a laboratory evaluation including blood tests and urine toxicology screen. And then they also wore a 24-hour blood pressure monitor and heart Holter monitor for 24 hours.

Q. Could you describe this 24-hour blood pressure monitor?

A. It has a cuff that you wear on the arm that inflates every 30 minutes, I believe, and is connected to a recorder, a data collection device that records the blood pressure at those intervals for 24 hours.

Q. So, that's a pretty

backgrounds. Smokers were not excluded,

nor were diabetics with reasonable control who did not take insulin or oral diabetic medication. Subjects were excluded if they were not otherwise healthy, were pregnant or nursing, had recently lost weight or participated in other diet or drug studies, or if they reported consumption of more than 500 milligrams per day of caffeine." And

there is a complete list of exclusions in the appendix.

Q. All right.
That body mass index of 25 to 40, that would meet the clinical definition of obesity?

A. Overweight. We define overweight as between BMI of 25 and just under 30, and anything between 30 and over is now considered to be obese. So, this would be overweight and obese.

Q. Then also continuing under "Subjects," it says that after you did your initial screening of criteria, then

intensive screening then?

A. It is.

Q. How about the 24-hour Holter monitor, what is that?

A. Same thing. It has sensors that are placed on the body and are connected by wire to the data collection device and monitors heart rate and heart function for the 24-hour period.

Q. Do you wear the Holter monitor and the blood pressure device at the same time?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: They did.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. What were the exclusion criteria, then, based upon data gathered from the Holter monitor and the blood pressure readings?

A. We had a blood pressure cutoff, which was 139 for systolic and 87 diastolic from the monitor readings. So, anybody who exceeded that would have been excluded on the basis of hypertension.

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Q. Let me ask you there, would they have been excluded just based upon the baseline reading alone?

A. Yes.

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O. All right. Then what was the next one, the Holter monitor?

A. The Holter monitor, there's a whole list here: "significant ventricular ectopy (including over 1000 premature beats per 24 hours, 'R on T' phenomenon, torsades de pointes, or QT interval prolongation; runs of supraventricular tachycardia over 1 minute, or new onset atrial fibrillation; or presence of any other clinically significant rhythm disturbance." So, these were analyzed by a cardiologist, and on her judgment, the person would have been excluded.

Q. What were you concerned about in terms of the need to screen people for blood pressure and for their heart rhythms?

do. But the reason it was done this way 2 was because of statistics. It turns out 3 that if you have two readings at 4 baseline, it enables you to use -- to 5 have greater statistical power, so you 6 don't have to recruit as many subjects. 7 So, it was really a statistical issue as 8 to why we did it this way.

Q. All right.

When people came back for this second evaluation, is it fair to call the first one the medical screening and the second one the baseline evaluation?

A. That's what we call them, right.

17 So, when they came back for 18 the baseline evaluation, if their blood 19 pressure exceeded 140 over 90, were they 20 excluded?

A. Yes.

22 Q. And if it equaled -- was it 23 equal or exceeded 140 over 90?

Well, I think that the -- as

A. We wanted to make sure that these people didn't have any preexisting medical conditions that would, as we said before, that would either put them at risk or would confound the results of our study.

Q. All right. After these people were screened and successfully met the criteria, then they came back again later to be retested?

A. Right.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Once they passed the screening, they came back for then baseline measurements. So, they wore these devices again for 24 hours to get what we call baseline evaluations.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Why didn't you just use the data from before?

A. Yes. You could do that. And that would seem an obvious thing to 1 I recall the criteria for orthostatic 2

measurements, that is if you use the 3 blood pressure cuff in the doctor's

4 office would be 140 over 90, but if it 5 was by monitor, the exclusion was a

6 little tighter. It was 139 over 87

7 because you get more reliable data with

8 the monitor and a lot more data. So, we 9 had slightly different depending on the

10 method for taking blood pressure. But

11 this was the cutoff point for the 12 subjects in the study.

Q. Then, again, they wore the

24-hour Holter monitor --

A. Right.

Q. -- at the medical screening for baseline, as well?

Right.

Q. Did you use the same exclusion criteria again that you had used in the initial screening?

A. That's right.

Q. So, if you came up positive on the second check, you would be

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excluded at this point?

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MS. DAVIS: Objection,

vague, ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: Well, that's right. I mean, we were acting --I mean, the blood pressure is a pretty obvious cutoff. The Holter monitor data was reviewed by the cardiologist, and basically we acted on her recommendation.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. All right.

So, after the placebo group, which was 84 people --

A. Right.

Q. -- after they had gone through both the first medical examination, the medical screening exam, and the baseline examination, then they were assigned to receive placebo product; correct?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: That's right.

BY MS. ABARAY:

1 THE WITNESS: That's right. 2 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Your counsel indicated it calls for speculation. Are we speculating that they were really on placebo?

MS. DAVIS: It was as to the word "developed," whether they developed it at that time.

BY MS. ABARAY:

O. Well, we've established that they were already checked with the medical screening and the baseline evaluation involving 24-hour Holter monitors and 24-hour ambulatory blood readings, plus EKGs, urine tests, all kind of tests; right?

A. Uh-huh.

MR. ALLEN: Is that a yes?

20 That's a yes?

THE WITNESS: That's a yes.

22 BY MS. ABARAY: 23

Q. So, did you go back, then, after you determined that there had been

Q. Of that placebo group, 17 people withdrew in the first month. Is

that right? That's right.

And of those 17, one had MFVE, which would be multifocal ventricular event?

A. That's right.

Q. And one had palpitations and disorientation, and one had chest pain and dizziness?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Is that right?

A. Right.

So, 3 of the 84 people in the placebo group developed symptoms of either a multifocal ventricular event, palpitations and disorientation or chest pain and dizziness while on placebo?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection.

Calls for speculation.

some mix-up in the active and placebo 1 2 products to reanalyze why three people 3 who had previously been screened for any 4 type of cardiovascular problems developed 5 those problems after being placed on the 6 placebo? 7

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I did go back and look at the medical records, I think, of all of these people who withdrew for medical reasons.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Were you -- well, first of all, you are not a physician; right?

A. Right.

Q. Did you have a cardiologist 16 or anyone look at this data? 17

A. No, not recently.

Q. Did you attempt to perform 20 any kind of a statistical review of the probability of 3 out of 84 people

22 developing cardiovascular symptoms after 23 having been previously screened and found

24 not to have them?

222 224 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 1 1 complaints. So, one person might have 2 THE WITNESS: No. had more than one reason. So, this Table 3 3 MR. ALLEN: Answer, ma'am? 7 is really -- for example, if somebody 4 had palpitations and chest pain, they He talked over your answer. 5 THE WITNESS: No. would be listed under both. 6 MR. ALLEN: Thank you. Q. I see. 6 7 7 BY MS. ABARAY: A. Whereas the table on --8 8 O. Then if we look at the Figure 1 represents individuals. 9 9 continuation on the placebo group, in the O. Except at the top of Table 10 10 7, it says "Number withdrawing"? remaining five months of the study, 11 A. Right, but a person could 11 there's 26 withdrawals from placebo, and withdraw for multiple reasons. 12 12 it appears that 3 are for increased blood 13 pressure, 1 for irregular heartbeats, 1 13 Q. I see. All right. So, anyway, going back to Figure 1, then, it 14 for VE. Is that ventricular ectopy? 14 15 What is that? 15 looks like an additional 7 people 16 A. Ventricular events, think. 16 withdrew due to cardiovascular events in 17 Ventricular events, and then 17 the placebo group in the time period 18 another one that looks like VT? 18 after the fourth week and before the end 19 of the trial. Is that correct? 19 A. Ventricular tachycardia. 20 Q. All right. Then increased 20 I believe that's correct. 21 It looks like 7. It's really pretty hard 21 palpitations and chest pain and then 1 gallbladder. Is that correct? 22 22 to read, but I think it's 7. 23 23 A. Yes. O. Right. It is hard to read. 24 So, I count that as 6 -- let 24 3 blood pressure, 1 irregular heartbeat, Ο. 225 223 me see, 7, excuse me, 7 withdrawals due 1 1 ventricular event, 1 ventricular to cardiovascular symptoms? tachycardia and 1 increased palpitations 3 3 MR. LEVINE: Objection, and chest pain? 4 4 A. Right. That looks like the form. 5 5 BY MS. ABARAY: 7. 6 Q. Would you agree with that? 6 Q. By "ventricular 7 7 tachycardia," that would be a speeding A. It looks like that. 8 8 Actually, those are enumerated on table up --9 9 7, Page 601. It's a little easier to A. Yes. 10 10 -- of the ventricle? see. Ο. Q. Table 7, however, doesn't Of the heartbeat. 11 11 Α. 12 separate it out timing-wise? 12 Of the heartbeat? Ο. 13 13 A. That's right. It doesn't. Α. Uh-huh. 14 Q. According to Table 7, 14 Q. Again, did you conduct a 15 there's 11 withdrawals related to 15 statistical analysis to determine the

57 (Pages 222 to 225)

probability of 7 people out of 67

baseline screening?

form.

developing cardiac symptoms while on

previously during the prescreening and

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

THE WITNESS: We did not.

placebo when they had not had those

I'm not quite sure what that

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cardiovascular events in the placebo

A. Oh, you know what the

really represent people. They represent

problem is, you can't -- these don't

Q. I'm only coming up with 10.

Did I count these wrong? Do you see 10

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group?

Yes.

described in your Figure 1?

226 1 1 means. BY MS. ABARAY: 2 BY MS. ABARAY: Q. Well, in terms of trying to 3 Q. All right. 4 determine the scope of the error in the 4 5 5 placebo and active product, did you go back and look at the people who had 6 6 7 7 developed cardiac symptoms in the active 8 group to determine the probability of 8 9 9 having 10 out of 84 withdraw due to new 10 cardiac symptoms? 10 11 MR. LEVINE: Objection, 11 12 12 form. 13 MS. DAVIS: Objection. 13 14 MR. ALLEN: I think you 14 15 meant in the placebo group; didn't 15 16 you? 16 17 MS. ABARAY: I did mean --17 18 18 did I misstate that? 19 19 MR. LEVINE: Yes. form. 20 20 MS. ABARAY: I'll try it 21 21 again. 22 BY MS. ABARAY: 22 23 23 Q. In terms of trying to

kinds of analyses that we did do.

Looking back at your first study which was the 2001 study on Metabolife, that eight-week study, do you recall that in that study there were zero people in the placebo group who withdrew due to adverse cardiac events?

A. I think that's correct.

Did you attempt to do any type of analysis comparing why in the Metabolife study you had zero people in the placebo group withdrawing due to cardiac events, while in the six-month study you had 10 people in the placebo group withdrawing due to cardiac events?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

THE WITNESS: I don't know

how one would do that.

MS. DAVIS: And --

THE WITNESS: I guess --MS. DAVIS: Go ahead and

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the mix-up between active and placebo group in your study --

determine the scope of the error between

A. Uh-huh.

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Q. -- did you go back and look at the people who withdrew from the placebo group and calculate the probability of having 10 out of 84 people develop new cardiac symptoms while on placebo?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

MS. DAVIS: Objection,

vague, ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: We did do a lot of statistical analyses to try to determine the impact of this level of -- of the level of mislabeling that we determined, but I don't believe that includes an analysis such as what you're suggesting. I'm actually not quite sure how one would do that or what that actually means, but I don't think that's included in the

finish, and when you are done, I think it's time for a lunch break. MS. ABARAY: That's fine.

THE WITNESS: I guess what you're saying is one could go back and look at data from the Center

for Disease Control, for example, and find out -- they probably have statistics on how -- the frequency of the incidence of cardiovascular events in obese people over a period of six months or over a period of two months or something

like that. So, one could possibly do that kind of thing, but...

BY MS. ABARAY:

O. Yes. It would really be the frequency of the new onset of cardiovascular symptoms since these people had been prescreened?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

22 form.

23 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Have you attempted to find

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that type of data?

A. No. We haven't done that kind of thing, no.

Q. Okay. And the --

MS. DAVIS: Why don't we go ahead and take a lunch break now.

MS. ABARAY: Okay. MS. DAVIS: Then you can

follow up afterwards.

MS. ABARAY: All right.

THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN:

Off the record, 1:05 p.m.

(Whereupon, there was a luncheon recess from 1:05 until 1:53 p.m.)

THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN: Back on the record at 1:53 p.m.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. All right, Dr. Boozer.

Before the break, we were looking at Exhibit 14, which is your six-month study

on the ephedra/caffeine herbal product.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. I'm trying to get us back on the page here.

Is that correct, ma'am?

A. Right.

MR. LEVINE: Form.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Now, we were discussing the question of any type of analysis that you may have done on the 10 people who withdrew from placebo due to cardiovascular events, and what I would like to ask you, Dr. Boozer, is this:

As you sit here today, are you able to exclude that any of those 10 people who withdrew from the placebo group due to cardiovascular adverse events were actually taking active product?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
THE WITNESS: Well, I cannot say with a hundred percent certainty what these people consumed and then we were unable

Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

Q. Focusing on Figure 1, which is a graphic depiction of the participants in the study and how many started and how many finished the trial. Is that fair to say?

A. Right.

Q. I think we've identified, have we not, 3 people who withdrew from the placebo group during the acute phase of the study, which is the first four weeks, due to cardiovascular experiences. Is that correct?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes. That's

right.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. And in the remaining five months of the study, another 7 people withdrew from the placebo group due to cardiovascular events; correct?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

to analyze later. So, anything that they consumed during the course of the trial we weren't able to go back and analyze, so...

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Then you also mentioned that you had six bottles that you kept initially to analyze. Are the contents of those bottles now gone?

A. I took those six with me when I went to California, and so those were part of the 326, and I left them there. So, I don't have a single bottle now in my possession.

Q. All right.

You said you took five pills out of each of the 326 bottles that you examined?

A. Right.

Q. Where are the remaining pills at this time?

A. I don't know. They were at Gray Cary when I left there. So, I don't know what's happened to them since.

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O. Gray Cary being the law firm?

Right.

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it?

Q. Now, another question I had with regard to the six-month study, and I would just like a clarification from you on this.

The people who dropped out in the acute phase of the study, and as we look at Figure 1, there were 17 in the placebo group and 17 in the active group in total who withdrew in the acute phase?

> Right. Α.

Q. Some of those people withdrew for choice or other nonmedical reasons, and then some of them did withdraw due to medical reasons. Is that correct?

> MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: Right.

21 BY MS. ABARAY:

22 Q. We totaled up 3 in the 23 placebo group who withdrew due to medical 24 reasons, and I believe if you counted up,

the text just deals with the total. It 2 doesn't break it down by time period. 3

Q. If we take 17 withdrawals, and we subtract out 2 for protocol, 3 for noncompliant, 3 for choice, and 1 for bad taste, that would be 8 withdrawing out of the 17 for reasons unrelated to medical reasons?

> That looks correct. Α.

So, that would leave us 9 Q. people who withdrew in the ephedra/caffeine group in the acute phase for medical reasons?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. And the --

MR. ALLEN: Is that a yes? THE WITNESS: I think that math is correct.

MR. ALLEN: Thank you.

20 BY MS. ABARAY:

21 Q. And the medical reasons as 22 listed in the chart are: 1 MFVE, which 23 would be multifocal ventricular event; is 24 that right?

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there's 9 in the ephedra/caffeine group who withdrew due to medical reasons?

(Witness reviewing document.)

Q. Actually, it is 11, isn't

MR. LEVINE: Then I'll object to form.

THE WITNESS: It's really

hard to read.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Yes, it is. Well, there's 17 who withdrew in the ephedra group, ephedra/caffeine group, 2 for protocol violation, 2 for noncompliant, 3 for choice, and 1 for bad taste.

A. Right.

Q. So, that would be 9 withdrew -- 8, excuse me, 8 withdrew for reasons other than medical reasons. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

A. I believe that's correct. It's really very hard to read. It may say in the text, actually. No, I guess 1 That's right. 2

Q. 3 palpitations, 1 irregular beats, 1 palpitations and insomnia, 1 insomnia and irritability, anxiety, irritability and insomnia. Is that how the chart reads?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Object. The document speaks for itself.

THE WITNESS: Right. Yes. I'm just not quite sure as I look at it whether that "1 insomnia and irritability anxiety, irritability and insomnia" whether that all refers to one person or not. It is a little difficult to interpret from this chart.

18 BY MS. ABARAY:

> Q. Yes, it is. That's why I took 17 minus 8 and came up with 9 people.

Α. That's probably fair.

All right. Q.

So, at any rate, at least 3

60 (Pages 234 to 237)

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people in the placebo group and what appears to be 9 people in the active group withdrew in the acute phase due to medical conditions; is that correct?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection. The document speaks for itself. Again, she's having a hard time reading this. So, you're subtracting, but she can't really say yes or no to that number 9.

THE WITNESS: It appears that that's correct, and then the other thing is, you know, we're talking about broadly speaking medical conditions, calling irritability a medical condition, I guess we could quibble about whether that is or is not a medical condition, but, anyway, some kind of adverse event.

22 BY MS. ABARAY:

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Q. All right. My question to you is this:

point, with no values carried forward for 1 subjects who dropped out." 2 3

Uh-huh. A.

MR. LEVINE: What was the question pending?

MS. ABARAY: After she reads that, I'm going to --BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Does that mean that people who dropped out in the first four weeks are excluded from the analysis?

A. I don't think so, but I can 12 13 see how you could get that impression 14 from this statement.

(Witness reviewing

16 document.)

I can't honestly say, you know, because it does say that for those who dropped out after the acute phase, data was carried forward. We don't really say here what happens to those who dropped out during the acute phase. So, I can't answer that with certainty right

24 now.

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Am I correct in understanding that these people, the 3 and the 9 who had some kind of a medical or adverse event are excluded from the statistics in your analysis?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: Oh, no.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Well, if you look back at the section on the statistical analysis on Page 595 under "Results." Let me back you up. Page 595 under "Statistical methods."

Okay. A.

0. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you see in the middle of the first paragraph it states that "Values for subjects who dropped out after the acute phase (week 4) were carried forward to each subsequent time point in the trial. Figures present analysis of only data that was actually

available for subjects at each time

Q. All right. Thank you.

A. But I can see how you have that impression. I mean, there's some data that is only available during the acute phase, and so, like the Holter monitor data and the blood pressure monitor data from the 24-hour monitor, those were only available during the acute phase.

But do you know if the Q. people who dropped out in the first four weeks were included, though?

A. Oh, sure. Absolutely. MR. LEVINE: Objection. THE WITNESS: So, for those Holter monitor data or the 24-hour blood pressure monitor data, whenever they dropped out, they would be carried forward to the end of the acute phase. But what I don't know is if -- I have trouble believing -- not believing that that person who dropped out in the acute phase would be

carried forward for other data like weight or blood pressure, but I can't absolutely say so because this is a little ambiguous.

BY MS. ABARAY:

- Q. Who would know the answer to that?
 - A. Dr. Homel, our statistician.

Q. All right.

So, then, back to the various meetings that you had with the FDA in regard to ephedra. I think we established a September 2001 meeting or September or October?

- A. September or October, right.
- Q. September or October 2001. You were present in August of 2000 and provided statements on the record at the Advisory Committee meeting?
 - A. Health and Human Services,

21 yes.

Q. And you also were in another meeting, which if you'll refresh my memory, I think was October of 2002?

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. The letter that we marked as Exhibit 11, the January 29, 2003 letter that you sent to the International Journal of Obesity editor --

A. Yes.

Q. -- Dr. Atkinson, is that -- strike that.

In that letter, are you presuming in terms of the statistical analysis that was performed by Dr. Homel that the error is random?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes.

14 THE WITN 15 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. If that presumption that the error between placebo and active ingredients in the six-month study is random ends up being erroneous, then the statistical analysis performed by Dr. Homel would not be appropriate; would it?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack of foundation, calls for speculation.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: That's right. I believe it was September or October of 2002, the last meeting, right.

BY MS. ABARAY:

- Q. These are all the meetings you've been to with the FDA regarding ephedra that you can recall right now?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. In none of these meetings did you advise the FDA that there was a concern regarding a mix-up of active and placebo products?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

THE WITNESS: No. My communication with them in January or February of this year is the first communication that I've had with them on that issue.

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

THE WITNESS: It's kind of a technical issue. I'm just not sure how to answer that. I guess I would have to defer to Dr. Homel's opinion on that. I'm just not sure.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. All right. Let me try to rephrase it.

Is it accurate that Dr. Homel's statistical analysis which was sent to Dr. Atkinson on January 29, 2003 is based upon an assumption of a random error in the active and placebo labeling?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: Well, it's my understanding that that's an assumption, but, I mean, he's really the expert, and I'm not sure that I could really -- I'm

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not sure that I have the expertise to really say that that's a required assumption for his analyses.

BY MS. ABARAY:

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This analysis that Dr. Homel performed was called a bootstrap analysis. Is that right?

> MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

MS. ABARAY: I'm sorry, I didn't give you that. Let me mark this as the next exhibit.

(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 15 was marked for identification.)

MS. ABARAY: This is 000388 through 394. We had previously just marked 388 as a separate exhibit.

22 BY MS. ABARAY:

> O. Doctor, is Exhibit 15 your letter to the International Journal of

statistical process to be able to 1 narrow it down that clearly. 2 3 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. All right.

Have you ever published any articles in which you used the bootstrap method as part of your statistical presentation?

A. No.

O. Is the bootstrap method, to your understanding, a method designed to estimate?

> MR. LEVINE: Object to form. MS. DAVIS: Vague and

ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: Well, he said

here: "Bootstrapping is 17 18 extensively used as a

19 non-parametric" method "of testing 20

for significance or estimating confidence limits."

MR. ALLEN: Objection,

23 nonresponsive. 24 BY MS. ABARAY:

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Obesity dated January 29, 2003 with Dr. Homel's report attached?

Yes, it is.

O. Is this the totality of what you sent to the International Journal of Obesity on January 29, 2003?

A. Yes, I believe this is. Q. All right.

I think what I was asking in terms of Dr. Homel's study is, did he perform a bootstrap analysis on the data concerning the mislabeling of active and placebo product?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

MS. DAVIS: Objection. Best evidence rule, document speaks for itself.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm not quite sure whether he would say this was a bootstrap analysis or whether this was an analysis based on the bootstrap method. I'm just not expert enough in the

Q. Is this simply not an area that you are comfortable with?

A. I mean, I would have a hard time describing what a bootstrapping method is. It is not something I've ever used or am familiar with.

> Q. All right.

A. Dr. Homel selected this method, and he kind of describes what he does or has done here.

Q. Were you paid by any industry group or any individual company to perform this investigation into the mix-up between placebo and active product?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I was reimbursed for my time in going out and opening the bottles and doing that, and I have not yet been reimbursed for my time in preparing this report.

23 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Who reimbursed you for your

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250 time? 1 2 A. I think -- yes. It was 3 Metabolife. Q. Just to be clear, this 4 5 report that you're referring to which 6 we've marked as Exhibit 15 was concerning 7 the six-month study on the ephedra/kola 8 nut product? 9 A. That's correct. 10 Q. So, that study was sponsored by Metabolife and other corporations? 11 A. That's right. 12 13 MS. ABARAY: Can we mark 14 this as Exhibit 16, please. 15 16 (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 17 16 was marked for identification.) 18 19 (Witness reviewing 20 document.) 21 BY MS. ABARAY: 22 Q. Have you had a chance to

1 prepare one. 2 Q. What do you charge 3 Metabolife by the hour?

A. I think it's -- I think in the past I had charged them 300 an hour, something like that.

Q. Is that still your current rate?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I'm not sure. I really haven't even rethought

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Did you charge Metabolife \$300 an hour for your time that's reflected in Exhibit 16?

A. I think that's correct. I've really forgotten, but I think that's right.

20 Q. Now, if we'd look at your published study, the six-month study, which we had marked as Exhibit 14 --

23 A. Yes. 24

Q. -- turning to the end of

Q. Is Exhibit 16 a copy of a check that you received from Metabolife for \$10,445?

A. Yes.

look at Exhibit 16?

A. Yes.

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Q. If you'd turn a few pages into the document, there's some Metabolife check request forms, and one page indicates that it's a request to reimburse you for "Travel expenses" regarding investigation of bottle mis-labeling. And the next page indicates: "For services rendered regarding investigation of bottle mis-labeling."

A. Yes.

Q. Is it fair to say that your travel expenses of \$195 and your fee for services of \$10,000, \$10,250 is included in this check, Exhibit 16, of \$10,445?

A. I believe that's correct.

Q. Do you have a bill outstanding for Metabolife for preparing the report that we marked as Exhibit 15?

A. I don't, but I probably will

this study under "Acknowledgments"? 2

A. Yes.

Ο. There's an acknowledgment for assistance from various individuals. and then it discusses "research support"?

A. Yes.

Q. By "research support," does that mean money?

A. Yes. To me, that means payments for the conduct of the study.

O. All right.

Here it says that "Research support was provided by: Science Toxicology and Technology Consulting, San Francisco, California, USA, and National Institutes of Health grant P30DK 26687."

A. Right.

Q. Did you consider whether you should indicate in your acknowledgments that research support was provided by the ephedra industry?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I don't think

I did consider that.

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BY MS. ABARAY:

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Q. Is it customary when corporations fund research for the author of the study to indicate the source of funding?

Right. But I think, as you know, because you have asked for all of my documents regarding payment, the payment checks are from ST&T for the study.

> MR. ALLEN: Objection, nonresponsive.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. You understood, though, that ST&T was acting as a conduit for Metabolife and other ephedra manufacturers?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection. Misstates prior testimony, argumentative.

THE WITNESS: Well, I mean -- I was aware of the fact that the money was being provided by other people, and I've already

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Doctor, I'll hand you what we've marked as Exhibit 17. Do you recognize that to be a copy of your 2001 Journal of Obesity article?

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A. Yes, I do.

O. That was the one performed on Metabolife 356?

A. That's right.

O. Turning here to the "Acknowledgments," do you see that in your 2001 study under "Acknowledgments," you stated "Research support was provided by: Science Toxicology and Technology Consulting, San Francisco, California; Metabolife, Inc., San Diego, California; and National Institutes of Health grant P30DK 26687."

A. Yes.

So, in your 2001 study, you did specifically acknowledge that Metabolife was sponsoring the study, even though the payments went through ST&T?

A. That's true.

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said I don't know who all those people were even, who all of those companies were. I do know Metabolife was one of them and others, but it came through ST&T. Our contract with the hospital was actually a contract with ST&T, and payments were made from ST&T, and almost all of my communication is with ST&T. That's why it said ST&T.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Do you have a copy of your 2001 study available there? I don't recall if we've marked it yet or not.

A. I don't think we do.

MS. DAVIS: I don't think I

have.

MS. ABARAY: Let me give you a copy.

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> (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 17 was marked for identification.)

O. Do you think that in order 2 for readers of your study to be able to 3 properly assess any potential bias, it would be important for them to know that Science, Toxicology & Technology consulting was providing you money that they received from the ephedra industry?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

MS. DAVIS: Objection.

Calls for speculation.

THE WITNESS: Possibly, yes. It's perhaps not obvious to someone who doesn't know what ST&T is, that they wouldn't have come up with the money themselves, but it wouldn't have taken too much investigation for them to learn if

someone wanted to know that question. Certainly, if they'd

called me, I would have told them what I knew about it. But in

point of fact, I didn't know the 23 24

details about who all the -- as

65 (Pages 254 to 257)

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I've said, I think, three times
    now, that I didn't know who all
    the members were who supported
    that study.
BY MS. ABARAY:
    O. Another alternative would
have been to say: Research support was
provided by Science, Toxicology &
Technology Consulting on behalf of, and
then if it was the Ephedra Education
Council or whichever group it was --
       MS. DAVIS: Objection.
BY MS. ABARAY:
    O. -- that would have been an
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alternative?

A. That would have been --MS. DAVIS: Objection. Improper hypothetical. Pause before you answer. Improper hypothetical. MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

22 23 BY MS. ABARAY:

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BY MS. ABARAY:

O. You can answer.

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    suggest to people that it is an
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    independent consulting company with
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    expertise in science?
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           MR. LEVINE: Objection,
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        form.
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           MS. DAVIS: Objection,
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        speculation, argumentative.
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           THE WITNESS: Probably.
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            MS. ABARAY: I'll hand you
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        what we'll mark as Exhibit --
            THE COURT REPORTER: 18.
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            MR. ABARAY: -- 18. Thank
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        you.
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            (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit
16
        18 was marked for identification.)
17
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            (Witness reviewing
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        document.)
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    BY MS. ABARAY:
        Q. This is page CB 79. Have
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    you had a chance to look at Exhibit 18?
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A. Sure. There a lot of things
we could have said. In point of fact,
this paper was reviewed multiple times,
and not one single reviewer ever
suggested that change. If they had, I
would have been happy to include
something like that, but...
        MR. ALLEN: Objection,
    nonresponsive.
BY MS. ABARAY:
    O. Of course, the reviewers
wouldn't have known that it was an
industry-sponsored study unless you told
them that?
        MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
       THE WITNESS: Well, I mean,
    they could have asked. Nobody
    asked who is ST&T or explain more
    about them, or was this industry
    sponsored. We never had a
    question like that.
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Q. Do you believe that the

title of Mr. Scott's company, ST&T, would

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   as a copy of a check to St.
   Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital dated June 30,
3
   1998?
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Yes. Α.

Yes.

Α.

Ο.

Was this part of the document production which you provided to us in conjunction with your deposition?

Do you recognize Exhibit 18

Yes. Α.

Q. It says that this is a payment for "safety study - Installment #5 Metabolife." Do you see that?

Yes.

Is it your understanding, then, that this would have been a payment made in regard to the study on Metabolife 356, the eight-week study?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: No.

19 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Which payment -- or excuse me, which study is this payment for?

22 A. I believe Mr. Scott referred 23 to the six-month study as a safety study. 24

So, I would assume that this is for that

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study, the six-month study.

O. Do you notice that the check says "Verax International Corp., dba S.T. and T. Consultants"?

Yes.

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O. Did all of your checks say Verax International Corp.?

A. I really don't know. I don't remember scrutinizing them that closely.

Do you see that Verax Ο. International Corp. apparently is -well, strike that.

Either Verax or the d/b/a of ST&T is based in Nevada. Do you see that?

> MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: Yes.

19 BY MS. ABARAY:

> O. Did Mr. Scott ever discuss with you why his checks said Verax International Corp. instead of ST&T?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: No, I have no

in the 2000 range? 2

That's right. A.

And the people in New York were in the 1000 range?

> That's right. Α.

Was the study always 0. designed to have part of the group in Boston and part of the group in New York?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

10 THE WITNESS: No.

BY MS. ABARAY: 11

> Q. When did it get altered to have two sites?

> > MS. DAVIS: Objection. THE WITNESS: I think it was the intent for it to be a two-site study from its inception.

BY MS. ABARAY: 18

19 O. It just wasn't always New York and Boston? 20

> A. That's right.

So, was the change that it 22 Ο. 23 went from Vanderbilt to Boston?

A. No. The change was --

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knowledge of that.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Is this the first you ever really noticed Verax International Corp.?

A. I think it is.

MS. ABARAY: We also received a printout of data, and this starts on Page 130 of your document production.

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(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 19 was marked for identification.)

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BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Dr. Boozer, I'll hand you what we've marked as Exhibit 19, and I would like to ask you, is this raw data from Boston regarding the six-month study?

A. (Witness reviewing document.)

Yes, it is.

Q. The reason we know it is Boston is that the patient ID numbers are originally, the study was designed to be conducted at Vanderbilt and Boston. And then later it was actually carried out at Boston and New York.

Q. So, you substituted in for Vanderbilt?

> That's right. Α.

Have you ever gone through this raw data before from the Boston site?

11 "Gone through" it? I'm not 12 sure what that means.

Q. Did you review this to look at the various characteristics of people in this study?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Vague,

ambiguous.

18 19 THE WITNESS: Well,

20 certainly I did a lot of review of 21 data in the study. I'm not sure

22 exactly what you're referring to,

23 but...

24 BY MS. ABARAY:

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Q. Well, was this document, Exhibit 19, was this printed out from data that you provided to the FDA?

A. This data would have been included in that that was provided to the FDA. I'm actually not quite sure why this is here to tell you the truth.

Q. The reason I was asking is, in looking at the blood pressure readings for several of the individuals here, I notice that quite a few have blood pressure that exceeds either the 90 over -- I'm sorry, 140 over 90 readings.

A. Right.

Q. Have you ever reviewed this data to see if the people met your blood pressure criteria before they were included in the study in Boston?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, of course I didn't receive this data from Boston until the study was completed. At that time I did look it over, and I did ask Dr.

Q. Then if you'd look down at number 2055, the screening blood pressure is 152 over 96, and the baseline is 142 over 94?

A. Right.

Q. So, that also would be too high according to the study criteria?

A. These appear from this list to exceed the study criteria.

Q. Did you identify other ones, as well, that had this issue?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

13 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. For example, if we look at 2060 on the next page, that person was 16 143 over 109 at screen and 133 over 90 at baseline?

A. That's correct.

19 Q. And, again, that would 20 violate the criteria?

A. It would appear to be.

Q. On the first page, if we looked at number 2002 --

A. Yes.

Daly some questions about it.

BY MS. ABARAY:
Q. What did Dr. Daly say?

A. Well, I mean, I don't remember about specific individuals, but we did go back and confirm with her some of the numbers and so on.

Q. If we look, for instance, at patient number 2054, it's on Page 144 --

A. Yes.

Q. -- the screening blood pressure was 150 over 88, and then on remeasurement at the baseline figures, it was 140 over 82?

A. Yes.

Q. So, that would be too high according to your protocol criteria; wouldn't it?

A. It does seem to be.

Q. Did you ask Dr. Daly why this person was included in this study?

A. I probably did, but, again, I don't recall what she told me about specific individuals.

Q. -- that person was 152 over 86 at the screen?

A. Yes.

Q. So, that would also violate your inclusion criteria?

A. It would appear to be, yes.

Q. When did you receive this data? Was it before publication?

A. Yes. Oh, yes.

Q. Did you consider whether your description of your study needed to be changed in light of the blood pressure readings in these people from the Boston site?

A. No, I don't. I don't know why these people were included inadvertently, but certainly whatever their blood pressure was would have been averaged in to correctly reflect these baseline and screen values.

Q. Did you have any concern that you were providing misinformation to the people who read the study if they assumed that your results were based on

272 270 people who were not defined as Yes. 1 Α. 2 2 hypertensive according to your criteria? Ο. Do you have the same thing I 3 have? MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, I mean, 4 Α. Well, I'm sorry, what were 5 in some ways, I think it's -- we the numbers again? hadn't intended to include these 6 Q. 67 through 71. 6 7 7 A. Yes. That's correct. people, but the fact that they Q. All right. 8 8 were included and -- I think in 9 This includes some checks 9 some ways makes the study more 10 made out to St. Luke's Hospital and other 10 broadly general than as restricted 11 documents regarding the checks. Do you 11 as we thought it was going to be. 12 see that? 12 This was inadvertent, to include 13 Yes. Α. 13 these people. They shouldn't have Q. What I wanted to focus on is 14 14 been -- technically made it into 15 what the two checks on the first page of 15 the study. But, no, the short 16 Exhibit 20 have on the re: line. The 16 answer, no, it didn't occur to me first one says, "recruitment additional 17 17 to specifically point out that 18 some of these individuals had 18 subjects DSSSC," and the second one says, "statistician work, DSSSC." Do you see 19 19 exceeded these baseline criteria 20 20 that? 21 21 BY MS. ABARAY: A. Yes. 22 22 Q. Does this refresh your Q. All right. A. -- in terms of the blood 23 23 recollection as to whether the Dietary 24 Supplement and Safety Coalition -- I'm 24 pressure. 271 273 Thank you. 1 missing an S, what is it -- oh, Dietary MS. ABARAY: I think we need Supplement Safety & Science Coalition is 3 to change tapes. the sponsor of this study? 4 THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN: 4 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 5 BY MS. ABARAY: 5 This completes videotape 2. The 6 6 time is 2:31. We're going off the Q. Something like that. A. I hadn't noticed those 7 7 record. 8 8 initials on there or paid any particular 9 9 (Whereupon, there was a attention to them, and I don't think I 10 10 recess.) could have told you what those initials 11 11 stood for. 12 THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN: 12 So, you don't have any 13 13 specific recognition or understanding of This is Videotape Number 3. The 14 time is 2:33 p.m. We're back on 14 what DSSSC stands for? 15 15 the record. A. Not specifically, no. 16 16 MS. ABARAY: I would like to 17 (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 17 hand to you two documents, which I 18 20 was marked for identification.) 18 believe are contracts between ST&T 19 and St. Luke's. 19 20 BY MS. ABARAY: 20 21 Q. Doctor, I'll hand you what 21 (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibits 22 we've marked as Exhibit 20 to your 22 21 and 22 were marked for 23 23 deposition, and these are Bates stamped identification.) 24 Pages CB 67 through 71. 24

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BY MS. ABARAY:

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Q. Doctor, we'll hand you what we've marked as Exhibits 21 and 22, and I would like to ask you if those are contracts that St. Luke's had with ST&T. These are Pages 10 through 17 is Exhibit 21, and Pages 19 through 26 is Exhibit 22.

A. (Witness reviewing documents.)

Yes.

- Q. Are these two versions of the same contract, or are they contracts for the two different studies?
 - A. One contract for each study.
- 16 Q. Could you tell me which one 17 is which?

18 A. Exhibit 21 is the contract 19 for the six-month study, and Exhibit 22 20 is the contract for the Metabolife study. 21

Q. Thank you.

If we look at Exhibit 21 on

Page 15 of the Bates stamp, it's Section 8. Do you have that page?

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legal counsel. Is that the provision that you were referring to earlier? MS. DAVIS: Objection. MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

MS. DAVIS: Calls for a legal conclusion. Document speaks

9 THE WITNESS: Yes. That is, 10 I assume, the clause under which 11 it is provided.

12 BY MS. ABARAY:

O. All right.

Does Exhibit 22 have substantially similar terms in terms of the indemnification agreement and the duty not to disclose information to the FDA without consent of ST&T?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

20 MS. DAVIS: Objection. 21 Calls for a legal conclusion.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I think

23 it's pretty similar. 24 BY MS. ABARAY:

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O. Do you see that under Section 8, (A) (1), there's a requirement that St. Luke's Hospital "not disclose any interim or final Study data or Study results to any individual or entity, including any state or federal government entity, such as the FDA, without obtaining the advance consent of ST&T and without giving ST&T an opportunity to

communicate with its Client." Α. Yes.

A. I do.

Q. Is that what you were referring to earlier when you stated that you needed ST&T's approval before you could give information to the FDA?

That's correct.

Then also in Exhibit 21, on Page 13 of the Bates stamp, Section 6 discusses indemnification?

Yes.

Under this section, there's a provision in section (F) -- I'm sorry, (E), in Section (E) for ST&T to provide

Q. All right. Thank you. Also, if you look at the end of Exhibit 22 under "Property and Publication Rights of the Parties," Section 9, do you have that?

Yes. Α.

7 It states there under (A): 8 "The parties agree that the 9 following items constitute property owned 10 by ST&T and/or its Client alone, except as is otherwise indicated. 11 12

"(1) The compound furnished for the Study."

Is that right?

Yes.

O. So that was the reason that 16 17 the compound, the active and placebo, had 18 been returned to ST&T by you when you 19 finished your study?

That's right.

All right.

Is the same provision also

23 found in Exhibit 21? 24

MS. DAVIS: Objection. The

280 278 investigation into ephedra document speaks for itself. 1 1 2 2 THE WITNESS: Yes. products. 3 BY MS. ABARAY: BY MS. ABARAY: 4 Q. The FDA announced on Friday, Q. All right. 5 February 28, that they were going to So, you had the same 6 reopen the comment period on regulating procedure for both, that when you were 7 ephedra products? done, you returned the product? 7 8 A. Yes. 8 Α. Yes. 9 O. Do you know if their review 9 Q. Has FDA gotten back with you 10 regarding the information that you 10 of your report is part of that provided regarding the mix-up in the 11 investigation? 11 MS. DAVIS: Same objection. 12 active and placebo? 12 MR. LEVINE: Object to form. 13 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 13 14 THE WITNESS: I don't think 14 MS. DAVIS: Objection, vague, ambiguous. 15 so. I think it's a completely 15 separate thing, but I hadn't heard 16 16 THE WITNESS: I've had -- I had one conference call with them, 17 about that comment period until 17 18 and I think I've talked with their 18 Friday. 19 BY MS. ABARAY: 19 secretary. BY MS. ABARAY: 20 Q. All right. 20 21 Who have you talked with who 21 O. What was discussed in the is participating on this review? 22 22 conference call? MR. LEVINE: Object, form. A. Oh, they just basically 23 23 24 THE WITNESS: I haven't 24 wanted to clarify with me that it was 279 281

permissible -- that it was all right with me if they made copies of the data to provide to the committee that they have set up to review the paper and the data.

Q. Do they have a separate committee set up just to look at your paper and data?

A. Yes, they do.

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What's the name of that 0. committee?

A. I don't know that it has a name.

Is it being done in conjunction with the FDA's general review of ephedra products that's ongoing right now?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack of foundation.

THE WITNESS: I'm not quite sure what you mean by that. It's not part of the Rand report, if that's what you are referring to. It is -- I guess it would go under the umbrella of their interest and

1 talked with any of the 2 participants. I've only talked 3 with people at the FDA about it 4 and with Wes Siegner, who was 5 involved with setting it up. 6

BY MS. ABARAY:

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Q. Wes Siegner being the attorney that we discussed earlier for the ephedra industry group?

A. Right.

MR. LEVINE: Object to form.

12 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Do you know who is on the committee to review the data?

A. I've been told some of the names, but I'm not really -- I saw a list of people who were possible members, but I'm not sure who actually ended up being on the committee. I think they said it was about six people.

Who did you see included among the possible members?

23 A. I think possible members 24 included Dr. David Eber from UCLA, Dr.

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Atkinson from Washington, D.C. Who else? I think they were considering Dr. Susan Yanowski and Dr. Jackie Yanowski from NIH. I think they considered Dr. David Allison from Birmingham. Those are just some of the names that I remember appearing on a possible list.

Q. Is Dr. Atkinson an editor of the International Journal of Obesity?

A. He is.

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O. Is that who you sent your letter to?

A. Yes.

O. I knew I saw that name.

Have you ever had any other occasions to discuss your study results on ephedra with Dr. Atkinson?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection. vague, ambiguous. Other than the letter, you mean?

MS. ABARAY: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I mean, I know

him, and I've seen him at

meetings, and it's possible that

A. Dr. Dulloo.

Q. Has Dr. Dulloo published in the area of dietary supplements?

> A. Yes, he has.

Q. Has Dr. Dulloo published on ephedrine products?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever discussed your study results on ephedra, any of your study results with Dr. Dulloo?

A. No. I don't actually know

12 him personally. 13

Q. Has the FDA asked for the 14 results of your long-term follow-up study that you did on Metabolife?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked

17 and answered.

THE WITNESS: No.

19 MS. ABARAY: Where did that

20 newspaper go?

21 MR. ALLEN: (Handing over

22 document.)

23 BY MS. ABAŔAY:

Q. Mr. Allen was kind enough to

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he was present at one of the meetings where we presented, and we might have exchanged a few words about it, but I don't remember ever having a lengthy discussion with him or certainly no formal discussion.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Did Dr. Atkinson prepare a letter to the editor when your six-month study was published?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. All right. That's what I'm remembering. Dr. Atkinson was the editor of the International Journal of Obesity at the time?

A. He's the American editor. There's one for Europe and one for America. He's the American.

Q. Did he invite someone else to do a more extensive letter to the editor?

> Yes, he did. Α.

Q. Who was that other person? hand me a newspaper article here from the New York Times, since we're in New

3 York -- where did that go?

MR. ALLEN: (Handing over

document.) BY MS. ABAŔAY:

Q. Thank you. Which indicates Wes Siegner, S-I-E-G-N-E-R --

A. There you go.

10 O. Is that the gentleman we're discussing? 11

> Α. Yes.

Q. It says he's "General

13 Counsel of the Ephedra Education Council, 14 a trade group." Is that consistent with 15 16 your understanding? 17

Yes, I think that's correct.

Mr. Siegner is the gentleman Q. that you've been referring to that attended the FDA meetings with you and negotiated regarding your release of raw data?

Α. That's correct.

24 Q. Do you currently have any 285

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meetings scheduled with the FDA?

A. No, I don't. I think -well, I'm not sure if there will be a meeting with us or not once the committee has completed their review.

Q. And your second study did indicate that people who ingested ephedra had an increased risk of -- excuse me, an increased rate of blood pressure and heart rate. Is that right?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: The study showed that there were no statistically significant differences in blood pressure as measured by office visit in the customary method. By 24-hour blood pressure monitor, we did find some types of blood pressure measures that were statistically significantly different on the order of, I believe, about three or four millimeters of mercury. And we did find significant

people on active product versus people on
 placebo?
 MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls

MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for speculation.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: It would reduce those differences.

7 reduce those dif8 BY MS. ABARAY:

9 Q. All right.

I believe that you did state that you would expect people on the ephedra/caffeine product to demonstrate cardiovascular effects. Is that right?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection,

misstates prior testimony.

THE WITNESS: I think what we said was that the cardiovascular effects of the order that we observed were consistent with reports from other investigators. Some people find

increases in blood pressure, some

24 people report decreases, some

increases in heart rate in the ephedra/caffeine group, whether measured by monitor or measured by stethoscope --

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. And you --

A. -- on the order of, I'm sorry -- increase of about four beats per minute.

Q. To the extent that people in the ephedra group were actually taking placebo, then that would reduce the differences that you had observed in the two groups?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Presumably, any contamination or mislabeling of the groups would cause the data to be more similar than it would otherwise be.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. By causing it to be more similar, then it would mask any true differences that there would be between

people report decreases that are slower during weight loss than placebo groups. So, there are different reports, but the findings that we had here were consistent with other reports.

MR. ALLEN: Objection, nonresponsive.

9 BY MS. ABARAY:

10 Q. If you look at the IRB
11 document, which I think we marked earlier
12 in the day -13 MS. DAVIS: I think she's

MS. DAVIS: I think she's referring to the protocol.

THE WITNESS: The protocol? MS. ABARAY: Yes. The IRB

document.

MR. ALLEN: Which exhibit number?

MS. DAVIS: I think it's 7. MR. LEVINE: The protocol was 7 or 8.

MR. ALLEN: This one? Is that it?

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THE WITNESS: Do you mean the protocol?

BY MS. ABARAY:

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O. Let me borrow it.

(Handing over document.) Α.

Thank you. Yes, that was it, Page 519.

Well, if you don't mind me sharing documents --

A. Go ahead.

Q. -- since they seem to be buried here.

There's a discussion in the IRB document, which is Number 7, regarding the fact that "Ephedrine is pharmacologically related to amphetamine, and while studies indicate that ephedrine's cardiovascular and CNS effects are approximately five times less potent than those of amphetamine, concerns about drug abuse and adverse psychological reactions have been raised." Is that your understanding,

2 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 3 MS. DAVIS: Objection, 4 vague, ambiguous. 5 THE WITNESS: To my 6 knowledge, this is the only study 7 that has ever used those kind of 8 monitors that's been published 9 with ephedra and caffeine 10 combinations.

you prepared your IRB report?

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Do you think it's a good idea that people be carefully looked at with equipment such as Holter monitors and 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure readings before they take ephedra-containing compounds?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for speculation.

THE WITNESS: Well, I don't know that I would conclude that. I mean, it certainly was a useful tool for our study while we were

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the ephedra products is pharmacologically related to amphetamine?

that the structure of the ephedrine and

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: I've seen various reports on that both ways, and I'm really not sure that I am expert enough to comment about that.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. All right.

And then there's also a discussion about cardiovascular side effects that have been noted, and it states, "they almost invariably have occurred within the first four weeks of therapy. Previous studies have assessed cardiovascular toxicity using office blood pressure and pulse measurements and symptom questionnaires. More stringent measures such as ambulatory Holter and blood pressure monitors, which may detect more subtle changes in heart rate, heart rhythm and blood pressure have not been used." Was that accurate at the time

trying to determine effects, but, in fact, the effects we found were very, very small in terms of blood pressure and heart rate. So, no, I wouldn't conclude from the results of our study that people needed to walk around with these monitors whenever they wore them -- or whenever they used these products.

MR. ALLEN: Objection, nonresponsive.

13 BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Also, when you prepared your IRB document, you indicated that: "Recent reports of untoward events occurring in individuals known to have ingested herbal supplements containing ephedrine and caffeine derivatives, including deaths from myocardial infarction and cerebrovascular accident,

21 22 has caused concern among FDA officials as

23 well as various state regulatory

24 agencies." Is that right?

296 294 MS. DAVIS: Is there a 1 1 2 MS. ABARAY: Exhibit 23, 2 question? BY MS. ABARAY: 3 which is Pages CB 000378 through 4 O. Is that what you indicated 5 in your IRB document? (Witness reviewing 6 6 MR. LEVINE: Objection. document.) 7 BY MS. ABARAY: 7 MS. DAVIS: Objection. 8 Q. Do you see that this is data 8 Document speaks for itself. 9 concerning people who dropped out of the 9 THE WITNESS: I didn't 10 write that document. That was 10 first study, the eight-week study on written by Dr. Daly and Dr. 11 Metabolife 356? 11 12 A. Yes. 12 Meredith. 13 Do you note person number 13 BY MS. ABARAY: 14 145? 14 Q. I see. They prepared it, 15 and then you submitted it to your IRB 15 A. Yes. 16 O. If you read across the 16 board? 17 17 document, apparently this was a long That's correct. Α. 18 document that goes sideways; is that 18 Q. Do you disagree with the 19 statements that they made? 19 right? 20 20 A. No. I think they are A. That's right. referring to adverse event reports there, 21 Do you see that person 145 21 22 and certainly everyone acknowledges, I 22 experienced an increase in blood pressure 23 of 44 points systolic and an increase in 23 think, that there are -- have been 24 adverse event reports of these types of 24 15 points diastolic? 295 297

events.

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MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

BY MS. ABARAY:

O. Did vou note wide variability in the responses of individuals in your studies to the ephedra products?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. MS. DAVIS: Objection,

vague, ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: I guess it depends on how you define what the meaning of "wide" is. I mean, we certainly didn't -- we didn't discover any extreme responses. There certainly were differences among individuals, but I --

MS. ABARAY: Let me hand you what we'll mark as the next

exhibit, please.

(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 23 was marked for identification.) 1 A. Yes.

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O. And that was after being 2 3 placed on ephedrine or --4

MR. LEVINE: Objection.

5 BY MS. ABARAY:

> Q. -- excuse me. Let me rephrase that.

That was after being placed on Metabolife 356?

A. Well, it was, but at the time of this blood pressure measurement, this woman had not been taking the product for the three previous weeks.

O. Well, if we look, it says that this is the reading for week two.

A. That's right.

So, this is an error in the Q. data?

A. No. This woman called us up and told us there had been a death in her family, and she wanted to discontinue taking the product, and she did. And we asked her to come in, and she came in three weeks later. We measured her blood

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pressure and recorded it here, but she had not been taking this product for the previous three weeks.

O. Well, if you look at the data, it says for the first reading under -- it's the first week is 108, and the second week is 152.

A. The second visit. MR. TERRY: You need to look at the top, weeks 2, 4, 6.

BY MS. ABARAY:

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that.

Q. Right. So, that would be the second week.

> Α. That's true. That's true.

O. So, then this is apparently an error in the data?

A. Well, you have -- I provided you with a copy of her medical record, further analysis of this individual. I don't have it with me, but I provided you with copies of notes from her medical file.

Q. Well, this is someone who was not listed as -- let me rephrase

157. Do you see that is someone whose blood pressure went up 15. their diastolic blood pressure?

> Yes. A.

Q. So, again, that would be a higher change than the average rate which you reported in your study?

A. Well, when one has an average, that means that some individuals are higher and some individuals are lower than the average.

Q. That's right. So, it would be inappropriate to interpret your study as saying that it causes any given individual to have a three-point increase in blood pressure, for instance?

MR. LEVINE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I don't --MS. DAVIS: Objection. argumentative.

THE WITNESS: Right, I don't think that we said that. I think we presented the data as the

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She was listed in the study as dropping due to choice, as opposed to dropping due to the product?

A. She dropped due to the death in the family that made her not want to continue the study.

Q. But according to this raw data, her blood pressure does go up from week 1 to week 2, from 108 to 152 systolic?

 We measured her blood pressure, and we believe that blood pressure is accurate, but we just don't think that the cause was because of the product that she was taking.

> MR. ALLEN: Objection, nonresponsive.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Did you -- strike that. Looking at person 187 --

Q. -- I'm sorry, that's the wrong one.

mean plus or minus the standard error.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Doctor, I'm not saying that you said it. We're dealing with lots of issues in litigation here.

A. Hard to know how someone might interpret that.

Q. Did your standard error exclude the outliers?

A. I don't think there was any outlier excluded here. In the Metabolife study there was one outlier in the placebo group who was excluded because her triglycerides went up by a factor of three, and we thought that was probably an error in the lab value, but that, to my knowledge, is the only piece of data that was excluded from either study.

O. If we look at your responses to our document requests, we had asked for "all documents concerning the preparations of active product and placebo product provided for purposes of

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the Second Study," and we cited to your 2002 article, "including but not limited to any labels, certificates of analysis, validation records, and tracking records concerning which products were provided to which subjects." In your response, you have objected in part to the request on the grounds that it seeks information protected from discovery by the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine or other privileges.

I just wanted to ask you, do you have documents regarding this active versus placebo mix-up issue that have been withheld from production based on a claim of privilege?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion. MS. ABARAY: Well, no.

BY MS. ABARAY:

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Q. I mean, do you have documents responsive to this request that you are claiming are privileged?

MS. DAVIS: Objection. I'm going to instruct her not to respond to that. That calls for an attorney-client privileged communication. If she received legal advice regarding a particular topic, you are asking for information about whether she discussed that with me or another lawver.

BY MS. ABARAY:

O. Well, did you seek legal advice on this issue of the mix-up in the products?

> MS. DAVIS: There's --MR. ALLEN: She's asking whether you sought it, not what was said and any conversation.

MS. DAVIS: But she's asking whether on a particular topic. And by asking about a particular topic, if she sought legal advice on a particular topic, you are, therefore, asking whether or not

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MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Are you asking me, or are you asking the doctor, who is the witness?

MS. ABARAY: I'll ask either one. You are the one who provided the documents. I just want to find out, do we have all the documents, or have documents been pulled out based on privilege?

MS. DAVIS: There were documents pulled out based on privilege on that response.

MS. ABARAY: Could you articulate the basis of the privilege?

MS. DAVIS: The documents were prepared by people at my law firm. Those are work-product documents.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. So, Dr. Boozer, did you obtain legal advice regarding the mix-up in the active and placebo products?

there was communication related to that topic. That's privileged.

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MS. ABARAY: I think we're allowed to ask. We are not allowed to say the nature of the communications, but we're allowed to ask whether she obtained advice of counsel.

MR. ALLEN: The only way you can establish the attorney-client privilege is that she sought legal advice and that the communication was concerning legal advice. We're entitled to find out if she sought legal counsel and if there was a conversation, then there can be no privilege. All we're asking now is did she seek legal advice concerning --

MS. ABARAY: Well, earlier

MR. TERRY: Could y'all chat about this later?

MR. ALLEN: I'm going to go

| | | 306 | | . 3 | 08 |
|---|--|-----|--|---|-----|
| 1 | over this, her whole privilege, | | 1 | was. | } |
| 2 | too, so you might as well do it | | | MR. ALLEN: I'm not trying | - 1 |
| 3 | now. | | 2 3 | to comment, Ms. Davis, or to cast | |
| | MS. DAVIS: She testified | | 4 | aspersions on your truthfulness, | |
| 5 | earlier that when she did the | | 5 | but that's the whole nature of | |
| 6 | analysis, she did it at my law | | 6 | privilege. You say that, but | |
| 7 | firm. Therefore, there was a | | 7 | we're entitled to discover who was | 1 |
| 8 | seeking of legal advice, and it | | 8 | present, what went on, what the | 1 |
| 9 | was done in the presence of | | 9 | date was, and then we can take it | ı |
| 10 | counsel. | | 10 | to the judge and find out if it | |
| 11 | BY MS. ABARAY: | | 11 | was privileged. | 1 |
| 12 | Q. Did attorneys assist you in | | 12 | MS. DAVIS: Right. | l |
| 13 | performing your analysis? | | 13 | MR. ALLEN: Privilege | |
| 14 | A. Well | | 14 | doesn't consist of somebody, with | 1 |
| 15 | MS. DAVIS: I'm going to | | 15 | all due respect to you, saying I | |
| 16 | | | | | |
| 17 | object to that and instruct her | | 16 | say it's privileged, but | |
| 18 | not to answer. You are asking her | | 17 18 | everything was okay. MS. DAVIS: You have asked | } |
| 19 | whether or not lawyers were | | | | - 1 |
| 20 | performing work in her presence related to her? You can ask her | | 19 | her earlier, or, I'm sorry, Ms. | |
| | | | 20 | Abaray did, if she did this | - 1 |
| 21 | where she did this analysis and if | | 21 | analysis. She did. | t |
| 22 | any lawyers were present or any | | 22 | MR. ALLEN: I understand. | ŀ |
| 23 24 | members of the law firm were | | 23 | MS. DAVIS: She did it at my | İ |
| 24 | present while she did this. | | 24 | law firm. | |
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| | MS. ABARAY: Well, she's not | 307 | 1 | | 0 9 |
| 1 2 | MS. ABARAY: Well, she's not a defendant in any case. | 307 | 1 2 | MR. ALLEN: Well, that | 0 9 |
| 1 2 3 | a defendant in any case. | 307 | 2 | MR. ALLEN: Well, that wasn't quite established, but go | 0 9 |
| 3 | a defendant in any case. BY MS. ABARAY: | 307 | 2 3 | MR. ALLEN: Well, that wasn't quite established, but go ahead, Janet. I'm going to go | 0.9 |
| 3 4 | a defendant in any case. BY MS. ABARAY: Q. Are you a defendant in this | 307 | 2 3 4 | MR. ALLEN: Well, that wasn't quite established, but go ahead, Janet. I'm going to go through this again. I just don't | 09 |
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is.

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316 Q. Do you recall that he's an 1 THE WITNESS: I'm pretty 2 attorney at the Patton Boggs firm? sure I received a check from Oh, is that who he is? 3 Michael Scott from ST&T for that. Α. Yes. 4 The money may have come from Q. 5 Like I said, I don't know Metabolife, but I don't think I 6 knew that for sure. who this person is, but it was somebody 7 presumably who was asking when we were BY MS. ABARAY: going to have this thing done. 8 Q. As to the appearance in 9 Q. Were you in correspondence August of 2000 for Health and Human 10 with any attorneys for any industry Services, was that also money you people while you were putting your data 11 received from ST&T? A. I believe that's right. together? 12 13 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. Q. Was it your understanding THE WITNESS: No. 14 that ST&T was being reimbursed by 15 industry members? No. I think -- I'm just guessing, because this has been a 16 A. Right. That would be my 17 long time. I don't really understanding. remember this too well. But I'm 18 Q. Are you currently scheduled guessing that Mr. Scott probably 19 to make any other presentations regarding 20 ephedra for which you'll be reimbursed by told me that he had had a call from Mr. Prochnow wanting to know 21 any industry person? 22 when we would finish, and this is MR. LEVINE: Object, form. my answer to Mr. Scott. 23 THE WITNESS: No. The 24 BY MS. ABARAY: only -- as I said, it isn't clear 315 317 Q. All right. to me whether there will be a 1 A. But I don't believe I ever 2 meeting at the completion of this 3 FDA review. That's the only thing 4 upcoming that might occur. I 5 don't know how we're going to 6

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met this person. At least I don't remember it. I don't know any more than that about him.

Q. You did testify on behalf -or strike that.

You did appear at the Texas hearings in 1998 and at the FDA hearings in August of 2000?

A. Yes. Health and Human Services, right.

Q. Health and Human Services?

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On both of those occasions were your expenses and your time compensated by industry, ephedra industry people?

A. Yes.

Q. For the Texas occasion, were you compensated by Metabolife?

A. Well --

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

resolve that, whether it will be a meeting or by telephone or what.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Now, when you did this review of the bottles of leftover active and placebo ingredient, did you prepare a compilation of that data?

A. Just what's -- what we've --

14 I think I sent you a copy.

15 Q. Well, we have a copy of 16 Exhibit 11, which was your letter to Dr. 17 Atkinson of the International Journal of 18 Obesity. 19

A. Right.

Q. Was there any other document where you recorded your findings number by number for each bottle?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: You can answer

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it.

THE WITNESS: There were some work sheets that we recorded that kind of information on.

BY MS. ABARAY:

- Q. Is that contained in the information we received?
 - A. No.
- Q. I note when you did your first draft of the six-month study, it was originally entitled "Preliminary Report: Herbal Ma Huang/Guarana Clinical Safety Study." Do you recall that?

A. Oh, no, I didn't.

The reason you are laughing a little bit is that's not what was in the --

MS. DAVIS: Do you want to have this marked as an exhibit? MS. ABARAY: Why don't we get a clean copy.

(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 25 was marked for identification.)

That's right. Α.

O. What were the actual ingredients in the product?

A. Ma Huang and kola nut. Q. Who prepared this initial

draft report?

- A. I did. Q. On the second page under 8 9 "Statistical Methods," it's discussing 10 the "'last observation carried forward' 11 method"?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It says that "By this method, values for subjects who drop out after at least one follow-up visit, are carried forward to each subsequent time point."

A. Right.

Q. Do you know now whether that was how the study was actually analyzed?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, no. I merely -- as I said earlier, I'm not quite sure how we handled

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BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Dr. Boozer, I'll hand you what we've marked as Exhibit 25.

A. I guess that's why it's a draft.

> Q. Yes.

And ask you if you've seen this document before. It's identified as "Draft 1, Preliminary Report: Herbal Ma Huang/Guarana Clinical Safety Study." Is that right? And it's pages 194 through 203 in the Boozer production.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

(Witness reviewing

document.)

BY MS. ABAŔAY:

- Q. Have you had a chance to look at the document?
 - A. Yes.

Q. The reason you chuckled a bit when we first pulled it out is, this study wasn't actually on herbal Ma Huang/Guarana; was it?

1 those dropouts during the acute 2 phase in the final publication. 3

BY MS. ABARAY:

- Q. Are you currently involved in any clinical trials in the field of nutrition?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Are any of the trials on herbal products?
 - A. No.
- O. It's my understanding that when you finished the two studies that were eventually published in the International Journal of Obesity that you did send them to some other journals first to see if they would be published in other journals?
 - That's right. Α.
- Q. Starting with the Metabolife eight-week study, what journals do you recall submitting the study to?
- 21 22 A. I believe that the first
- 23 journal was Journal of the American
- 24 Medical Association.

324 O. JAMA? 1 membership in the American group? 2 A. JAMA. 2 That's right. Q. Do you recall any others? 3 O. Then as to the second study, A. I think we sent it -- I 4 by that I'm referring to the six-month 5 think we sent it then to either the 5 study, where did you submit that? 6 Archives or the Annals of Internal 6 A. I believe JAMA -- we sent it Medicine. 7 to JAMA again first also. And then, 8 8 Q. That's also a United States secondly, it went either to the Archives 9 publication? 9 or the Annals, whichever one the other 10 A. Yes. 10 one wasn't. And then we also sent it to 11 Q. Do you recall any other 11 Lancet. journals that you submitted it to? 12 12 Q. By the "Archives or the 13 A. No. I think then the next 13 Annals," you are referring to of internal 14 one was the International Journal of 14 medicine? 15 Obesity. 15 A. Right. Q. Then the Lancet is a British 16 Q. Who reads the International 16 17 Journal of Obesity? 17 publication? 18 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 18 A. Right. 19 MS. DAVIS: Objection. 19 Q. They did not accept it? 20 Calls for speculation. 20 A. No. And then we sent it to THE WITNESS: That is the 21 21 IJO, the International Journal of 22 journal of the international 22 Obesity. We actually didn't submit it, 23 association for the study of 23 though, to the second to the -- I'm 24 obesity, and so members of the sorry, I keep confusing those two 323 325 obesity association presumably are journals, but we sent it to JAMA, and 1 2 the subscribers, but also I assume 2 JAMA said they thought it might be more 3 other people interested in the 3 suitable for the other journal and asked 4 field of obesity and hopefully 4 our permission for them to forward it. 5 other physicians and other people 5 So, they forwarded it. We didn't 6 more widely. I don't know. 6 officially submit it. Minor point. 7 BY MS. ABARAY: 7 Q. Do you have any other 8 Q. Are you a member of that 8 published clinical studies on any topics? 9 society? 9 A. Yes. We have one that just 10 A. Yes. I'm a member of the 10 came out. Let's see. Oh, I'm sure there 11 American group, which is -- and the are others that I'm listed on. I'm not 11 12 American group is a member of the sure of others that I've written prior to 12 13 international group. 13 these. 14 Q. All right. 14 Q. What's the study that just 15 So, the American members of 15 came out that you're referring to? 16 that group get the journal? 16 A. It's a study on assessment 17 A. Right. 17 of a new device for measuring physical 18 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 18 activity in free living people. 19 THE WITNESS: Well, you have 19 Q. So, it's a study on the 20 to pay for it. You can subscribe 20 efficacy of a medical device?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

MS. ABARAY: I'll rephrase

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BY MS. ABARAY:

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or not.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. All right. It's not

something that's included in your

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Q. It's a study on a medical device?

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A. It's a new device, right, that measures -- that can be used to measure physical activity and energy expenditure, and we've done some validation studies with that. I currently have a grant to study that device.

Q. By a "validation study," that would be a study designed to see whether the device is accurate and reliable?

> A. That's right.

Where was that article Q. published?

A. Obesity Research.

O. Did you submit any of the ephedra articles to Obesity Research?

A. No, we didn't.

Q. Is that a United States-based publication?

A. It is.

Q. In terms of giving product

Q. So, in terms of published articles, the only articles that you've published that pertain to a substance ingested by individuals would be the ephedra articles?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection.

8 Misstates prior testimony. 9

THE WITNESS: I think that's correct. I may be forgetting something, but I think that's -- I mean, sometimes, you know, I'm a co-investigator with other people, and there may be something like that, but I don't think -- I think this is it in terms of the studies that I've been principal investigator on. These are the ones.

MS. ABARAY: Thank you. I think what I would like to do is yield the floor at this time, and there's no microphone.

MR. ALLEN: There is no

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to people to determine if it has active ingredients that are effective or safe, have you done that in any context besides these ephedra products?

MS. DAVIS: Objection,

compound.

THE WITNESS: Well, we had a study that was looking at -- I don't know if it exactly falls within your question. We were giving people a combination of an appetite suppressant drug called Meridia and Leptin, which is a hormone. So, we had a clinical trial. We haven't published that yet, but the study is completed.

BY MS. ABARAY:

Q. Has it been submitted for publication?

A. No.

Q. Do you plan to submit it for publication?

A. I hope so, if I get time to write it up.

1 microphone.

> MS. ABARAY: Why don't we go off the record for a moment.

THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN:

Off the record at 3:36 p.m.

(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was held.)

THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN:

Back on the record at 3:38 p.m.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Good afternoon.

18 A. Good afternoon.

> Q. Can you state your name for the record, please, ma'am.

A. Carol N. Boozer.

Q. Dr. Boozer, my name is Scott

23 Allen. I'm from Houston, Texas. I just 24 introduced myself to you before we began;

330 332 is that right? State of New York or any state to treat 2 2 That's right. medical diseases? 3 You and I have never met MS. DAVIS: Objection. before; is that true? 4 THE WITNESS: No. 5 A. I don't believe so. BY MR. ALLEN: Q. Dr. Boozer, I think you have 6 6 Q. Is obesity a medical 7 7 been here -- we're in New York City disease? 8 8 taking your deposition; right? That's actually a very Α. 9 A. That's right. 9 controversial question. 10 10 Q. All right. Q. What is your answer? 11 Ms. Abaray is finished, but 11 A. I'm not quite convinced that 12 I have some questions I would like to ask 12 we should categorize it as a disease. 13 you. Okay? 13 Q. There are certainly medical 14 A. Okay. 14 doctors who disagree with you? 15 Q. If at any time I'm asking 15 That's correct. A. you questions and you would like to take 16 There are certain medical 17 a break, let me know. All right? 17 conditions commonly associated with 18 18 obesity? A. Okay. 19 Q. Also, if you don't 19 That's correct. 20 20 O. Can you tell the jury, understand a question, ask me to repeat please, if you know, any commonly 21 it, and I'll be glad to do so. All 21 22 right? 22 associated medical conditions with 23 23 obesity? A. Okay. 24 24 You are not a medical Q. A. Oh, hypertension, cancer, 331 333 doctor? cardiovascular disease, there's gout, a 2 That's right. whole host of diseases associated with Α. 3 3 You do not treat diseases? obesity --Ο. 4 4 A. That's right. Q. A whole host of diseases --5 Q. You don't diagnose diseases? 5 Type 2 diabetes. Α. 6 That's right. 6 A. Yes, ma'am. A whole host 7 Q. You can't prescribe any 7 of diseases are associated with obesity 8 8 medication for anybody? including hypertension, cardiovascular 9 A. That's right. 9 diseases and Type 2 diabetes you 10 Q. You can't put anybody in a 10 mentioned; is that right? hospital? 11 11 A. That's right. 12 That's right. 12 MR. LEVINE: Object to form. 13 You're not qualified or 13 BY MR. ALLEN: 14 competent to treat obesity as a medical 14 Q. What are some of the 15 condition for patients, human beings; 15 cardiovascular diseases, if you know, 16 correct? 16 that are associated with obesity? 17 A. I think I would be 17 A. Well, I don't know that I 18 considered qualified to give advice to 18 want to specify any -- it's not my area. 19 obese people about weight loss diets. 19 Q. That's right. And you and I 20 .Q. Are you licensed in the 20 understand the rules, and I'll take it State of New York or in any state to 21 21 either way. If you don't know an answer 22 practice medicine? 22 to a question, "I don't know" is a fine 23 A. No. 23 answer.

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A. Uh-huh.

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Q. Are you licensed in the

Q. If, on the other hand, you know an answer, you think you know an answer, you just don't want to tell me, that's not a good thing, because I'm entitled to find out what you know. So, if you don't know, you can tell me you don't know.

So, let me ask you again. You have testified that you know that cardiovascular diseases are associated with obesity. My simple question to you is, what cardiovascular diseases, if any, do you know that are associated with obesity?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative.

THE WITNESS: Well, as a general rule, I'm familiar with the association of cardiovascular disease, but I don't know specifically which types of cardiovascular disease there's been evidence to be associated

1 evidence on both sides on that 2 issue. Some acute studies have 3 shown some individuals have 4 increase, some individuals 5 actually had decrease. So, it 6 seems to be somewhat 7 controversial. 8 BY MR. ALLEN:

9 Q. Would you want to increase 10 blood pressure in a hypertensive 11 individual?

12 A. No, I would not.

13 MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls 14

15 BY MR. ALLEN:

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16 O. Would you want to give a 17 medication --

MS. DAVIS: Pause and then he needs to stop, and let me object, too. Okay?

Go ahead.

22 MR. ALLEN: If you have an 23 objection, you can make it. 24

MS. DAVIS: Go right ahead.

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with obesity. BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. Now, you know hypertension is associated with obesity, you've told me that?

A. That's right.

Q. What are the risks of hypertension?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I believe stroke is one of the major risks of hypertension.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. Do you know if sympathomimetic amines can work to increase blood pressure in somebody who is already hypertensive?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Object to form. calls for a medical conclusion.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you know?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: There's

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Hypertension, is that a silent medical condition?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Or do you know?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack of foundation.

THE WITNESS: What do you

mean by the term --

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what you mean by "silent."

BY MR. ALLEN:

14 Q. Well, I was just going to 15 ask you if you know what I mean. Do most 16 people who have hypertension, can they 17 feel it?

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MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection,

vague, ambiguous, lack of

21 foundation.

22 BY MR. ALLEN:

23 Q. Answer it yes or no or you 24 don't know.

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        A. I don't know if they feel
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    it.
        Q. You don't know?
             I don't know.
        Q. How about Type 2 diabetes,
    silent medical condition or not?
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            MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
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            MS. DAVIS: Objection.
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    BY MR. ALLEN:
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        O. If you know.
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            MS. DAVIS: Vague,
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        ambiguous.
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            THE WITNESS: By "silent,"
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        you mean does a person who has
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        Type 2 diabetes, are they aware of
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        it?
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    BY MR. ALLEN:
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        O. Yes. Before a doctor
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    diagnoses it.
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        A. Before it's diagnosed? I
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    think it depends on how extreme it is.
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    If it's extreme enough and they suffer
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    extremely low levels of blood sugar, I'm
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    sure they are aware that there's
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video.
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         A. I think a toxicologist is a
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     person who is an expert in studying toxic
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     effects of medications to individuals or
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     to animals.
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            MR. LEVINE: Move to strike
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         the side bar that preceded the
 8
         question.
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            MR. ALLEN: I agree.
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    BY MR. ALLEN:
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         Q. You're not an expert in that
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    area?
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         Α.
             No, I'm not.
             So, you're not an expert in
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    toxic effects of medications; is that
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    right?
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         A. No. I would not classify
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    myself as such.
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         Q. Are you a pharmacologist?
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         A.
             No, I'm not.
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        Q. Tell the jury what a
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    pharmacologist is.
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            MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack
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of foundation.

something wrong. You are not a toxicologist; Q. are you? 4 A. No, I'm not. 5 Q. Tell the jury what a 6 toxicologist is. 7 MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack 8 of foundation. 9 BY MR. ALLEN: 10 Q. If you know. If you don't know, you can say you do not know. 11 12 MS. DAVIS: Then you need to 13 ask her if you know, because when 14 you ask her what is a 15 toxicologist --16 MR. ALLEN: I don't need to 17 do that. She can answer any way 18 she wants. 19 BY MR. ALLEN: 20 Q. Tell the jury what a 21 toxicologist is. 22 A. Is there a jury present? 23 Q. Yes, ma'am. I will assure

you there will be a jury watching your

BY MR. ALLEN: 1 2 Q. Let me ask this. For your 3 lawyer's benefit, we'll just add an 4 additional question. 5 Do you know what a 6 pharmacologist is? 7 A. I think a pharmacologist is 8 9 drugs. 10 Q. Are you a pharmacologist? 11 A. No, I'm not. 12 Q. You are not an expert in 13 pharmacology? 14 A. I am not. 15 Q. Pharmacist, are you an 16 expert in pharmacy? 17 A. No, I'm not. 18 Q. Do you know what a 19 pharmacist is? 20 A. A person who dispenses 21 drugs. Q. You don't have any expertise in the dispensing of medications or

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someone who has expertise in the area of

22 23 24 drugs?

9 342 344 1 A. No, I don't. remember when all of these various 2 O. Epidemiology, are you an ones were. 3 emiologist? BY MR. ALLEN: 4 Q. You gave depositions in No. I've had some training 5 2002; did you not? in epidemiology, but I wouldn't classify 6 myself as an epidemiologist. That's correct. 7 O. I have some training in Q. You have, in fact, been biology, but I wouldn't call myself a 8 hired by some ephedra manufacturers to 9 give the testimony that you gave, were) biologist. 10 you not? MS. DAVIS: Move to strike. 0 BY MR. ALLEN: 11 MS. DAVIS: Objection, 1 2 Q. My question to you was, are 12 argumentative. you an epidemiologist? 13 3 MR. LEVINE: Object to form. 14 BY MR. ALLEN: 4 A. I am not an epidemiologist. 15 15 Q. Statistician. Are you a Q. Weren't you hired by some statistician? 16 ephedra manufacturers to testify in the 16 17 cases in which you testified? A. No. Again, I've had 17 18 MS. DAVIS: Same objection. 18 training at the graduate level at Harvard 19 19 School of Public Health in epidemiology THE WITNESS: I'm not quite 20 and biostatistics, but I wouldn't 20 sure what you mean by that. 21 BY MR. ALLEN: 21 classify myself as either a 22 biostatistician or an epidemiologist. 22 Q. Down where I come from in 23 Texas, we use the word "hired." Do you 23 O. You would not hold yourself out as an expert in either epidemiology 24 not understand that word? 343 345 or biostatistics? 1 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. A. No, I would not. MS. DAVIS: Objection. 3

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3 Q. Thank you. 4 Now, you have testified 5 previously in lawsuits involving 6 ephedra-containing products; have you 7 not? 8 Α. I have. 9 Q. On how many occasions? 10 A. Oh, maybe five or six. I 11 don't remember the exact number. 12 Q. It's kind of getting more as 13 we go along; isn't it? 14 A. It sure is. 15 Q. When was the first year you 16 gave a deposition in a case involving an 17 ephedra-containing product? 18 A. You know, I'm not sure. 19 Probably 2001. 20 Q. How many depositions did you

give in 2001 concerning

ephedra-containing products?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: I don't really

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BY MR. ALLEN: 4 Q. What part do you not 5

understand, and I'll try to clarify it for you.

Well, the entire thing. Maybe you could rephrase the entire sentence.

Q. Yes. Were you not hired by attorneys for the ephedra manufacturers to testify in lawsuits? Yes or no?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered. She asked you to rephrase it. Argumentative.

MR. ALLEN: I did rephrase it.

MR. TERRY: No, no, you repeated it.

THE WITNESS: I'm not quite sure what you mean by "lawsuits." I think the only -- in addition to testifying at depositions such as

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this one, the only other legal involvement I've had was speaking at a Frye hearing. So, I'm not quite sure if that enters into your coverage of lawsuits or not.

MS. ABARAY: I couldn't hear

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(Whereupon, the requested portion of the notes of testimony was read by the court reporter.)

12 - - - 13 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you recall giving testimony in a case called Crawford versus Muscletech Research & Development, Inc., General Nutrition Corporation, and GNC Franchising, given in New York on September 25, 2002? Do you recall testifying in that case?

A. That sounds about right.

Q. The attorney for Muscletech Research was Mr. Thomas Ringe. Is that right? Mr. Jeffrey Peck at Ulmer & Berne?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Peck represented Twin Laboratories, the defendant in that case; correct?

A. I believe that's correct. I really don't remember the details of each one of these cases.

9 Q. Well, my mother always told 10 me, but I don't have any choice, because I only have one copy, but I'll come over 11 12 and help you. I'm sorry I have to stand 13 over your shoulder, but I only have one 14 copy. This is a copy of your deposition, 15 May 8, 2002, Carol Boozer, given on Park 16 Avenue in New York City. Mr. Jeffrey 17 Peck, Ulmer & Berne, attorney for the 18 defendant; is that right?

MR. LEVINE: Object to the side bar preceding the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I believe

that's correct.

BY MR. ALLEN:
Q. Mr. Peck represented the

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A. Ringe, I believe is the pronunciation.

Q. How do you know Mr. Ringe?

A. Only through that deposition.

Q. Did Mr. Ringe hire you to come testify in that case?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection,

vague, ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: Well, he did pay me, I guess, for testifying in that.

14 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Mr. Ringe represented the defendant, Muscletech Research & Development, Incorporated and General Nutrition Corporation; did he not?

A. I believe that's correct.

Q. Now, you also testified in a case called Harvey Levine versus Twin Laboratories. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall being hired by

defendant, Twin Laboratories, is that correct, "Attorneys for Defendant and the Witness"?

A. Well, that's what this says. I don't have -- I can't say that I could have remembered that if you hadn't shown me this document.

Q. Right. Now, the witness in this case that Mr. Peck, who represents the defendant, Twin Lab -- who is the witness?

MS. DAVIS: Objection. The document speaks for itself.

14 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Who is the witness?

A. I assume I'm the witness in this deposition.

Q. Yes. Does that help refresh your recollection as to whether or not you had been hired by Twin Laboratories and their attorneys to testify in a lawsuif against Twin Laboratories?

23 MS. DAVIS: Objection,

24 argumentative.

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THE WITNESS: I believe 1 2 that's correct. BY MR. ALLEN: Q. You've also been hired by Metabolife to testify in a lawsuit they were involved in; correct? 7 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 8 MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack 9 of foundation. 10 BY MR. ALLEN: O. Isn't that right? 11 12 A. I believe that's correct. 13 Q. Yes. On how many occasions? 14

A. I'm not sure. I don't really remember how many occasions or which cases.

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Q. You know you've been hired by Metabolife to testify in lawsuits, but you cannot help this jury in Texas know how many occasions. You just can't remember?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative.

Q. -- March 4, 2003 is you've been hired by Metabolife to testify in somewhere between two and five cases; correct?

A. I think that's correct.

O. Now, you've made money in this testimony on behalf of the ephedra manufacturers; have you not, ma'am?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes. I have

11 been paid for my time in this. 12

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. As a matter of fact, you've been paid tens of thousands of dollars; have you not, ma'am?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes.

18 BY MR. ALLEN:

> Q. Can you tell the jury, please, your best estimate, as we sit here on March 4th, 2003, how many tens of thousands of dollars you have made testifying on behalf of ephedra manufacturers?

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Pause. THE WITNESS: I can't remember. I think it's more than one, but I really -- I don't remember specifically which ones were involving Metabolife. BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. So, your best testimony under oath is you think you've been hired by Metabolife in more than one case, but you just can't remember beyond that; is that correct?

 I don't remember the exact number of cases.

Q. Do you think it's more than two?

A. Yes. It probably is more than two.

Q. How about more than five?

No. I don't think so.

Q. So, your best testimony as of March the -- what is it, the 4th?

MS. ABARAY: 4th. BY MR. ALLEN:

MS. DAVIS: Objection. 2 argumentative, misstates prior 3 testimony. 4 THE WITNESS: Oh, probably 5 6

in terms of all of these cases from the first one until the present, probably on the order of 40 to 50,000, something like that.

BY MR. ALLEN:

10 O. Now, I was confused about 11 your career, and it's only because I have never, I don't think, ever met a D.Sc. 12 13 So, I'll just have to learn.

You said you got a D.Sc., and I got a little -- I shouldn't say it. My partner did. I can't work the Internet. I'm one of the last men that doesn't know how to work the Internet. Somebody is able to work the Internet.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, move to strike.

MR. ALLEN: You can strike all of that. I'm just talking to the witness.

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354 BY MR. ALLEN: 2 You got a D.Sc. in 1976; 3 right? 4 A. Yes. 5 Now, I heard you testify today that you did not do any clinical 6 7 studies of any kind before you came to 8 New York in 1994; is that correct? 9 A. I believe that's correct. 10 Q. So, from 1976 to 1994 is 18 11 years; is that right? 12 A. That's right. Q. And you did no clinical 13 14 studies of any kind; true? 15 MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked 16 and answered. 17 THE WITNESS: That's 18 correct. 19 BY MR. ALLEN: 20 Q. Now, I'm trying to nail down 21 what you did between 1976 and 1994, and I 22 heard you say that you taught part-time

interrupted. That's why they do the things they do.

Here's what you testified earlier. You worked at Princeton as a system nutritionist for a software company, then you did a fellowship at EVMS, and then you went to work at EVMS, and then you came to the Obesity Research Center. Did I get that chronology 10 correct?

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MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

THE WITNESS: That's the correct ordering, yes.

15 BY MR. ALLEN:

> Q. I want to go over what exactly you did in regard to those jobs. When did you go to teach at Princeton?

19 A. Let's see. I think I 20 started there in the fall of 1975. I 21 believe that's correct.

22 Q. Okay.

23 It might have been '76. I 24 think it was the fall of '75.

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1 Q. When did you leave there?

A. Let's see. I believe in the spring of '77.

Q. You said you were a part-time teacher; is that correct?

That's correct.

Q. What did you teach part-time at Princeton from '75, when you were still in school, until '77, when you left Princeton?

A. It was a biology, vertebrate biology laboratory.

Q. Vertebrate biology laboratory?

A. That's right.

Q. As opposed to invertebrate biology?

A. Right.

19 Q. Vertebrates would be things 20 like rats; right?

21 A. I think they were up to 22 guinea pigs.

So, you taught about guinea Q. pigs?

MR. LEVINE: Move to strike the side bar preceding the question. Object to form.

at Princeton. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

MR. ALLEN: See, that's not a proper objection in Texas. It is just objection, form. That's just a speaking objection, and they are going to be waived, and I'm going to take the position that they are waived if you talk over me.

MR. LEVINE: Do what you need to do, Counsel.

MR. ALLEN: I am. I'm just telling you for the record when we go to court when you speak, I'm going to take the position I warned you not to give speaking objections, and if you speak, I'm going to argue they are waived under the rules.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. Before you -- when did you go to -- let me back up. I was

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A. Yeah. It was a laboratory course for biology students, premed students.

Q. I was not premed. What kind of laboratory course was it? I'm trying to figure it out. Was it about guinea pigs? You mentioned guinea pigs.

MR. LEVIN: Object to form. THE WITNESS: The students in the course did have a study with guinea pigs. You know, I don't really remember all the details of what was done in that laboratory, but I think it was probably a fairly typical biology laboratory. They looked through microscopes at blood and the kind of things people do in biology labs.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. I got you. That's what you did from 1975 to 1977 on a part-time basis at Princeton?

A. That's correct.

writing software manuals for the users
and so on for the nutrient analysis
software.

Q. Okay. That's clear as mud to me, but I'll let the jury figure that one out.

When did you go work as a system nutritionist for the software company?

A. Let's see. It probably was sometime in '78.

Q. So, you took a year off from Princeton before you went to work as the system nutritionist?

A. I had to learn some FORTRAN.

Q. Computer language?

A. Yes.

Q. I still haven't learned it.

How long were you a systems
nutritionist for the software company?

A. I think it was maybe two years, something like that.

Q. '78 to 1980 about? Is that right?

Q. Then you left Princeton, and what I wrote down and I've read in your deposition was you became a system nutritionist for a software company. Is that right?

A. That's right.

Q. Fill me in and fill the jury in. What is a system nutritionist?

A. Well, since you don't surf the Internet, maybe you don't know what a systems analyst is, but in the computer world, I think a systems nutritionist is supposed to be something like a systems analyst. Basically, this was a small company that was designing software. This was early in the days of computers, and they were in the forefront of designing software for food management systems for hospitals and institutions, for tracking inventory of food and for keeping track of their inventory and so on. My specific role was involved in the nutrient analysis section. So, I was

involved with testing the programs,

A. I really don't honestly remember, but it was a couple of years within that interval.

Q. I'm sorry. You may have told me and I forgot, what was the name of that software company?

A. The name was Comcater International, C-O-M-C-A-T-E-R.

Q. You did tell us that. Where is that located?

A. Well, at that time they were located in New Jersey. They started out in Pennington, New Jersey, and then they moved to -- oh, they moved to Rocky Hill, New Jersey. So, I don't know if they are still in existence there or anything. I haven't kept up with them for many years.

Q. If they are like most software companies, they're not.

A. They may not be.

Q. All right.

So, you spent approximately two years at this system company who developed software for food management

services; right?

A. Right.

Q. All right.
Did you do any research

during that time period?

A. No.

Q. By the way, when you were assistant part-time instructor at Princeton from '75 to '77, did you do any clinical research during that period?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Now, you leave the system nutritionist software place around '80.

What do you do then?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: I wasn't employed for several years. I've forgotten how many years. I was primarily at home with young

20 children.21 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Right.

So, you were home, I guess, until you returned to, what is it, EVMS;

Q. So, the answer to my
 question is, you went to work at Eastern
 Virginia Medical School around what year?
 A. I believe it was right at

A. I believe it was right at the beginning of 1988.

Q. Okay.

At the beginning of 1988 you went to work at EVMS, Eastern Virginia Medical School, on a nonsalaried position?

A. Well, actually the laboratory was at the VA Medical Center, the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Hampton, but we were affiliated with Eastern Virginia Medical School.

Q. I apologize. You went to work at the VA Hospital?

A. That's where the lab was located. Right.

Q. I apologize again.

A. That's okay.

Q. I've just never been there.
In 1988 you went to work at

24 the VA Hospital, which was affiliated

right?

A. Well, we moved to Virginia, I believe, in 1986.

Q. Okay.

A. And I started working there, I believe, in early 1988.

Q. Maybe you could help me. I thought you started -- EVMS, what is it, Eastern Virginia Medical School?

A. Yes. That's it.

Q. Did you start working at Eastern Virginia Medical School before you went there to do your fellowship, or did you work at the same time? How did that work out?

A. Well, I really started working there with no position and no salary for some period of time, because as you're implying, there was a gap in my research experience due to the fact that I was a mother with young children. So I volunteered in the laboratory to bring myself up to speed, and then I was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship.

with Eastern Virginia Medical School, in a nonpaid position?

A. That's correct.

Q. How long did you work there until you began your fellowship at Eastern Virginia Medical School?

A. Well, it was a fairly gradual thing. I started earning money very gradually, but I think probably I had been there six months to a year before I started getting salary and then gradually increasing.

Q. What did you do your fellowship in at Eastern Virginia Medical School?

A. Technically, it's listed as a clinical postdoctoral fellowship in nutrition.

Q. Nutrition.

When did you complete this nutrition training at Eastern Virginia?

A. Well, it sort of evolved into a faculty position. I was given a position as, I think, Instructor first.

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And then I was promoted to Assistant Professor. So, I don't remember the exact timing of that, but that was between 1988 and the time that I left there, which was 1994.

O. Between 1988 and 1994 at Eastern Virginia Medical School, did you do any studies of any type on ephedra-containing products?

A. No. I did not.

O. Between 1988 and 1994, at Eastern Virginia Medical School or the VA Hospital, did you do any clinical studies whatsoever on any type of physiologically acting drug and/or dietary supplement?

MS. DAVIS: Objection,

17 compound.

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18 THE WITNESS: No.

19 BY MR. ALLEN:

20 Q. Were you a lab person, a lab 21 scientist?

> Α. Yes.

> > At Eastern Virginia? Q.

A. Well, as I say, the 1 Q. Did you publish any of your 2 rat and mice work that you did at Eastern 3 Virginia? 4

A. Yes.

Q. I read this thing off the Internet. It says your research has shown that "rats gain proportionally more body fat with increasing levels of fat in their diet." Is that one of your conclusions?

A. It is.

12 Q. So, if rats eat fat, they 13 get fat? 14

Α. That's right.

Q. When did you learn that, at Eastern Virginia?

17 A. We did a lot of studies with 18 high fat diets and so on there.

O. You left Eastern Virginia Medical School after doing this rat animal -- rat/mice work. And you came to **New York City?**

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MR. ALLEN: Well, what is

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laboratory was located in Hampton at the VA, and, yes, I did research with animal models.

Q. So, when you were at Eastern Virginia, you said you did research with animal models. What areas of research did you do?

A. We were interested in obesity, and I was studying primarily the effects of different components of the diet on obesity, on body composition during weight loss and on energy expenditure and so on.

O. You did this research in what, rats, mice and guinea pigs?

 Rats. And we did some mouse studies also.

So, your work in the field of obesity at Eastern Virginia Medical School was with rats and mice?

A. That's right.

Q. Any other vertebrates or invertebrates?

A. No. I think that was it.

1 wrong with the form of my 2 question?

MR. LEVINE: Well, I think it is argumentative as phrased. It's also vague, and it's

ambiguous, and it's compound. MR. ALLEN: Well, let me

correct it then. BY MR. ALLEN:

10 Q. Ma'am, before you came to New York City, you did work with rats and 11 12 mice; did you not? 13

A. That's correct.

Q. After completing your rat/mice work in Virginia, did you come to New York City?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection, improperly characterized prior testimony.

THE WITNESS: Well, there was a time when we came to New York City, and I had completed a lot of the rat and mouse work then.

93 (Pages 366 to 369)

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BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. Maybe these lawyers are scaring you. I'm not trying to trick you. Don't be scared. My questions are easy. They are making it hard.

MR. LEVINE: Move to strike the side bar.

8 BY MR. ALLEN:

9 Q. When you left Virginia, what 10 year was that, Eastern Virginia?

A. 1994.

Q. That's when you ended up here in New York City at work; right?

A. That's right.

Q. This is where I'm confused.

You are associated with St. Luke's Hospital, which is associated with

Columbia Medical School; is that right?

A. Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, yes.

21 Q. Is St. Luke's Hospital a

teaching hospital for Columbia's medical 22

23 school?

24 Α. Yes. 1 Q. In fact, dietary supplements 2 are not for the treatment of disease, are 3 they, ma'am, or do you know?

A. I'm not sure what you mean by that statement.

Q. Do you know if it's lawful for dietary supplement manufacturers to represent that they can treat diseases and/or the effects of diseases?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion.

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12 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you know?

A. I believe they are

15 prohibited from that. 16

Q. You say you believe that the dietary supplement manufacturers are prohibited from making claims that they treat disease; right?

MR. LEVINE: Objection.

21 THE WITNESS: I believe

22 that's the state. 23 BY MR. ALLEN:

24 Q. How do you believe that?

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Q. You were not hired on as a Professor of Medicine; were you?

A. I was hired on as an Assistant Professor.

Q. But you're a research. scientist and lecturer and a research associate, that's what you've told us earlier today?

A. That's my current title.

Q. Right.

Do you treat patients?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

16 BY MR. ALLEN: 17

Q. In your job now, do you treat patients?

A. No, I don't, unless you consider these clinical studies involving treatment.

Q. Well, do you consider the studies you do treatment?

A. No.

Where did you learn that?

A. Well, just some of the material that I've read over the course of the years I've been involved with dietary supplements.

Q. One of the things you've testified about that you are familiar with is the DSHEA, the Dietary Supplement

10 MS. ABARAY: Dietary Supplement Health Education Act. 11

12 BY MR. ALLEN:

> Q. The Dietary Supplement Health Education Act; right?

A. Right.

You're familiar with that Q.

17 Act?

> A. I have read it, yes. I wouldn't say I'm familiar with it.

20 Q. So, you want the record to 21 be clear from your personal work, your 22 personal experience, that you understand 23 that dietary supplements are not intended 24

for the treatment of disease; is that

94 (Pages 370 to 373)

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MS. DAVIS: Objection. Misstates prior testimony.

THE WITNESS: I don't think they can be advertised that way.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. That's unlawful?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for a legal conclusion.

THE WITNESS: That's my understanding.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. You don't disagree with the law; do you, ma'am?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for a legal conclusion.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you disagree with the law, ma'am?

MS. DAVIS: Counsel, you are stating what the law is?

MR. ALLEN: I'm asking her opinion. Does she agree or disagree with it?

1 Q. Now, this follow-up study --2 and, by the way, I'll be moving on to 3 different topics because I'm just going 4 through my notes that I prepared in 5 advance and what you testified about.

A. Okav.

You testified, as I Q. understand it, that the only two clinical studies that you have ever been involved with as a primary investigator that were published was the Metabolife eight-week study and the Ma Huang/kola nut six-month study? Is that correct?

A. Well, with the addition of the recently published study that we talked about with the physical activity device.

You know what, tell me what that physical activity device is. Is it like the Jazzercizer? What is it?

A. It is like a highly sophisticated pedometer. It involves sensors that are placed on the body and connected by a wire to a data collection

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device.

MS. DAVIS: You haven't stated what the actual law is. You have asked her what her opinion is, what she thinks the law is. She's not a lawyer, she doesn't know what the law is, and now you are asking her does she agree with this law that she's not really sure if it's a law.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. Based upon your testimony of what you believe the law to be, as you've already testified to it, do you agree or disagree with it?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, I hadn't thought about that. But I think, you know, just from thinking about it right at this moment, I would say probably I would not disagree with that. BY MR. ALLEN:

What's it do for you? Q.

Well, it's able to tell you how -- exactly what someone does during the day in terms of their physical activity, their posture, the intensity, the duration of their activity, if they are walking, for example, how fast they are walking.

Q. Is this a marketed product?

11 A. Actually, it is on the 12 market right now. 13

Ο. What's the name of it?

It's called IDEEA. It's an acronym. It stands for Intelligent Device for Activity and Energy Expenditure, IDEEA.

Q. I got it. I've been wondering what that was. I've got something on that. Hold on.

> (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 26 was marked for identification.)

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BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. I'm going to mark as deposition Boozer Exhibit Number 26 part of a web page that I was provided prior to the deposition. Does this discuss this device that you did the study on?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. Other than this device that's represented in Exhibit 26 and the eight-week Metabolife study and the six-month Ma Huang/kola nut study, you have published no other clinical trials; correct?

A. I believe that's correct, but as I said, I may be forgetting something. I don't think there are any other papers that I was principal investigator on at least.

Q. Ma'am, that's all I can do, and that's all I expect you to do. It's your best recollection as of March 4, 2003.

As of March 4, 2003 testifying to a jury in Texas, the three Yes.

Q. You are talking about the IDEEA device. It says, "I believe that its availability will have a major impact on my field of obesity research since there is near universal agreement that physical activity plays a major role to susceptibility to obesity." Is that right?

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Α. Yes.

What you are saying is you believe exercise can help reduce obesity; is that right?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection,

16 misstates.

17 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Is that right?

A. I do.

20 Q. Did I say it right?

A. I think so.

22 Q. You told us earlier you

23 learned through your rat studies that if 24 you eat more fat, you get fat? Right?

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clinical studies, and that's dealing with humans, that you've been involved in the publication of are the eight-week Metabolife 356 study, the six-month Ma Huang/kola nut study and this study on this IDEEA device?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: That's right. BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Now, this IDEEA device, are they selling this how, on the Internet, or how are they selling this thing?

A. Well, I'm not really sure. I suppose you contact the company, and they can probably sell it on the Internet or probably by telephone or invoice. I don't know.

Q. I've read, and you can look at that, it's Number 26. Your name is Carol N. Boozer, D.Sc. It says above your name, "I believe" and I think it's talking about you; isn't it? This is your statement. "I believe that its availability" -- do you see that?

Isn't that right?

A. That's true.

Q. Now, those are not two earth-shaking revolutionary ideas, or do you think they are?

A. Well, I don't think that the fact that exercise contributes to susceptibility to obesity is earth 9 shattering, but this device actually is 10 very novel, and it's the first device 11 that's capable of doing these particular 12 kinds of measures. So, the ability to 13 measure those devices I think will be 14 very important.

Q. I'm sorry, and you misunderstood me. I don't have any comment on the IDEEA, whatever it is, that device. I'm asking you this.

19 You would agree with me it's 20 common knowledge in the field of obesity 21 that exercise is good, and reducing your 22 fat is good? 23

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 24 THE WITNESS: Well, believe

96 (Pages 378 to 381)

382 384 1 it or not, not everyone agrees her whether she knew or whether 1 2 2 with that. you want her to speculate. BY MR. ALLEN: 3 MR. ALLEN: She said she can Q. But that's what you think? speculate. 4 5 BY MR. ALLEN: A. I believe that. O. Other than speculation, can 6 Q. There are certainly people 6 7 that agree with you? 7 you tell me how a Ma Huang/caffeine 8 A. There are. 8 product with help you exercise? 9 9 Q. How does Metabolife 356 help A. Well, in our study, we somebody exercise? 10 10 showed that it increased heart rate. 11 MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls 11 Certainly, increased heart rate would 12 for speculation. 12 deliver oxygen more quickly to muscles, 13 THE WITNESS: I don't know 13 and presumably that would help to provide 14 how it would. 14 fuel for oxidation in muscles, which 15 BY MR. ALLEN: 15 would contribute to exercise. 16 Q. That's fine. If you don't 16 So, you think that's a good Q. 17 17 know, you can say you don't know. thing? 18 How does Metabolife 356 help 18 A. I'm not stating it as a 19 reduce the fat in the diet? 19 value judgment. It could be a good thing 20 MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls 20 in some individuals. 21 21 O. In some individuals it could for speculation, lack of 22 22 foundation. be a bad thing? 23 THE WITNESS: I don't know 23 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 24 that there's any evidence that it 24 THE WITNESS: It could be 383 385 would do that. not a good thing. 1 BY MR. ALLEN: 2 BY MR. ALLEN: Q. How does a Ma 3 Q. Same question. How does a 4 Huang/ephedra/caffeine product help you 4 Ma Huang/caffeine product help you reduce 5 exercise? 5 fat in your diet? 6 MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack 6 The active ingredients in Ma 7 of foundation, calls for 7 Huang, the ephedra alkaloids, are known 8 8 speculation. to have an effect in part through 9 THE WITNESS: Well, there 9 decreasing food intake. So, if people 10 are some people who believe that 10 decrease their food intake, presumably it 11 it helps to contribute to 11 will decrease the fat in the diet. 12 endurance and stamina. I haven't 12 Q. So, Ma Huang is an anorectic 13 actually studied that aspect of 13 or an appetite suppressant? Is that what 14 athletic performance. 14 you're saying? 15 BY MR. ALLEN: 15 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 16 Q. So, the answer is you don't 16 THE WITNESS: There is some know? 17 17 evidence in the literature for 18 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 18 that, yes. 19 THE WITNESS: Well, I can 19 BY MR. ALLEN: 20 speculate as to how it might. 20 Q. So, you are testifying the 21 BY MR. ALLEN: 21 evidence in the literature you see is Ma 22 O. Your answer would be 22 Huang is an appetite suppressant? 23 speculation. 23 A. In part. 24 MS. DAVIS: You didn't ask 24 Do you know the risk of

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appetite suppressants to a person's health?

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A. Well, the risks vary depending upon which appetite suppressant you are talking about. But I know the risks of some of them.

Q. Tell the jury some of the risks of appetite suppressants you're familiar with.

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: Sibutramine causes elevated blood pressure. BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Tell the jury other risks of appetite suppressants you're familiar with, if any.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
THE WITNESS: I haven't made
an exhaustive study of appetite
suppressants. I have studied
somewhat the effects of
sibutramine. That's the major one
that I know of with that agent. I
think others have been -- there

anorectics with primary pulmonary
hypertension?
A. No, I'm not familiar with

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PRF

A. No, I'm not familiar with that literature.

Q. You have never seen it?

A. I don't recall it.

7 Q. All right. 8 Now, we're

Now, we're back to your studies, and I'm going to take out the devices with the electrodes, the IDEEA. Is that what you are calling it?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. We're going to take out the IDEEA. Let's go back to your clinical study on Ma Huang. You've got the eight-week study, and you have the six-month study; right? That's right?

A. Do I have them? I'm not sure what you mean by do I have them.

Q. Did you do those?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. No other, other than this 23 IDEEA; right?

AC DAME O

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked

have been concerns about some of them in terms of addiction, people becoming habituated to them.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Tell me other risks that you are familiar with besides increased blood pressure and addiction. Are you familiar with any other risk of appetite suppressants?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, we know about the fen-phen story and the heart valve damage problems.

14 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Any other risks you are familiar with with appetite suppressants?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Off the top of my head right now, I can't think of additional risks.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Have you ever read or seen published epidemiology studies associating appetite suppressants and

and answered multiple times now.

MR. ALLEN: Well, you know what, though, she's changed it. And not on purpose. I think she's trying to be honest. I think you are trying to interfere.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Other than the two Ma Huang studies and the IDEEA, there's no more clinical studies --

MS. DAVIS: I'm going to move to strike your little side bar comment --

MR. ALLEN: You can. Strike it.

MS. DAVIS: -- about my behavior.

THE WITNESS: I have conducted other clinical trials, but they haven't been published yet.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

23 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Now, you tried to do a

390 392 follow-up study on this eight-week 1 identification.) 1 2 2 Metabolife study; is that right? 3 That's right. BY MR. ALLEN: A. 4 O. Ma'am, I apologize again. Q. It was never completed or 5 I'm going to have to come stand over your what happened? MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked 6 shoulder, because I want to make sure 6 7 we're talking about the same documents. and answered earlier today. 7 8 MR. ALLEN: No. We're going Do you understand? 8 9 MS. DAVIS: You know, 9 to get into it. 10 10 THE WITNESS: I think we counsel, I would prefer if you sat 11 over there, because you are now in 11 completed it. 12 the video screen with her, and I 12 BY MR. ALLEN: 13 You completed it? think that's an inappropriate 13 Ο. 14 We did. 14 thing to do. Before, Ms. Abaray A. 15 was able to share documents over And you wrote it up? 15 the table like this. I'm more Well, I wrote up a report on 16 16 it. I didn't write it up for 17 comfortable with that, rather than 17 18 standing inches away from my 18 publication. 19 19 client as she testifies. Q. Where is that report right 20 MR. ALLEN: Yes, and I 20 now? 21 Oh, I don't honestly know. 21 certainly agree with that Α. generally, but as in any case, you 22 22 Q. Did you --23 A. I gave the report to ST&T. 23 have to approach the witness stand I don't know if I have retained a copy or 24 at times. This is me approaching 24 391 393 1 not. the witness stand, and I think the 2 MR. ALLEN: I'm going to judge will allow it. 3 3 hand you what I've marked as MS. DAVIS: We are not in a 4 4 Boozer Exhibits 27, 28, 29, 30. jury trial. We are sitting at the 5 5 We're going to go over this real deposition table. 6 6 quick. It may have nothing to do MR. ALLEN: We are in a jury 7 7 with what I've asked you about. 8 You tell me if it doesn't. 8 MS. DAVIS: We are not in a 9 jury trial. I would prefer you to 9 MR. LEVINE: Do you have any 10 10 not stand over the shoulder of my more copies? 11 MR. ALLEN: You know, I 11 witness as she tries to testify. 12 don't. As a matter of fact, I 12 MR. ALLEN: Where I come 13 don't think I have a copy. 13 from, we are going to be in a jury 14 MS. DAVIS: These are 14 15 Metabolife-produced documents? 15 MS. DAVIS: We're not in it 16 MR. LEVINE: I would have to 16 today. 17 look at them. 17 BY MR. ALLEN: 18 MS. ABARAY: I might have 18 Q. Dr. Boozer --19 19 MR. TERRY: Mr. Allen, why one. 20 MR. ALLEN: It doesn't .20 don't you just sit down and give 21 matter. 21 the lady a break. 22 22 MR. ALLEN: Mr. Terry --23 (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibits 23 MS. DAVIS: I would like to 24 27, 28, 29 and 30 were marked for 24 do it now, or we're going to take

394 1 a break. 2 MR. ALLEN: I'm entitled to 2 3 Yes. MS. DAVIS: It's time for a 4 5 break. 6 MR. ALLEN: All right. Take 6 7 7 a break. 8 THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN: 8 his associates. 9 9 Off the record, 4:23 p.m. Ο. 10 10 11 11

(Whereupon, there was a recess.)

THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN: This is Videotape Number 4. The time is 4:29. We're back on the record.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. Dr. Boozer, Scott Allen. We've taken a break, and I've looked at the exhibits I gave you and compared them to mine.

Exhibits 27, 28, 29 and 30, do they have anything to do with the to proceed with the follow-up study." Did I read the first sentence correctly? 396

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How were you informed that Metabolife wanted to proceed with a follow-up study? Who told you that?

A. I assume Mr. Scott or one of

So, this follow-up study on the eight-week Metabolife study was supported by Metabolife as far as you 12 knew?

> That's correct. Α.

Q. In fact, it was completed?

It was. A.

> Q. And a paper was prepared?

17 Well, a report. A. 18

A report was prepared? 0.

19 A. That's right. 20

Q. And provided to ST&T?

21 That's right. A.

22 0. And I thought you said

23 earlier today that Mr. Pay has a copy of 24 that.

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follow-up study of the Metabolife eight-week study?

A. 27 does. 28 does. I think -- yeah, 29 does. And 30 does, yes.

Q. 27 is a letter you wrote to Michael Scott talking about this follow-up study on Metabolife and the number of subjects you were able to reach; is that right?

A. Yes. Uh-huh.

Q. You also requested from Mr. Scott payment of \$2,500. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive that payment?

A. I think I did.

Q. Then Exhibit 28 looks like essentially a return letter after Exhibit 27 -- no, excuse me, I apologize.

This is a follow-up letter that you wrote after Exhibit 27. And it says as follows: "Dear Michael: We are pleased to know that Metabolife is ready

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Mr. Pay?

3 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Mr. Pay.

MS. DAVIS: Objection.

Misstates prior testimony.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Does Mr. Pay have a copy of it?

A. I'm not sure. I assume that if I sent a copy to Mr. Scott that he

11 12 would have forwarded it on to Mr. Pay. 13 Q. What is it about your

relationship and your dealings with Mr. Scott at ST&T that leads you to the conclusion that if you provided Mr. Scott with a report on Metabolife follow-up study, it would be provided to Metabolife?

20 Well, I know that they are 21 interested in -- they would be interested 22 in seeing the results of the study.

Why didn't you publish this follow-up study?

100 (Pages 394 to 397)

398 400 1 MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked 1 stop, because there is always a chance 2 2 and answered. that you can find one more subject, but 3 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. we are talking about setting a final date 4 THE WITNESS: It was very sometime in the next few weeks." Didn't 5 hard to really draw any Exhibit 30, you've already testified, 6 conclusions from this because the 6 deal with the follow-up study? 7 7 MR. LEVINE: Object to form. individuals had all behaved so 8 8 individualistically. MS. DAVIS: Object. 9 9 BY MR. ALLEN: Misstates the document. It speaks 10 O. Now, Exhibit --10 for itself. 11 A. It's --THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I 11 12 O. I'm sorry. 12 don't understand the question. 13 A. It's hard to summarize it. BY MR. ALLEN: 13 14 O. Okav. That's fine. 14 O. I thought you told me 15 I'm sorry. Exhibit 29, you 15 earlier Exhibit 30 dealt with the 16 said that dealt with this follow-up 16 follow-up study. 17 study. I see this is an e-mail. At the Well, it does. 17 A. top left-hand corner it says "Garry Pay." O. So, when you are talking 18 18 Do you see that. 19 19 about this "abstract idea," that's about 20 20 Α. Yes. the follow-up study? 21 O. 21 MS. DAVIS: Objection. This was produced to me by 22 Metabolife. And it says from Carol 22 THE WITNESS: No. When I 23 Boozer to toxic info at aol.com. Is that 23 said this deals with it. I didn't true? 24 24 mean the entire -- I assume that 399 401 first line about the abstract is Yes. 1 0. What is toxinfo@aol.com? 2 in reference to one of the other 3 That's Michael Scott's studies. 4 4 e-mail address. BY MR. ALLEN: 5 5 O. 29 -- I'm sorry, ma'am. O. Thank you. 6 6 Exhibit 30 is another e-mail A. I don't believe we 7 8 7 to from you to toxinfo@aol.com. and it considered writing an abstract for the 8 says, "Subject: Abstract." It's dated follow-up study. 9 February 18, 2000. Is that right? 9 O. Thank you. 10 10 A. Yes. You said earlier in the 11 Q. It says, "I think we should deposition that both in the eight-week 11 12 12

give up on the abstract idea - the time is just too short." What is that referring to?

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A. I don't really recall the details of this, but I suspect we were considering submitting an abstract on one of the studies, and the deadline was too close at hand, and I didn't feel we had adequate time to prepare.

Q. It goes on to say, "For the Metabolife Follow-Up Study; we have completed 21 subjects and have 3 more scheduled. It is hard to know when to

study and in the six-month study, medical screening was performed. Do you recall that?

> That's correct. A.

You said you did medical Ο. screening, because you did not want to put patients at risk. Do you recall that?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

22 23 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you recall that?

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MS. DAVIS: Are we going to go through the entire morning testimony again?

MR. ALLEN: We're not going to go through all of it, but we're going to go through some of it, and I'm going to follow-up questions on the points I have.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. You said you did not want to put patients at risk. Do you recall that?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: That's

correct.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. What risk were you aware of that you were concerned about that you didn't want to put the patients through?

A. Well, these were really the first clinical trials in this area.

There were others, a few other small trials, but these were the first major trials. So, we really didn't know very

trying to screen out? MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered. MR. ALLEN: No. THE WITNESS: Well, there are some things that are rather nonspecific, like people who have cancer or AIDS or some kind of wasting disease. Obviously, those people would not be good candidates for a weight loss study.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Were you concerned about the risk of stroke?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes. That would tie in with the hypertension.

20 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Why would stroke tie in with hypertension?

A. Well, I believe one of the concerns about blood pressure elevation

well what the risks were, but there was a lot of information out there. We were trying to be conservative about it and say there's -- for example, blood pressure. There was some concern and some data to suggest that blood pressure might be increased. And so we wanted to rule out people who had -- who already had hypertension.

Q. Yes, ma'am, and I think you've answered my question in part. My question was, what risks were you concerned about? You've identified blood pressure. What else?

A. Right. Well, again, there was some data from adverse event reports to suggest concerns with heart rate or with heart function, and so we wanted to rule out people who had cardiac disease.

Q. You've identified for the medical screening you did in the Metabolife and six-month study the risk of blood pressure, heart rate and heart function. What other risks were you

1 is stroke.

Q. And you've already testified obese individuals are at greater risk for getting hypertension. You said you knew that?

A. They are.

Q. Right.
But you screened all of that
out so you could have healthy subjects to
identify and work with in these two
clinical studies; right?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: That's right.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Is what I said correct or in any way misleading or was it correct?

A. No. I think we would classify our subjects as healthy, overweight, but otherwise healthy.

Q. So, all the people that were treated with the active ingredient, either the Metabolife 356 and/or the Ma

102 (Pages 402 to 405)

406 408 We intended to select out those Huang/kola were healthy individuals; 1 2 2 who were healthy. correct? 3 3 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. BY MR. ALLEN: THE WITNESS: Well, to the 4 Q. Let me get your exact words. 5 In your studies, you did not attempt to extent that we screened them. I 6 recruit a cross-section of obese people? 6 mean, there are certain tests 7 7 That's what you said; right? obviously -- we didn't perform an 8 8 exhaustive battery of tests, but Right. Α. 9 9 O. In fact, a cross-section of healthy by our definition. 10 10 obese people you anticipate would be BY MR. ALLEN: Q. Well, you did, in fact, taking these products; correct? 11 11 12 perform a rather exhaustive battery of 12 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 13 MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls 13 tests, did you not? 14 A. It was rather exhaustive in 14 for speculation. THE WITNESS: There are 15 the second study, in the six-month study, 15 16 16 warning labels on some of these 17 Q. In the six month you put 17 products that --18 18 BY MR. ALLEN: them on Holter monitors? 19 A. That's right.Q. And your article will 19 Q. Are you through? 20 20 Α. No. 21 reflect what you did; right? Q. Go ahead. Get your answer 21 22 A. Exactly. 22 out, and I'll do what I need to do. 23 MR. LEVINE: Counsel, I 23 Q. And in the eight-week study, 24 24 you had EKGs done? would appreciate it if you don't 407 409 A. That's right. 1 laugh at the witness. Q. Before they were allowed 2 MR. ALLEN: I object to the 3 into the study? side bar. She was laughing, not 4 Right. 4 Α. me. 5 5 O. Do you think that the normal BY MR. ALLEN: 6 purchasers of Metabolife 356 and/or 6 Q. Finish your answer. 7 7 ephedra/caffeine combinations go out and MR. LEVINE: The record will 8 8 get an EKG or wear a Holter monitor reflect that you were laughing, 9 9 before they buy these products? and I think everybody in the room 10 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 10 knows you were laughing, and I 11 THE WITNESS: I don't think 11 don't think anything is funny 12 they do. .12 about the deposition process. 13 BY MR. ALLEN: 13 We've been here a long day. All 14 Q. So, your study, both the 14 I'm saying is, don't laugh at the 15 eight-week study and the six-month study 15 witness. 16 didn't attempt in any way to recreate the 16 MR. ALLEN: I'm not laughing 17 real world; did it? 17 at the witness, and you are making 18 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 18 side bars because you are getting 19 MS. DAVIS: Argumentative. 19 hurt. Be quiet. 20 THE WITNESS: Well, I 20 MS. DAVIS: Counsel, 21 wouldn't say in no way, but in ³21 actually, because she is my 22 that sense we didn't attempt to 22 witness, I would appreciate if you 23 -- we didn't attempt to recruit a 23 would let her answer the question. 24 cross-section of all obese people. **2**4 MR. ALLEN: I am.

412 1 MS. DAVIS: I don't care 1 MR. ALLEN: I need to object 2 what you all have going on your 2 to that answer as nonresponsive in 3 3 litigations. part. 4 MR. ALLEN: That's what I 4 BY MR. ALLEN: 5 5 said. Q. Now, my question to you is 6 6 MS. DAVIS: I don't want you this: You would at least agree that the 7 7 to laugh either, and I don't purpose of your study was not to attempt 8 really want side bars from 8 to recreate normal life of the product 9 anybody. 9 users? You would agree with that? 10 10 MR. ALLEN: I'm not trying MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked 11 to --11 and answered. 12 MS. DAVIS: I want her to 12 THE WITNESS: That's 13 answer the question. If you can 13 correct. 14 restate the question --14 BY MR, ALLEN: 15 MR. ALLEN: Here it is. 15 O. So, it would be 16 MS. DAVIS: -- and have her 16 inappropriate for someone from the side 17 of the ephedra manufacturers to contend answer it. 17 18 BY MR. ALLEN: 18 that your studies recreated normal life; 19 Q. Here's my question. 19 correct? 20 You would anticipate that a 20 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 21 cross-section of obese people are the THE WITNESS: Well, I mean 21 22 individuals who would take these 22 "recreate normal life" is a little 23 products? 23 bit difficult phrase in this 24 24 MS. DAVIS: Objection. setting. I mean, I think that 411 413 Calls for speculation. 1 it's not warranted, and I've THE WITNESS: No. I'm sure 2 stated so in my publication, it is 3 there's some selection effect. I 3 not warranted to extrapolate the 4 mean, we could go into discussing 4 results of our studies beyond the 5 5 all of the possibilities, but --population, the type of people 6 BY MR. ALLEN: 6 that we studied, the length of 7 Q. I'm not trying to interrupt 7 time that we studied it, the dose 8 you. Are you through with your answer? 8 that we studied it and all those 9 A. Well, for example, just one 9 constraints. 10 thing is the cost. I'm sure there's some 10 BY MR. ALLEN: 11 overweight people who can't afford to buy 11 Q. Yes, ma'am, and I've heard 12 these kinds of products. So, we're not 12 that answer and I appreciate it. I'm not 13 getting the cross-section of obese, 13 trying to be argumentative with you, but 14 overweight people maybe who don't have 14 the words I'm using are your words. You 15 financial resources to buy these 15 were asked a question in the deposition 16 products. And there are other things. 16 in Levine versus Twin Laboratories at 17 Some people may read the labels and 17 Page 67. Here's the question. 18 decide after reading the labels that they 18 "Isn't it unrealistic to 19 are not going to take it. So, I'm sure 19 have a population of only those who have 20 there -- I really seriously doubt that 20 been medically examined and passed 21 the users of these products are exactly 21 whatever tests one subjects them to? 22 representative of the cross-section of 22 And the very first sentence 23 obese people. It would just surprise me 23 of your answer: 24 if that were the case. 24 "The purpose of the study

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was not to attempt to recreate normal life."

A. Okay.

MS DAVIS: If I can see the
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MS. ĎAVIS: If I can see the whole thing.

THE WITNESS: So, those were my strange words.

MR. ALLEN: Yes, ma'am, those were your words.

(Handing over document.)
MR. ALLEN: You can read
whatever you'd like out of there.
THE WITNESS: Well, I think

14 --15 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. I have to get a question.
Did I read your answer
correctly?

A. That's what this says, yes. MS. DAVIS: A portion of it you read, yes.

MR. ALLEN: Under the option of completeness, I will give everybody here an opportunity to

Q. Yes, ma'am, and that's fine.
In fact, I think you have
also said that you can't speak to the
medical state of the people who buy these
ephedra products in the store because you
have not studied them. Do you agree with
that?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. I think you've also said in regard to the six-month study as follows: Our purpose was not to provide a representative sample of the obese population. Do you agree with that?

A. Yes.

Q. You've also said in regard to your studies --

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MR. ALLEN: That's a little late.

MR. TERRY: Is timing a big deal with you?

MR. ALLEN: Yes, it is. It certainly is. That's the only way I can correct my questions. If

read whatever portion they would like to read. Anybody want to read anything?

MR. LEVINE: I would have to review the transcript.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Did you not say in your sworn testimony in the Levine case that your studies were not attempting to recreate normal life?

A. I did say that.

Q. You did say that?

A. Yes.

Q. That was sworn testimony under oath?

A. I don't think I'm saying anything different now. I'm just saying it in different words.

Q. Yes, ma'am, and I think that's right. I wasn't trying to quibble with you. I just wanted to make sure you and I weren't miscommunicating.

A. I just don't remember what I said almost a year ago word for word.

you make them after the fact, I can't really correct them.

MR. TERRY: Well, I'm sorry. I thought that he was falling asleep. I would like to make an objection to the form of the question.

MR. ALLEN: Let me ask it this way. Although I don't think the objection is good, I want to rephrase it if necessary.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you agree with this statement that you, Dr. Boozer, cannot speak to the medical state of the people who buy these products in the store because you, Dr. Boozer, have not studied them?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
MS. DAVIS: You can answer.
THE WITNESS: I would agree with that statement, yes.

23 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you, Dr. Boozer, as of

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March 4, 2003, agree with this regarding the studies that you've done on ephedra-containing products, that your purpose was not to provide a representative sample of the obese population?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. Do you agree, Dr. Boozer, as of March 4, 2003, that in the six-month study that if people who were reported to be getting a placebo were actually getting the herbal agent, that could explain why people in the placebo group were reporting side effects? Do you agree with that statement?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for speculation.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you agree with that?

1 report is that you can't account for the 2 results that we obtained by this small 3 level of cross-contamination. 4

MR. ALLEN: I object to the portion of that answer that's nonresponsive.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you recall giving a deposition in a case called John Crawford and Julie Crawford versus Muscletech? The attorney for the defendant as you've told me earlier, is Mr. Ringe?

A. I think it is pronounced

14 Ringe.

Do you recall testifying under oath at Page 164 that if people were taking -- excuse me. That the side effects from the placebo group could be explained by the possibility that they were getting the herbal agent?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

421

22 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you recall that?

Do I recall saying that?

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MR. LEVINE: Same objection. THE WITNESS: Well, I think we have to -- and I think we've been over this, that I cannot say with any degree of certainty that I know exactly what these people were getting because of this confusion about the labeling. So that in the case of any one individual --

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Yes, ma'am, are you finished?

A. In the case of one individual who has these side effects, I can't guarantee that that individual didn't have -- in the placebo group that that individual didn't inadvertently get ephedra, and that could be responsible for the adverse effect noted. However, statistically, we've dealt with that, and we've produced a report here that --

Q. Are you through?

A. Well, the conclusion of the

Q. Yes.

A. I don't recall those exact words, but it's possible. I recall that discussion.

So, I'll show you your Ο. testimony at Page 164, line 13 through 164, line 20.

"Question: I know you do and that's something that's interesting me, because you had side effects in the placebo group?"

Your answer, and I'll give it to you in a minute.

"That's correct.

"Question: And if they were taking the drug, that might explain it; right? Yes or no. ma'am?

"Answer: That could explain it if placebo people were taking the herbal agent.'

> Is that your testimony? MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: Well, as I say, it could explain -- it's hard

106 (Pages 418 to 421)

422 424 to describe this. MS. DAVIS: What are you 1 1 2 2 BY MR. ALLEN: doing with it? Q. First of all, my question to 3 MR. ALLEN: You just don't 4 you was, did I read accurately your need to worry about it. 5 testimony in the Crawford case? MS. DAVIS: I do need to 6 6 MS. DAVIS: Actually, that worry about it. This is my 7 wasn't your question. Your 7 witness. 8 8 MR. ALLEN: I understand. question was, is that your 9 9 MS. DAVIS: What are you testimony? 10 10 BY MR. ALLEN: doing with this document? She has O. Was that your testimony in 11 11 now answered regarding it multiple 12 the Crawford case? 12 times. 13 13 MS. DAVIS: That's a MR. ALLEN: She hasn't 14 14 different question. answered my question. THE WITNESS: I don't recall 15 15 BY MR. ALLEN: 16 the exact words, but this is 16 Q. Ma'am, Page 164, line 17: 17 17 probably correct. "And if they were taking the 18 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 18 drug, that might explain it; right? Yes 19 19 or no, ma'am?" BY MR. ALLEN: 20 Q. Ma'am --20 What is your answer? Read 21 A. I said I don't recall the 21 it to the jury, please, at Page 164, line 22 22 19 through 20. exact words, but that is probably 23 23 MS. DAVIS: I think he means correct. 24 24 read it to the video camera at the Q. Well, can you read your 423 425 answer to the question -- I'm going to end of the table. 1 read the question, Page 164, line 17. 2 MR. LEVINE: Objection, 3 3 MS. DAVIS: Counsel, you form. 4 have shown her. She says she 4 THE WITNESS: The answer is: 5 5 "That could explain it if placebo doesn't recall it specifically. 6 MR. ALLEN: She hasn't 6 people were taking the herbal 7 7 agent." answered it. 8 8 MS. DAVIS: Yes, she did. BY MR. ALLEN: 9 9 MR. ALLEN: No. she hasn't. Q. Now, you would agree on this 10 She said she didn't think those -10record today that if people in the 11 six-month study who were allegedly taking are the words. 11 12 MS. DAVIS: Just because you 12 a placebo were actually getting an herbal 13 show it to her doesn't mean you 13 agent, the Ma Huang/kola combination. 14 have refreshed her recollection. 14 that could explain why the people in the 15 MR. ALLEN: I'm not trying 15 placebo group were reporting side 16 to refresh her recollection. effects? 16 17 MS. DAVIS: Perhaps she's 17 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 18 18 never going to remember that she MS. DAVIS: Objection. 19 said this or not. She said she 19 argumentative. 20 read it and it appears to be 20 BY MR. ALLEN: 21 21 correct. Q. Do you agree? 22 22 A. I agree that some of the --MR. ALLEN: Let me tell you, 23 I'm not trying to refresh her **2**3 that would be one explanation. **2**4 24 recollection. Q. Thank you, ma'am.

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You would also agree, ma'am, that in the studies you did on the ephedra-containing products that the medical screening eliminated and greatly reduced the risk of potential side effects? Do you agree with that?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

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MS. DAVIS: I'm sorry, I wasn't --

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> (Whereupon, the requested portion of the notes of testimony was read by the court reporter.)

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

THE WITNESS: I don't think it eliminated. Clearly, it didn't eliminate because we -- since we had some, but it probably did reduce the possibility of side effects.

24 BY MR. ALLEN: BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Thank you.

In regard to the studies you have done, it would be true to say that how individuals in the general population, rather than those screened in your study, would react to the combination is unknown?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, I have pointed out repeatedly that one can't extrapolate beyond the type of individual, the duration of the study, thé dosage of the study and all of those stipulations.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. Now, you said you submitted the eight-week study to JAMA, and it was rejected. Was it criticized by the reviewers at JAMA?

A. I did receive comments from them.

And they were critical; were they not?

Q. So, you would agree that the medical screening that was performed would reduce the risk of potential side effects that the subjects might incur in advance of receiving the herbal agent?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered. Are you going to repeat every single response and ask her it again?

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. You would agree that the medical screening that you performed, therefore, would reduce in advance that the people that would receive the herbal agents, their medical side effects would be reduced in advance?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

THE WITNESS: I think we would reduce the risk for that. yes.

MS. DAVIS: Objection. Calls for her speculation and personal interpretation.

THE WITNESS: I don't know how -- exactly what you mean in terms of the word "critical." I'm sure there were some comments that were critical. I'm sure there were some comments that were questions. I'm sure there were some comments that were suggestions. There are all types of comments. Sometimes they will say eliminate figure 3. Sometimes they will say, add a reference -you should add a reference to this and so and so. So, I'm not sure exactly what you mean by the word "critical."

BY MR. ALLEN:

21 Q. Now, after it was rejected 22 by JAMA, it was rejected by another 23 journal; is that right? 24

A. Yes.

108 (Pages 426 to 429)

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Q. That's fine. If you want to elaborate, you can.

A. No. That's fine.

Then you submit it to the International Journal of Obesity where Dr. Atkinson is one of the editors: correct?

Yes. He's the current Α. editor for the Americas.

Q. You know Dr. Atkinson; do you not?

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Tell the jury how you first knew Dr. Atkinson.

A. I first met him in Virginia and subsequently worked with him as he was my mentor during my postdoctoral fellowship, and he was the director of the obesity group there that I continued to work in until I left Virginia in 1994.

Q. Dr. Atkinson, therefore, was a mentor to you?

A. He was a mentor, yes.

He's a leader in the field

1 that I agree with everything that 2 he said. 3

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you think Dr. Atkinson in his editorial, addressing the two studies that you reported on in the International Journal of Obesity, that Dr. Atkinson makes some good points?

He does make some good points.

MR. LEVINE: Objection, form.

13 MS. DAVIS: Objection, 14 vague, ambiguous. 15

> (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 31 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as Deposition Exhibit number 31, which is a copy of Dr. Atkinson's editorial. You've read this editorial before; have you not?

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of obesity?

A. Yes, he is.

He has read both of your studies published in the International Journal of Obesity; has he not?

A. I'm sorry, he has what?

He's read them? Q.

A. Has read them. I'm sure he reads them as editor.

Q. You know he's read them then?

A. I don't know that, but I can't imagine that as editor he would accept a paper without reading it.

Q. Well, you've read his editorial discussing your publications: have you not?

A. I have.

Q. Do you agree with Dr. Atkinson's editorial?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, compound.

> > THE WITNESS: I don't know

A. I have.

Q. In fact, you discussed it and testified about it in other depositions; have you not?

A. I have.

Q. If you can go to the second page of this exhibit, 31, starting with the word "neither." Do you see it there at the top?

> Yes. A.

11 Q. It says as follows:

"Neither the authors nor the 12 13 International Journal of Obesity condone

14 the use of either of the Boozer et al 15

papers on ephedra-caffeine to promote the 16 use of herbal supplements to the public."

17 Do you see that?

A. Yes.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

20 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you agree with that?

22 Yes, I do. Α.

> You do not condone the use of either one of your articles to support

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the promotion of herbal supplements to the public; is that true?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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O. So, in that context regarding that sentence, you and Dr. Atkinson are in agreement?

A. That's right.

Q. Let's go on to see what Dr.

Atkinson says.

"As carefully pointed out by both Boozer and Dulloo, the subjects selected for these studies were carefully selected and were free of medical problems and other contraindications to the use of drugs that affect the heart and central nervous system." Is that correct?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: That's what he

23 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Yes.

containing ephedra-caffeine in 1 2 individuals who" defer "from the 3 carefully selected study subjects." Did 4 I read that correctly? 5

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. I didn't? I apologize. What did I read wrong?

10 A. The word is "responsibly."

I've forgotten what you said. 11

12 Q. Let me read it again, 13 because I don't want to be a bad person.

14 Let me read the sentence. 15 This what is Dr. Atkinson's editorial 16 says -- by the way, let me ask this. The

17 International Journal of Obesity, is it a 18 well-recognized publication?

19 A. Yes, it is.

20 O. Is it authoritative in its 21 field of obesity?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Do you consider Dr. Atkinson 24 an authority?

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Do you agree with that?

A. Do I agree with that? Yes.

Q. That's, in fact, what we iust discussed?

> That's right. Α.

That you did medical screening, which made the subjects of your studies not consistent with a cross-section of the population who took these products; right?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection,

misstates prior testimony.

THE WITNESS: That's

15 correct.

16 BY MR. ALLEN:

> Q. Going on to the next sentence.

"Herbal supplement manufacturers should act" reasonably "in advertising their supplements, and the lay public should be aware that these papers do not assure the safety, or even the efficacy, of herbal supplements

Yes, I do.

Do you consider this editorial and his comments to be authoritative in the field of obesity?

MR. LEVINE: Object to the form.

7 THE WITNESS: Well, you 8 know, this is an editorial, and as 9 the name implies, it represents 10 the view of the individual, and he 11 clearly states that it is.

BY MR. ALLEN:

13 Q. In fact, you've agreed with 14 some of these views?

> A. I do agree with some of his views.

17 Let's read the next Q. 18 statement by Dr. Atkinson: 19

"Herbal supplement manufacturers should act responsibly" --

21 A. Yes.

> Q. -- that's what I thought I said.

> > -- "in advertising their

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supplements, and the lay public should be aware that these papers do not assure the safety, or even the efficacy of herbal supplements containing ephedra-caffeine in individuals who" defer "from the carefully selected study subjects." Did I read that correctly?

MR. LEVIN: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I would pass that word "differ," but I don't want to quibble.

want to quibb 12 BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. Other than that, did I read it correctly?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you agree with that?

A. Yes, in part -- for most -- yes, I do agree with that.

Q. Do you agree that your papers do not assure the safety or even the efficacy of herbal supplements?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Period?

24 BY MR. ALLEN:

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Did I misstate the document, ma'am?

A. I didn't think so.

Q. I didn't think so, either.

Do you see where Dr.

Atkinson says that it should only be taken "under the supervision of a physician"? Do you see that?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

forn

THE WITNESS: Yes.

13 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. You don't disagree with Dr.

15 Atkinson; do you? 16 A. I don't thir

A. I don't think I agree with him on that. My mind is really undecided on that, but I don't think I would say right now that I agree with that sentence.

Q. Right now you are up in the air on that topic?

A. I am.

O. You still don't know whether

Q. Yes, ma'am. Do you agree?

A. No, I wouldn't agree with that.

Q. Do you agree that they do not assure the lay public of the safety and efficacy of the herbal supplements?

A. I agree with the concept that one should not extrapolate beyond our individuals.

Q. And the individuals are those carefully selected individuals you discussed earlier?

A. Healthy, overweight individuals.

Q. Right.

Now, Dr. Atkinson goes on to conclude that the lay public should only use these supplements under the supervision of a physician. Do you see that?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.
THE WITNESS: I do see that.
MS. DAVIS: Objection.
Misstates the document.

it's safe or reasonably safe for
individuals to take these herbal
supplements without a physician's
supervision, as you sit here today;
correct?
MR. LEVINE: Object, form

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, misstates testimony.

THE WITNESS: I feel confident that individuals who are like the people that we studied can take these supplements without a great degree of risk of serious adverse events.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. But --

A. But, beyond that, I don't know with any degree of certainty.

Q. Now, the people that took the ephedra-containing products in your studies had to have EKGs, medical examinations, Holter monitors, blood pressure readings, lab chemistries, physical examinations, fill out a

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442 444 say that it's not -- because I questionnaire, things of that nature; 1 2 2 don't give medical advice, it's right? 3 3 not my -- part of my job to ask MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: That's right. 4 people those questions. 5 BY MR. ALLEN: BY MR. ALLEN: 6 O. But certainly -- I'm sorry. 6 O. So, as long as the people do 7 7 Go ahead. I'm sorry. those things, you say it may be okay? 8 8 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. A. But I can certainly 9 9 understand and accept -- agree with the THE WITNESS: Well, they 10 10 concept that many people probably don't don't have to do those things to 11 know their state of health. 11 be healthy. 12 BY MR. ALLEN: 12 In fact, the protocol for 13 13 these studies, the medical screening, Q. You just have to do those 14 things to find out if they are healthy? 14 were developed by medical doctors? 15 15 A. I'm sorry, what? MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 16 The medical screening 16 BY MR. ALLEN: 17 Q. Right? 17 process was conducted and developed by 18 18 MS. DAVIS: Objection, medical physicians? 19 19 MS. DAVIS: Objection. argumentative. 20 20 BY MR. ALLEN: Misstates prior testimony. 21 THE WITNESS: That was true 21 Q. Correct? 22 That's a difficult question. 22 for the -- I believe for the 23 23 six-month trial. I believe the I guess it depends on what we mean by the word "healthy." Certainly, there are a 24 primary authors were Drs. Daly and 443 445 lot of -- I think the implication is that Meredith, who are physicians. 1 2 people who don't have those exams don't There may have been others who 3 really know, and I would have to agree were not physicians who assisted 4 4 with that. at that. I don't honestly know 5 Q. In fact, you said you wanted 5 who wrote that part. I know that 6 healthy individuals in both the 6 for the eight-week study, Dr. 7 eight-week study and the six-month study; 7 Heymsfield and I did, but Dr. 8 8 right? Heymsfield was the primary author 9 9 A. That's right. of the medical screening part. 10 Q. You didn't use as your 10 BY MR. ALLEN: 11 screening criteria, question, are you 11 Q. Right. 12 healthy; did you? 12 So, you do know as a matter 13 13 A. No. of firsthand, personal knowledge that 14 Q. Why not? 14 medical doctors were involved in 15 Well, we wanted some 15 developing the medical screening 16 objective confirmation of that fact. 16 procedures used in both of your studies? 17 Q. Do you also find in your 17 A. Were involved? 18 experience as a nutritionist and what 18 Q. Yes. 19 you've done that people are often not 19 A. I wouldn't say exclusive, 20 fully aware of their medical condition? 20 yes. 21 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 21 Q. That's fine. 22 22 MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls Do you agree, Dr. Boozer, 23 for speculation. 23 that the combination of Ma Huang and 24 THE WITNESS: Well, I must 24 caffeine given to the lay public is a

448 446 1 Dr. Eric Ravussin, Dr. David York, controversial subject? 1 2 Dr. David West, Dr. Judith Stern, 2 MR. LEVINE: Object, forge. 3 Dr. Barbara Horowitz. I could go THE WITNESS: It certainly 4 on and on. is. 5 BY MR. ALLEN: BY MR. ALLEN: 6 Q. As a scientist, Dr. Boozer, O. Tell the jury, please, why 6 7 do you think products should have proven 7 it is controversial. 8 safety before they are mass marketed, or 8 A. I think it is controversial 9 9 do you think they should be mass marketed because we don't have enough scientific 10 10 evidence really. We just have too few and prove the safety later? 11 MR. LEVINE: Objection, clinical trials. 11 12 Q. Thank you. 12 MS. DAVIS: Objection. 13 Do you agree that the 13 14 improper foundation. 14 effects, based upon your own personal 15 15 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, experience and in reviewing the 16 literature and in doing your studies, 16 could you repeat that? 17 BY MR. ALLEN: 17 that the effects of ephedra/caffeine 18 combination can vary from individual to 18 Q. As a scientist -- do you 19 consider yourself a scientist? 19 individual? 20 20 A. Yes, I do. MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 21 21 THE WITNESS: Yes. There is O. As a matter of fact, you hold a degree, you've told me several 22 22 evidence there's quite a --23 there's variability. 23 times today you are a scientist; right? 24 BY MR. ALLEN: Α. Yes. 24 447 449 Q. Now, some of the well You are a researcher; right? 1 2 respected people -- let me ask you this. I am. 3 3 You told us Dr. Atkinson is O. As a scientist and a 4 4 researcher, do you believe products a well-respected researcher in the field 5 5 should be put on the market and then of obesity; correct? 6 6 Yes. studies are done to prove their safety, Α. 7 7 or should safety studies be done and then As is Dr. George Blackburn; Ο. 8 8 the product is put on the market, or do correct? 9 9 you have an opinion? A. Yes. 10 10 Q. As is Dr. Pi-Sunyer; MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 11 correct? 11 MS. DAVIS: Same objections. 12 12 THE WITNESS: I think in a Α. Pi-Sunyer, yes. O. Believe it or not, I've met 13 13 perfect world there are none of us 14 Dr. Pi-Sunyer on a totally different 14 who would say that we wouldn't 15 matter, nothing to do with this. That's 15 prefer that everything that's on 16 another topic. 16 the market be tested adequately 17 17 Dr. Blackburn is a and approved before it's on the 18 well-respected researcher, Dr. Atkinson. 18 market, but we live in a world 19 19 Tell me some other people you think are that's not perfect. And I don't 20 well respected in the field of obesity. 20 think we could hold that standard

to every product that goes on the

Q. How about products for

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market.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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MS. DAVIS: Objection,

overbroad, vague and ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: Well, Dr.

George Bray, Dr. Claude Bouchard,

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obesity that are going to be ingested, do you think they should be tested after they go on the market or before they go on the market?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, vague and ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: Well, I would include those among the other -- I mean, this is really the whole argument of DSHEA, and it comes down to the issue of, are these dietary supplements foods or are they not foods. And I think that's -- I mean, you wouldn't say that every new food that comes on the market should be tested before people ingest it. This is the dilemma. This is really the heart of this whole issue.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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O. I think that's an answer to my question, but let's see if it is.

A. Okay.

1 nutritionist, probably it doesn't 2 provide nutrient value. 3

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. So, as a matter of fact, does the combination of Ma Huang and kola nut, that's your six-month study --

A. Yes.

8 Q. -- did it provide any 9 nutritional value to the recipients?

10 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: No. By 11 12 definition of nutrient, it

13 wouldn't meet that definition.

14 BY MR. ALLEN:

15 Q. Neither the Metabolife 356 nor the Ma Huang/kola nut combination 16 17 meet the definition of a nutrient; 18 correct?

19 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 20 THE WITNESS: I believe

21 that's probably correct.

22 BY MR. ALLEN:

> Q. You certainly as a nutritionist would not recommend either

Q. You're not telling this jury that Metabolife 356 is a nutritional food; are you, ma'am?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Well, I think that's what DSHEA settled, is it classified these as dietary supplements, meaning that they are not drugs, that they are dietary supplements.

11 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Ma'am, see, you're talking about the regulatory scheme.

Q. I'm asking you as a scientist --

A. Okay.

Q. -- as a nutritionist, is Metabolife 356 nutritious?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection, vague and ambiguous.

> THE WITNESS: I don't -- you know, I have to say that as a

of these products that you tested as something that has nutritional value to those seeking your advice? You would not say so; would you?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. I'm correct?

9 You are correct. I wouldn't 10 contend that these provided nutrients.

11 So, Metabolife 356 and Ma 12 Huang/caffeine combination are not foods 13 like bananas and steaks and tomatoes and

14 Post Toasties; are they, ma'am?

15 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 16 THE WITNESS: No. I don't

believe they are.

18 BY MR. ALLEN:

19 Q. You don't believe they are? 20

A. No.

21 Q. I assume, as you studied to 22 become a nutritionist both in your

23 **Bachelor's Degree and in your post**

Bachelor's training when you were getting 24

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your Master's and your Doctorate, I'm sure you had to take tests and had to study on what the nutritional values of certain foods were; right?

A. Right.

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O. Did you ever see anywhere at any time in any of your training up until we sit here right now of March 4, 2003 that ephedra had nutritional value?

MS. DAVIS: Objection.

Assumes facts not in evidence.

BY MR. ALLEN: 12 13

Q. Ma'am?

A. No.

Q. Based upon any of your training that you have seen, both undergraduate and as we sit here on March 4, 2003, did you ever learn from any source that caffeine has any nutritional value?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection. THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. ALLEN:

earlier and expected her to know. 1 2 MR. ALLEN: I don't mind her 3 talking about it. You are the one 4

that minded earlier.

MS. DAVIS: Well, now you mind.

MR. ALLEN: I don't mind at all.

8 9 BY MR. ALLEN:

> O. DSHEA that you mentioned is this regulatory scheme. Do you recall that?

> > MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

15 THE WITNESS: I do.

BY MR. ALLEN: 16

> O. Under the regulatory scheme that you discussed, you said this is a dietary supplement; right?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: It's my

understanding --

MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for a legal conclusion. Go ahead.

Q. Do you know of any source anywhere in the entire world that you can

point me to that says caffeine combined with ephedra has nutritional value? MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

MR. TERRY: Is anybody in the room claiming that caffeine is

nutritious?

THE WITNESS: No.

MS. DAVIS: Well, apparently somebody must be, because we just had ten questions on it.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. Now, you said it's called a dietary supplement. Do you recall that?

A. Well, I believe that's the classification under DSHEA.

Q. Yes, ma'am. That's that legal thing again, that regulatory deal; right?

Isn't this a legal

proceeding?

MS. DAVIS: Which, of course, you raised with her

THE WITNESS: -- that under DSHEA that Ma Huang and kola nut and Ma Huang and these dietary supplements -- these herbs are classified as dietary supplements.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. What in the diet of the normal, everyday human being do these products supplement?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form.

MS. DAVIS: Objection,

vague, ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: I assume it supplements everything in the diet if you take it.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. You think that Ma Huang/ephedra combination supplements everything in the diet?

A. It is a supplement to whatever you are eating.

Q. Oh, you mean it is just in addition to?

A. Isn't that what supplement

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means?

Q. Is that how you are defining dietary supplement? It's an addition?

A. Well, I think that would be one way to think of it.

Q. Is that how you think of it as a nutritionist? A dietary supplement means just in addition to?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I guess. I never thought about that in-depth, but I would assume that that would be what it means. It is a supplement in addition to the diet.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. So, when you hear the term "dietary supplement," you are thinking that means something in addition to nutrition in the diet?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: In addition to whatever else you are consuming in the diet.

A. We actually included a list
of the ingredients that's not
proprietary. Some information is
proprietary, but we included in the back
of our paper a list of all the
ingredients.

Q. Dr. Boozer, I'm not trying
to be critical of you in that regard, but
the answer to my question is you are not
fully familiar with all of the
ingredients?

A. Oh, I can't reel -- there are about 16 of them. I don't remember all of them.

Q. I have a whole series of documents on this.

MR. TERRY: We're not going to go over questions on the bovine complex, are we?

MR. ALLEN: I will ask whatever questions I think are necessary, and I'm trying to get through -- I have to do that later. I've got a whole series of

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. So, you and I would agree then that Metabolife 356 or any ephedra/Ma Huang product is in addition to your diet?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection,

argumentative.

THE WITNESS: I think -- I mean, what is the alternative? I don't think people take it instead of a diet.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Let me ask this. Do either one of them add any nutritional value to the diet?

MS. DAVIS: Objection.
THE WITNESS: No. I mean,
that's I think what we said when
we said they are not nutrients.
MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you know what's in Metabolife 356?

-- give me five seconds, Doc.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. While I'm looking, on the issue of what's in Metabolife 356, that became an issue when you submitted the Metabolife eight-week study for publication, the editors wanted to know what was in Metabolife 356?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Right?

A. No, I don't remember whether that was something that we were asked to add. I had thought that we had put it in there from the beginning, but you may be right. I don't recall exactly at what point we put that list in there. You can tell by looking at all of those graphs I sent you.

Q. Ma'am, you know what, I'll be honest, I'll tell you what, I didn't review all of them. I couldn't do it.

A. Shucks.

| 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 | Q. I'll tell you, I would have liked to have. MS. DAVIS: You shouldn't have asked for them. MR. TERRY: Did you say "shucks"? You've been with us too long if you said "shucks." MR. ALLEN: Here it is. I've got it. Here it is. THE WITNESS: I was envisioning torturing him by having him read every single draft over. MR. ALLEN: It was tortuous, and I didn't do that great, but I did my best, and that sometimes is not very good, but let me see. Here we go. I'm going to do it better this time so I don't have to stand there. Let me write this down, 32. BY MR. ALLEN: Q. I'm handing you Exhibit 32. A. (Witness reviewing | 462 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 | (Handing over document.) A. (Witness reviewing document.) (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 35 was marked for identification.) MR. ALLEN: Ms. Davis, I actually have an extra copy of 35. I have three. I'll give one to you. I just wrote 35 on the bottom for your benefit. (Handing over document.) BY MR. ALLEN: Q. I want you to review those and tell me when you have had an opportunity to review them. MR. ALLEN: If I'm not doing very good; you can leave. MR. TERRY: I didn't say anything to you. MR. ALLEN: You don't have to worry about it if I don't know what I'm doing. | 464 |
|---|---|-----|---|--|-----|
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 | document.) (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 32 was marked for identification.) BY MR. ALLEN: Q. I'm handing you number 33. A. (Witness reviewing document.) (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 33 was marked for identification.) BY MR. ALLEN: Q. 34. (Handing over document.) A. (Witness reviewing document.) (Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 34 was marked for identification.) BY MR. ALLEN: Q. And 35. | 463 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 | MR. TERRY: I didn't say anything about you, sir. I was just talking to my friend here. BY MR. ALLEN: Q. Are you ready? Have you reviewed those? A. Yes. Q. The way I read them, and let's see if it's correct, Exhibits 32, 33, 34 and 35 have to do with your trying to determine the ingredients of Metabolife 356. MR. LEVINE: Objection, form. THE WITNESS: Well, you know, I really don't recall exactly, but I think that we had listed the ingredients as are on the label, but I think what the reviewers were asking for was additional information about the proportions. That's what I had requested, and then they said they couldn't provide that because that | 465 |

468 466 O. Then it's carbon copied to 1 was proprietary knowledge. And I 1 2 think what we were trying to 2 somebody, this e-mail. Who is it carbon 3 copied to? establish was some level, at least 4 Garry Pay. so we could say, well, it is below Α. 5 Who is Garry Pay? this level, but I think that was Q. 6 A. He is a lawyer at what this exchange is about. 7 Metabolife. 7 BY MR. ALLEN: 8 8 O. Did you know Garry Pay by Q. Yes, ma'am, and I appreciate 9 9 August 1st of 2000? that, but let's see if I can go over 10 A. Yes. I had met him, as I 10 these briefly. 32 looks like a fax from 11 said, a couple of times. 11 The subject of this e-mail 12 12 you, that's Carol, that's you; right? is "Metabolife ingredients," and you say 13 13 A. Right. in this e-mail, "Michael: I'm hoping to 14 Q. That's your handwriting? 14 15 15 A. Right. 16 16

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To Michael Scott at ST&T, saying, "Here is a copy of the review requesting more information about other ingredients."

A. Right.

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Q. Do you see that?

A. Right.

23 Q. Some reviewer of your 24

Metabolife paper felt that before it

send the manuscript back to IJO tomorrow" -- and that's probably the International Journal of Obesity; right? A. Right. Q. -- "but need the information

19 20 about Metabolife 356 ingredients to 21 respond to the review." Did I read that 22 correctly?

23 Uh-huh. A.

24 Q. Is that yes?

could be published, you needed more information about the ingredients?

A. Right.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Is that right?

A. That's the way I recall it.

Q. Yes, ma'am.

MS. ABARAY: What's the date?

11 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. The date of this is July 25,

13 2000; right? 14

A. Right.

Q. On August 1st you also sent an e-mail, Exhibit 33; right? Is it an e-mail from you?

> A. Yes.

Q. It's to toxinfo@aol.com;

20 right?

Yes.

Q. You told me earlier that is

Michael Scott's e-mail address?

A. Right.

Yes. A.

Then you say to Michael, "Could you please ask Metabolife to provide me with a number which I can say is the maximum amount of any ingredient that a subject would consume/day, taking 6 tablets/day. Or they can just give me the amount/tablet and I will do the math - long as I'm sure what they are providing." Is that right?

Right.

MR. LEVINE: Object to form.

13 BY MR. ALLEN:

14 Q. Is that what you were 15 looking for?

A. Yes.

17 Q. Did you ever get an answer 18 to that question?

A. I did.

Where is the answer? Ο.

21 A. Well, I think it's on the

next one, 34.

23 Yes, ma'am. Exhibit 34 is 24 responses to your e-mail, Exhibit 33;

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A. Right.

Q. Did Garry Pay respond?

Α. Yes.

What did he say in his **Q**. response to your e-mail requesting the ingredients and the amount of the ingredients?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection. The document speaks for itself.

THE WITNESS: Well, he said they were "concerned with someone being able to reverse engineer the product or expose the proprietary blend, our trade secret. Please call me so we can address this issue."

BY MR. ALLEN:

20 Q. In fact, on Exhibit 34 Garry 21 Pay actually e-mailed you directly; 22 right?

23 A. Yes. Well, I think 24 that's -- let's see. I don't know where

O. Am I correct? He didn't want to give you the information? MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: Well, in essence, I guess. In essence, ves, he doesn't think that they can give it to me because they are afraid of -- had these concerns about their trade secret.

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BY MR. ALLEN:

O. But you still had the issue left of having to respond to the reviewer?

A. I did.

Q. And you did respond to the editor, Dr. Atkinson, in Exhibit 35; right?

> A. Yes.

O. In Exhibit 35, in order to answer the question that had been raised concerning the ingredients, you tell Dr. Atkinson that "I have discussed the request for quantities of all ingredients of the product with Mr. Gary Pay,

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this -- I think he must have. It's addressed to me.

Q. Right.

Did Mr. Pay ever respond to your e-mail, which is Exhibit 33, and give you answers to the questions you raised on the maximum amount of any ingredient in a tablet or would be taken in the day?

A. No, I think this was his

11 answer. 12

Right. Q.

"This" being his answer is that e-mail from Garry Pay at 3:32 p.m. on August 1st, 2000; right?

Α. Yes.

Q. That's in Exhibit 34 where he says he doesn't want to give you that information; correct?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. MS. DAVIS: Objection. Misstates the testimony and the

document. BY MR. ALLEN:

Metabolife's lawyer." Right? 1 2

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Is that what you said?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Skipping down the fourth paragraph to Dr. Atkinson. You say, "Although we are unable to provide a table of ingredient quantities, we have made the other requested changes regarding other ingredients." Did I read that correctly?

> MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. So, you never were able to provide the editors of the International Journal of Obesity the quantities of the other ingredients in Metabolife 356; is that correct?

That's correct. A.

(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit

36 was marked for identification.)

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the publication of both manuscripts, gave

his editorial which we discussed earlier?

A. Right.

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2 BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. I'm going to hand you what's been marked as Exhibit Number 36.

MR. LEVINE: Do you have copies?

MR. ALLEN: No.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. This is an e-mail from you to Mr. Garry Pay at Metabolife; is that correct?

A. Let's see. This is from me

to Garry Pay, yes.

Q. Here's what your e-mail says. You said, "Thanks Garry. I'll check it out. Carol." Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, you are responding to an e-mail Mr. Pay had sent to you the day before, August 2nd, 2000; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. He wrote you an e-mail and said, "Attached is the Gurley,"

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. In fact, you read the Gurley review that was sent to you by Garry Pay; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Shortly thereafter is when you sent off the study -- placebo and active ingredient that you sent off in August of 2000; right?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: We did send some in 2000. I think we had also sent some previously.

sent some pre 14 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. I'm sorry to reach. I think it's Exhibit 12. It is Exhibit 12.

You sent off the product to
be analyzed to Industrial Laboratories in
Exhibit 12 the second week in August of
20 2000; right?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: I'm looking for a date. No. The one from Industrial Labs was dated '98.

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G-U-R-L-E-Y, "review." Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the Gurley review?

A. It's a paper published by Gurley.

Q. What did it conclude? You remember it?

MR. LEVINE: Object to form. THE WITNESS: I think they were looking at the ingredient. They analyzed the content of a number of different products on the market and compared them with what was on the label.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. What did the Gurley review determine, that when they actually looked at the ephedra-containing products and compared to the label that the contents of the product were not consistent with the label?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: In some cases, yes.

1 BY MR. ALLEN: 2 O. I'm sorr

Q. I'm sorry. San Rafael Chemical Services, Page 2 of Exhibit 12.

MR. LEVINE: Object, form. THE WITNESS: San Rafael is dated August 28, and Alpha is dated August 25, 2000.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Thank you.

A. But Industrial is November

11 '98.

Q. In '98 you did not determine that there was a possible label mix-up; did you?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

16 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. In the study, too?

A. No. We didn't have any -- I mean, that was consistent with our expectation, that report.

Q. But in August of 2000 is when you were put on notice that there may be a problem with a change between the placebo and active ingredient in your

482 six-month study; correct? 1 2 2 published? MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 3 THE WITNESS: That's 4 2002. correct. 5 BY MR. ALLEN: 6 Q. Now, when you first learned 6 publication? 7 7 about the possible mix-up in August of 8 2000, you did not tell the FDA when you 8 before that. 9 Q. Of 2001? met with them in the fall of 2000? 10 10 MR. LEVINE: Objection. Α. 11 asked and answered. 11 12 12 THE WITNESS: No. We didn't 13 discuss that issue at all. 13 14 BY MR. ALLEN: 14 in the fall of 2001? 15 O. You didn't tell the FDA when 15 Α. 16 you met with them in the fall of 2001? 16 17 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 17 18 MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked 18 19 and answered. 19 active ingredient? 20 20 THE WITNESS: No. We never 21 discussed any of this. 21 22 BY MR. ALLEN: 22 MR. LEVINE: Objection, 23 Q. You didn't tell the editors 23 form. 24 of the International Obesity Journal 24 BY MR. ALLEN:

484 Q. When was the six-month study A. About a year ago, spring of O. When was it submitted for A. Probably November, fall I'm guessing, yes. O. You recall that the six-month study was submitted to the International Journal of Obesity sometime That's probably right. By the fall of 2001, you were aware of this switch in the six-month study between placebo and MS. DAVIS: Objection, misstates prior testimony.

before your paper was published in the Journal?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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O. You didn't tell the readers of the International Obesity Journal concerning your six-month study about the possible mix-up between the active study herbal supplement and the placebo? You didn't tell the readership, either; did you?

MR. LEVINE: Object, form.

THE WITNESS: The

readership?

BY MR. ALLEN: 16

Q. Yes, ma'am.

MS. DAVIS: Objection,

vague, ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: No. I've informed the editor of the

Journal, but I haven't informed the people who read the Journal.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Weren't you?

MR. LEVINE: Objection,

form.

THE WITNESS: Well, I think we went over this before. I think what I stated was that we were aware that the results coming back from the lab were not consistent with our expectation.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Okay.

A. But it had not entered our mind that there might have been a mislabeling. And --

So -- I'm sorry. Q.

So, I mean -- I guess that Α.

17 states it.

> Q. So, by the time you submitted the six-month study for publication, you were aware that -- in your mind that the results coming from the lab were not consistent with your expectation?

A. Right.

122 (Pages 482 to 485)

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486 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 1 to every one of my questions here 2 on out so you don't have to object 2 BY MR. ALLEN: Q. Did you inform Dr. Atkinson 3 again. You have an objection to 4 of that before the article was published? form to every one of them. Okay? That way you don't have to do it. 5 A. No. 6 BY MR. ALLEN: 6 Q. Did you inform any editor of 7 7 the Journal before it was published that Q. All right. 8 8 Now, do you recall the results coming back from the lab were 9 9 testifying you repeatedly asked Mr. Scott not as you expected? 10 how the mislabeling occurred? 10 MR. LEVINE: Object, form. 11 A. That's correct. Once we had 11 THE WITNESS: No. 12 BY MR. ALLEN: 12 ascertained what this extent was, I mean, I did discuss with him possibilities for 13 13 Q. Did you inform the FDA that the results coming back from the lab were 14 how it might have occurred. 14 Q. When did you start asking 15 not as you expected? 15 16 MR. LEVINE: Objection, 16 Mr. Scott how the mislabeling occurred? 17 A. Well, I don't remember when 17 form. 18 THE WITNESS: No. The FDA 18 I first discussed it with him. I think 19 19 shortly after we got back these results really wasn't involved at all at 20 20 from the lab, I called him and asked him that point. 21 BY MR. ALLEN: 21 if there was any possibility of the 22 Q. But you did inform Michael 22 mislabeling. That's the first time that 23 Scott at ST&T? 23 he described to me the procedure that 24 A. I did call Mr. Scott and ask 24 they used. But --487 him about the possibility of a I'm sorry. 1 Q. 2 But the repeated questions mislabeling. 3

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Q. Ms. Abaray, who worked so hard and did such a good job, didn't ask you this question.

You testified that you repeatedly asked Mr. Scott how this mislabeling occurred. Do you recall that testimony?

A. Yes.

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MR. TERRY: Did you object to the form?

MR. LEVINE: Yes. Object, form.

MR. ALLEN: I didn't hear it.

MR. LEVINE: I'm trying to get them in between the question and the answer and it is going boom, boom, boom. If you want to pause a second, I'll be able to get them in.

MR. ALLEN: Let me tell you, you can have an objection to form

A. But the repeated questions that you're referring to when I repeatedly asked him about how this might have occurred, that was after I had gone out to California and looked at all the bottles.

Q. So, you initially inquired of Mr. Scott -- wait a minute.
You started repeatedly asking Mr. Scott after you got back from California and had looked at the bottles?

A. Right. After I went out there and looked at them, it was obvious that they were five -- by that time we knew there were five cases of mislabeling out of the bottles. And so, clearly, there was mislabeling, and so that's when I asked him repeatedly, you know, as we discussed this, how could this have happened.

Q. When did you go to California and look at the bottles?

A. I think it was October of

123 (Pages 486 to 489)

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2002? Ο.

Yes. Α.

Q. So, your trip to California confirmed for you without any doubt that there was mislabeling between the herbal supplement and the placebo in your six-month study?

A. That's correct.

Q. Thank you.

You talked about the fact that you opened -- is this the same trip you opened 326 bottles?

A. Yes.

Ο. You counted each one, and you came up, and you recall that the number is 326. Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. I'm not trying to be argumentative, ma'am.

You said you had three big boxes, and you threw them in there. Do you recall that testimony?

A. Oh, we didn't count them

Α. Male.

O. His name is?

I don't remember his name.

O. Anybody else besides Ms. Davis, yourself and the assistant?

A. No.

Where did this opening Q. occur? Did it occur in a conference room, in Ms. Davis' office, in a

10 laboratory, where?

11 Well, it was a room like 12 this room, I think, probably -- I would 13 call it a conference room.

> Q. So, it was not in a controlled setting, was it, a laboratory?

> > A. No. It was in a law office.

17 Q. Now, were the tablets that 18 you broke open from the bottles, were 19 they put back together or were they 20 thrown away?

A. No. Just threw them away.

22 Q. So, you destroyed whatever 23 tablets that you had opened and looked 24

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when we threw them in there, but we counted them when we -- when I was going through it, believe me, I counted every one -- yeah.

Q. This occurred sometime when you opened these 326 bottles, occurred in California, in San Francisco at your lawyer's office, Ms. Pamela Davis' office; right?

A. That's correct.

Q. Now, Ms. Pamela Davis is here with you today; right?

A. Yes.

Q. She's also the attorney for ST&T, you know that?

> Yes. Α.

Q. Now, was Michael Scott present when you opened these bottles?

A. No, he was not.

Q. Who else was present when you opened these bottles?

A. I think Ms. Davis'

assistant.

Q. Male, female?

1 A. Right. I opened five from 2 each bottle and threw those away, and the 3 remaining capsules from the bottle I put 4 back in the bottle and put the lid on. 5

Q. Was this process videotaped?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall the name of the videographer?

Α.

Q. Did you have a microphone on?

12 A. I don't think so.

> Q. Did you have to get a court order, to your knowledge, before you did this destructive testing? Was a court order obtained?

> > MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative, calls for a legal conclusion. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I didn't get a court order. I don't know what a court order is.

23 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Now, you said you did a

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 $\cdot 12$

visual inspection of these tablets?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you think about sending any of these tablets off to a laboratory?

A. Yes.

Q. Has that occurred?

A. Well, I mean, that was my first thought, that we would have to do that, because, as I said earlier, I didn't realize that one could tell by just visually looking at them, and I thought that you -- one would have to send them off for laboratory analysis. And that's why I was very discouraged about how we could do this, because it would be exorbitantly expensive to have every bottle tested, and especially if you had numerous samples tested from each bottle. So, yes, I did consider having it analyzed by laboratory analysis.

Q. When you wanted your tablets tested back in August of 2000, do you recall that?

A. Yes.

A. The hypothesis I was testing
was that -- the null hypothesis would be
that there would be no mislabeling
between -- that the label would agree
with the content. I wasn't looking for
milligrams of ephedra alkaloids per
tablet.

Q. Let me ask you this. Could you better determine what's in a tablet, placebo or active ingredient by laboratory or by you looking at it with your eyes?

A. It depends on what you are looking for.

Q. If I want to know if a tablet has active ephedra and caffeine versus the placebo contents, you think looking at it with my eyes is just as good as sending it off to a laboratory?

MS. DAVIS: Objection,

21 argumentative.

THE WITNESS: Well, I think one would always prefer a laboratory analysis by an

Q. You sent them off to a laboratory?

A. That's correct.

Q. You think that's better to determine the content, whether it is active ingredient or placebo, than your visual inspection; don't you, ma'am?

A. Well, the purpose of our analysis there was to try to determine the exact content. The purpose of my examining the 326 bottles was not to assay for content, but to look for mislabeling.

Q. Well, you were trying to figure out content, whether the placebo had placebo, whether the active had active; weren't you?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Wouldn't that best be done --

independent laboratory, but, as I said, we had 326 bottles times five capsules per bottle, so that would have been a huge amount of assays we would have had to request from a laboratory.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. So, expense prevented somebody from looking at these bottles? Is that what you're saying?

A. Well, I didn't serious -- I mean, I hadn't stopped to calculate out the cost. It just seemed to me that --

Q. Metabolife paid --

A. Practically speaking, it was an easy thing to do, to just look at them.

Q. Metabolife paid for you to go out there?

A. They did.

Q. Who paid Dr. Himmel, by the 22 way?

23 A. I'm sorry. **O. Who paic**

Q. Who paid Dr. Himmel -- is

498 500 his name Himmel, the statistician? 1 A. Okay. 2 A. Dr. Homel. 2 Q. Right? 3 Q. Homel? Who paid Dr. Homel? MS. DAVIS: Objection, 4 A. To do the -argumentative. 5 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure MS. DAVIS: Objection. 6 Assumes facts not in evidence, 6 exactly what his --7 7 misstates prior testimony. BY MR. ALLEN: 8 8 THE WITNESS: Who paid Dr. O. Here's the New York Times. 9 9 Homel for what? You told me a minute ago you knew Mr. 10 BY MR. ALLEN: 10 Siegner, and he was a lawyer for the 11 O. For the work he did. I 11 **Ephedra Education Council?** 12 think it is Exhibit Number 11 and 14. 12 Right. That sounds ---13 Remember the statistical analysis done? 13 MS. DAVIS: She said she 14 Who did that, Dr. Homel? 14 understands he's the lawyer for 15 A. Dr. Homel did the 15 the ephedra industry. She doesn't statistical analysis of the effect of the 16 16 know the name of --17 mislabeling on the results, and he has 17 MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry, Pam. 18 not been paid yet by anybody. 18 BY MR. ALLEN: 19 Q. Do you know if he's charged 19 Q. You understand Mr. Siegner 20 anybody or expecting to be paid? 20 21 A. Mr. Siegner said to submit a 21 MR. TERRY: Wait a minute. 22 bill to him. 22 Are you going to let her read the 23 Mr. Wes Siegner, the lawver? 23 newspaper you handed to her? 24 24 MR. ALLEN: She sees it. 499 501 Q. Now, I want to talk about 1 BY MR. ALLEN: lawyers for a second. You walked in here 2 Q. Do you need to read anymore. today, and you saw Scott Levine. Do you 3 ma'am? 4 know Mr. Levine right over here? 4 A. I see it. 5 A. I have met Mr. Levine, yes. 5 Q. You know Mr. Siegner is 6 Q. You said when you walked in 6 involved in representing the ephedra 7 here today, Mr. Levine, you look 7 industry; right? 8 familiar; right? 8 A. Yes, I do. 9 Yes. 9 You also said that you had 10 He is a Metabolife lawyer. 10 met with and dealt with Mr. Garry Pay 11 Do you understand that? 11 before he went to Metabolife; right? 12 Α. Yes. 12 A. I think the first time I met 13 Your lawyer is an ST&T 13 him he was with Patton Boggs, I believe. 14 lawyer; right? 14 Q. Another law firm that 15 A. Well, her company handles 15 represents the ephedra industry; right? 16 ST&T in part, I think, yes. 16 That's correct. 17 Q. **Including Michael Scott?** 17 You also said you had met 18 Yes. Α. 18 with and dealt with Mr. Packnow?

MS. ABARAY: Prochnow.

him. His name was in the e-mail, because

I believe Mr. Scott had told me that Mr.

A. I don't think I ever met

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BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Prochnow.

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many occasions?

Council's lawyer?

You meet with people like

Wes Siegner; right? You met with him on

A. Well, some occasions, yes.

Q. He's Ephedra Education

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Prochnow wanted some information about when the study would be completed or something.

- Q. We also know that you have, as you said earlier, met with lawyers who have hired you to testify on behalf of the ephedra industry in these ephedra cases; right?
 - A. Mr. Ringe and --
 - Q. Mr. Peck?

- A. -- Mr. Peck.
- Q. How many other ephedra lawyers who represent ephedra clients or the industry have you met with over the years?
- A. Oh, I don't know how to judge. I know I have met -- at the Texas Board of Health hearing, I think there were other lawyers. In Washington there were other -- I don't remember their names, though. Some of these people I have only met once.
- Q. It would be fair to say you have met on multiple, multiple occasions

A. More than one, maybe less than ten, something like that.

Q. Well, I'll show you some bills in a second. That's the last thing I'm going to do. I'm just going to mark them.

A. Okav.

- Q. Exhibit Number 11, if it's there in front of you, who wrote Exhibit 11, the actual letter that was addressed to Dr. Atkinson which you, I guess, signed? I want to know who wrote it, the letter itself. If I can help you, ma'am, I will. It is the letter you wrote to Dr. Atkinson.
 - A. Right. I wrote the letter.
- Q. That is all your language and your words?
- A. I had some input from a couple of other people.
- Q. Who did you have input from when you wrote the letter?
 - A. My husband, for one.
 - Q. Who else?

with multiple, multiple lawyers representing the ephedra industry; correct?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, vague and ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: I guess it depends on how you define "multiple multiple."

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. Lots and lots.

MS. DAVIS: Same objection. THE WITNESS: I don't think it is lots and lots. I have met a number of lawyers over the years, yes.

BY MR. ALLEN:

- Q. You've consulted with a number of ephedra industry lawyers over the years?
- A. "Consulted." I wouldn't say, no, that I've consulted with a number. Well, I don't know. It depends on how you define "number."
 - Q. Well --

A. One of my colleagues, Dr. Alan Geliebter.

Q. Can you spell that for the court reporter, please?

A. Oh, G-E-L-I-E-B-T-E-R, I believe is correct.

- Q. Your letter says that we are providing copies to the FDA. Now, this letter did not actually provide copies to the FDA at that time; did it?
- A. Well, within a few days we provided this letter and the -- we had to -- Dr. Homel had not actually transferred the data files to me at the time I wrote this letter. So, it took a couple of days for him to transfer the data files to me. When I had them in hand, I sent down a copy of this letter and the report to the FDA.
- Q. Why did you think at this juncture it was important to inform Dr. Atkinson and the FDA of this mislabeling problem? Why did you think it was important?

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MS. DAVIS: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence. BY MR. ALLEN:

- O. Let me ask you this. Was it important, in your opinion, to inform the FDA of this mislabeling problem?
- A. I think it was, because -especially at this point because this was the point in time when they were receiving the data, and they were going to start to analyze it. And so it seemed to me, while they were analyzing the data, they should know what we knew about this.
- O. Now, was it important to inform Dr. Atkinson and the readership of the International Journal of Obesity about this mislabeling problem in the six-month study?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, compound, vague and ambiguous. THE WITNESS: I think it was important because, you know -- I think it was reasonable that he be

about them previously; haven't you?

2 A. Well, something. I don't 3 know exactly what it is you are asking or 4 you are referring to. 5

Q. I want to ask you the same series of questions you were previously asked, and maybe this will help.

You understand that sympathomimetic amines stimulate the heart and the central nervous system. Do you understand that?

12 A. Yes.

- Q. You understand that Ecstacy is a sympathomimetic amine?
- A. I really don't know much about Ecstasy.
- 17 Q. Do you recall the Crawford 18 deposition, Crawford versus Muscletech? 19 I will show you Page 24 of your 20 testimony. It's 25 actually, Page 24 and 25. Let me finish this series of

21 22 questions, and then if you disagree with

23 me, we'll talk about it. 24

We'll take out Ecstacy for a

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informed, and then he could make the decision as to whether the readership needed to be informed. BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Why was it important to inform Dr. Atkinson about this mislabeling issue in Exhibit Number 11?

 Well, as you know, this is a highly publicized and highly litigious area that we are in here, and Dr. Atkinson as editor had already received numerous letters, as he says in his editorial, objecting to the fact that the Journal had published these articles, and there are people who spend a lot of time writing letters and making statements and accusations. And I thought he needed to have as much -- be as well informed as possible in knowing how to deal with whatever came to him.

Q. Now, you were asked about sympathomimetic amines earlier. You do know something about sympathomimetic amines, do you not, or you testified

1 minute.

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You understand cocaine is a sympathomimetic amine?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack of foundation.

THE WITNESS: I'm really not an expert in the chemistry of these compounds.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. You understand amphetamine is a sympathomimetic amine?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack of foundation.

14 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. You can answer the question.

A. I believe it is, but I'm not 16 17 a pharmacologist, as we established 18 earlier, or a toxicologist or a chemist. 19 So, I don't really want to go on the 20 record as classifying these agents.

21 Q. Well, you already have. 22 See, I've got your sworn testimony right 23 here. I'm going to show it to you. 24 You understand ephedrine is

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512 510 You said "yes"? 1 **Q**. a sympathomimetic amine? 2 A. Uh-huh. Yes. MR. TERRY: I can't help it. 2 3 O. Are you asked whether Would you not wave your stuff at 4 cocaine is a sympathomimetic amine? the witness. 5 A. He said -- let's see. MS. DAVIS: Objection. 6 "Cocaine," he said, "is a sympathomimetic BY MR. ALLEN: 6 7 agent; are you aware of that?" 7 O. You understand that And I said, "Yes." 8 8 ephedrine is a sympathomimetic amine, or 9 9 O. And what was your answer you don't know? 10 under oath? 10 A. Well, I believe it is, but, A. He said yes -- I'm sorry, I again, I haven't gone into the study of 11 11 12 said "Yes." 12 the chemistry of these compounds. I Q. Now, were you asked about 13 mean, is there a question here that you 13 are trying to get at? ephedrine, whether it is a 14 14 15 sympathomimetic amine? 15 Q. I'm just trying to ask what MS. DAVIS: Why don't we go 16 16 you know. 17 through where you said earlier she 17 Do you understand that Ma Huang is a sympathomimetic amine? 18 said "yes" to Ecstasy, and 18 19 actually her response was, "I 19 MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack believe it is." 20 20 of foundation. 21 THE WITNESS: Well, Ma Huang 21 MR. ALLEN: We're getting 22 is an herbal agent that contains 22 there. 23 ephedra alkaloids, and we just 23 MS. DAVIS: No. You skipped 24 established --24 it. 511 513 BY MR. ALLEN: 1 MR. ALLEN: I don't have a

Q. Just established what?

A. I think your previous statement was about ephedra or ephedra alkaloids containing a synthetic -- I don't really want --

Q. Let me give you your deposition testimony, and let's see if you previously have testified to the contrary.

A. All right.

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On September 25, 2002 in the Crawford versus Muscletech case you were asked the following question, just for example, Page 24, line 21 through Page 24. line 23:

"Ouestion: And are you aware that ephedrine is a sympathomimetic agent?"

And what is your answer?

"Um-hmmm."

Q. Is it uh-huh?

A. And he says, "You have to answer that?" And I said, "Oh, yes." 2 copy. You don't want me to stand 3 over her shoulder. You are 4 interrupting the deposition.

BY MR. ALLEN:

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O. Is ephedrine a sympathomimetic amine? And what was your answer?

A. I'm sorry, which one? MR. TERRY: This is the third time that you've asked her that. Each time she said "yes." THE WITNESS: Yes, I think

it is, but I would not want to have to be forced to draw a chemical analysis on the blackboard of what a sympathomimetic --

BY MR. ALLEN:

19 -20 Q. And were you asked in your 21

deposition --MS. DAVIS: Mr. Allen, you established earlier that she is not an expert in this area. She's

I'm doing this so you are not confused.

MR. LEVINE: I'm not

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confused, and you don't have to tell me anything.

MR. ALLEN: Well, then you also don't tell me anything.

MR. LEVINE: Never mind. Go ahead.

MR. ALLEN: Here's the point. She was willing to testify less than a year ago that they were.

MR. LEVINE: I don't want to interrupt you. Go ahead. I was just trying to speed the process along. If you want to ask the questions, go ahead.

MS. DAVIS: I don't think that she's not willing to testify about it. She's willing to say that she thinks it is, but she doesn't know. She's not an expert.

"Have you ever studied the
history of weight loss pills in
the United States?"
And I say, "Not really.

And I say, "Not really."

"Do you know that

amphetamines were at one time used and prescribed for weight loss?

"I'm not familiar with that history.

"Are you aware that ephedamine," whatever that is, "is

a sympathomimetic agent?"
And I said, "Um-hmm."

And he said, "You have to answer that?"

And I said, "Oh, yes."

MR. ALLEN: You didn't say ephedamine --

MS. DAVIS: Will you please, counsel, let her continue with this.

MR. ALLEN: No. I have a question. She's not entitled to give a speech.

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520 518 oath; did you not? BY MR. ALLEN: 1 A. Well, that's what that says, 2 Q. You didn't say, "I think it 2 3 You said, "Yes." yes. 4 O. And you testified under oath MR. TERRY: She's not giving 5 that it stimulates the heart and a speech. She's reading the 6 stimulates the central nervous system. deposition that you asked her to 6 7 That's your testimony under oath? 7 read. 8 MS. DAVIS: What you are 8 MS. DAVIS: She's reading 9 holding up now? 9 the deposition transcript. 10 MR. ALLEN: Same testimony. 10 Continue reading --THE WITNESS: That's right. MR. LEVINE: You asked her 11 11 MS. DAVIS: Is it on the 12 12 to read. transcript she was already 13 13 MS. DAVIS: -- and start 14 14 again with "You have to answer reading? MR. ALLEN: Yes. 15 15 that?" THE WITNESS: Yes. That's THE WITNESS: "Oh, yes." 16 16 And then he said, "We all do 17 17 18 18 MS. DAVIS: Let me have that. 19 19 "So you are aware of that?" that. And I said, "Yes. 20 THE WITNESS: I read that 20 part. "And that, as such, it 21 21 "Are you aware that 22 stimulates the heart and it 22 ephedrine is a sympathomimetic 23 stimulates the central nervous 23 agent? 24 system, right?" 24 "Yes. 519 521 "Cocaine is a And I said, "Yes." sympathomimetic agent; are you 2 MR. ALLEN: Thank you. 3 3 aware of that? 4 4 "Yes. (Whereupon, an 5 5 off-the-record discussion was "What about Ecstasy, is that 6 6 a sympathomimetic agent? held.) 7 7 "I believe it is. 8 BY MR. ALLEN: 8 "And so ephedrine, whether 9 9 Q. By the way, the six-month synthetic or a derivative of study, the long-term study --10 10 ephedra is a sympathomimetic A. Yes. 11 agent, correct? 11 12 "It is. 12 Q. -- the active ingredient was 13 13 not a product that a consumer could buy; "And that, as such, it 14 is it? 14 stimulates the heart and it 15 15 stimulates the central nervous Α. That's correct. 16 system, right?" 16 So, you were not studying in And I said, "Yes." 17 the six-month report any product that a 17

purchaser could get off the shelves in

O. Under the terms of your

agreement, and when I say "your," your

agreement with ST&T, the industry is not

the United States or elsewhere?

hospital's and your university's

A. Not to my knowledge.

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BY MR. ALLEN:

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O. Okay. So --

There's no question. So, in

regard to ephedrine, cocaine, ephedamine,

you said "yes," they're sympathomimetic

agents, and you testified to that under

So.

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supposed to use the, quote, Columbia/Harvard study in any advertisement to promote the safety of ephedra-containing products; is that correct?

MS. DAVIS: Objection. The documents speak for themselves. Calls for a legal conclusion.
THE WITNESS: That's

correct.

MR. ALLEN: Let me ask this in case the objection is later held up.

BY MR. ALLEN:

- Q. What is your understanding about the ability of the ephedra industry to use your studies to promote the safety of their products?
- A. To promote the safety of their products?
- Q. Yes, ma'am. What is your understanding?
- A. Oh, you mean to assert that 24 it's safe?

safety of their product; correct?
MS. DAVIS: Objection, lack of foundation.
THE WITNESS: I'm not sure that the hospital has done that.
I believe the university has done that.

BY MR. ALLEN:

- Q. It is your personal knowledge that Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons has had to ask the industry to stop using your studies to promote the safety of their products?
- A. I believe they have done that. I know they talked with me about their concern, but I'm not knowledgeable about exactly what action they took in regard to contacting the herbal industry.
- Q. Now, when you prepared your report on Metabolife, the eight-week study, you prepared a draft or drafts; did you not?
- A. I did.

- Q. Yes. Is the industry supposed to be able -- the ephedra industry, are they supposed to be able to use your studies in advertisements to promote the safety of their products?
- A. Well, presumably to promote the sales of the products.
 - Q. Sales or safety?
- A. No. My understanding, without going into the legalities of it, is that they are not supposed to use our name in any kind of advertisements for any purpose.
 - Q. Why not?

MS. DAVIS: If you know. THE WITNESS: Well, because the university and the hospital do not want their names used in advertisements.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. In fact, your hospital has had to send letters to the industry and ask them to cease and desist from using the Columbia/Harvard study to promote the

(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 37 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. ALLEN:

- Q. I'm going to hand you what's been marked as Exhibit 37, which is a document I've come into possession to through the discovery process. Is this one of the drafts on the eight-week Metabolife study?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. First of all, you are not listed as a lead author on this draft; are you?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Later you are a lead author on the final version; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. There are a number of differences between this draft that has a Metabolife number on it and the final article; are there not?
 - A. I'm sorry, and the final paper, you mean, that was published?

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Q. Yes, ma'am?

Oh, yes.

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- Q. And we can go through it in more detail. I'm trying to get through it at your lawyer's request, but do you see at the top of Page 2 you said, "All nine of the volunteers who left the study due to side effects were taking the active supplement"? Do you see that?
 - A. Not right away.
 - O. The second page. A. Oh, the second page?
 - O. Yes, ma'am, top paragraph.

A. (Witness reviewing

15 document.)

I see that.

- 17 O. Is it true that nine 18 individuals who were randomized following 19 screening left the study early due to 20 side effects?
 - A. I don't recall the exact number.
- 23 Q. Well, this draft at least 24 says there were nine; right?

A. Right. Apparently that's 1 what we had concluded by the time we 2 3 published the paper.

Q. The first draft said nine people had left the study due to treatment-related side effects before it was completed; right?

A. That's what the first draft said.

Q. The final paper says eight.

11 That's correct.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered.

BY MR. ALLEN:

- O. Was the change made at the request of Metabolife, any of their lawyers?
 - A. No.
- 19 Q. Under any circumstance, 20 whether it is eight or nine, somewhere 21 between 23 and 27 percent of the 22 individuals who were given Metabolife 356 23 in your eight-week study had to drop out because they were not able to complete 24

A. This draft says there were nine.

What does the final paper Q. say?

A. I don't -- that's what I'm saying. I don't recall exactly what it said in the final paper.

Q. The final paper says eight. Do you recall that?

A. No, I don't.

You don't? Let me show you. Final paper is Exhibit Number 17. Do you have Exhibit 17? If not, I'll give you my highlighted copy.

A. No. I think it is here.

O. It's here.

If you look in the abstract on 17 at the top, "Results," if you go down about four lines, "Eight of the 35 actively treated subjects (23%) and none of the 32 placebo-treated control subjects withdrew from the protocol because of potential treatment-related" side "effects." Do you see that?

the study due to side effects; right? 1 2

MS. DAVIS: Objection. Misstates the testimony and the document.

THE WITNESS: I would not say that they were not able to complete. In some cases they chose not to complete. They did not complete. I don't want to go into motive here.

BY MR. ALLEN:

- Q. I don't want to go into motive, either.
 - A. Good.
- Q. I'm going to say what your paper said. And I'm just quoting from the paper. It was due to -- the withdrawals were due to potential treatment-related side effects. Isn't that what your paper said?

21 A. Right. We've discussed 22 those in great detail. If you look at 23 Page 321, we go through every single one

24 of them.

MR. ALLEN: Object as
nonresponsive.
BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. All I'm asking is this question. You are getting ahead of me, and I'm not going to ask about those. Is that Table 5 you are talking about?

A. Yes.

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Q. We'll talk about Table 5 in a minute.

The eight withdrawals reported in the published paper, you said as the lead author it was due to "potential treatment-related" side "effects." They were your words?

A. That's correct. Actually, they were my co-author's words, but that's what we said in the paper.

Q. You put your name on it?

A. That's correct.

Q. In the initial draft which we've marked as exhibit -- what's the exhibit number, 37?

A. Yes.

placebo group reported heart palpitations." Right?

A. Right.

Q. Let's go to heart palpitations in Table 5 in the actual published study. You see, "Symptoms reported by subjects at the 8 week final evaluation visit"?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, your draft paper says 3 of the active group reported heart palpitations. How many are recorded in Table 5 at completion as recording heart palpitations in Table 5, at completion?

A. I believe we're talking about two different things. Oh, I'm sorry -- here. This completed -- it's pretty hard to read this is -- "3 in the active group and 0 reported heart palpitations." You are asking about heart palpitations?

Q. Yes, ma'am.

A. Okay. According to -- for those who completed the study, we have

Q. You said nine people had to leave --

MS. DAVIS: Objection, asked and answered. We've gone over this same question now three times in the last three minutes.

MR. ALLEN: She keeps on waffling.

MS. DAVIS: She did not waffle.

THE WITNESS: I never waffled. For the third time I will agree that it says in this draft number one, it does say nine of the volunteers left the study.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Now, let's look at Table 5, since you want to look at Table 5, and keep your draft number 1 in front of you, it says -- this is your draft. Do you see your draft, the next to last paragraph.

"Of those who completed the study, 3 in the active group and 0 in the

listed one in each group in the final paper.

Q. Right. The final paper
published in the literature says of the
completers in the active group, only one
experienced heart palpitations; right?
A. One in each group. One in

A. One in each group. One in the active, one in placebo.

Q. I'm just talking about active right now.

A. Okay.

Q. Let's talk about both.
That's a good point. So, in your study at Table 5, of the completers, you said one in the active group and one in the placebo group had heart palpitations; right?

A. That's correct. That's what's in this table.

Q. Now in your draft report, Exhibit Number 37, you say, "Of those who completed the study, 3 in the active group and 0 in the placebo group reported

heart palpitations." Is that correct?

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completers is unquestionably different than the final product published in the literature?

> That is true. Α.

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O. And, unquestionably, the numbers of early dropouts, the noncompleters of the active group is clearly different in your draft report as opposed to what's published in the literature; correct?

> MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative.

THE WITNESS: I believe that is true. I believe we've already confirmed that.

BY MR. ALLEN:

- Q. When you sent these drafts to Mr. Scott at ST&T, did he then send them on to Metabolife?
- A. I don't know whether he did or not. I assume he did, but I don't know that he did.
- Q. Why do you assume that he did?

don't recall ever having any comments 1 received back from Metabolife with regard 2 3 to this.

- 4 Q. Ma'am, and I just want to 5 point out, Exhibit 37, do you see it has 6 a Metabolife number in the right-hand 7 corner? 8
 - Α. It does.

O. It was produced to me in litigation.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, move to strike.

THE WITNESS: Well, I don't 13 14 have privy --

MS. DAVIS: Counsel is not testifying here. That's all right. You don't know.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. But you did make a point in your answer a minute ago, you know without question that in the articles that you submitted for publication, they were submitted to Metabolife, and they did make some suggested changes; right?

A. Because I think, as I said before, they were clearly interested in seeing some results from this study.

Q. In fact, you know that he sent them to Metabolife because you testified previously that Metabolife made some suggested changes in the drafts that you prepared of the eight-week study?

THE WITNESS: No.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, argumentative, misstates the testimony. You are referring to this particular draft. She doesn't know about a particular draft.

THE WITNESS: That's correct. My previous statement was in response to a draft for publication that I do know that Metabolife had comments on.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Okay.

A. I have no knowledge of Metabolife ever having received this. I That's correct.

(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 38 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. ALLEN:

- O. I'm going to hand you Exhibit Number 38. Is that another draft of your eight-week report or study on 10 Metabolife?
 - Yes. It appears to be.
 - Q. Did you send that to ST&T and Metabolife for suggested changes?
 - A. At some point we sent one of the -- when we thought the paper was in near final form, we sent a draft to ST&T. I can't confirm right now whether this is indeed that draft.
 - Q. This was produced to me by Metabolife. It has MET number 0000619 through 0000655. Do you see that?

MS. DAVIS: Objection. Move to strike. Counsel is testifying again on the record.

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A. That's what this says in this draft.

O. So, the draft is different from the final product?

A. Yes, it is.

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O. Now, you go on in the draft paper, Exhibit 37, to say, "Two subjects in the active and none in the placebo group experienced increases of 20 points in systolic blood pressure." Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes, that's what it says.

O. Where in Table 5 of the completers do you report that two subjects recorded 20 points increase in systolic blood pressure?

A. Well, I assume those are the two who dropped out.

O. I'm talking about in the completers.

> MS. DAVIS: Objection, vague and ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure. I haven't read this for about five

O. It's different than the 1 2 draft, Exhibit 37; isn't it? 3

A. It is different.

Q. In fact, while you said 12 in the active group in your draft had insomnia, you say 13 in your final report; right?

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8 A. Are you suggesting 9 Metabolife asked me to add one? 10

O. I'm just asking you what you said.

> MR. ALLEN: I object to that as nonresponsive, and we're going to get to it in a minute. We'll see.

16 BY MR. ALLEN:

> Q. The draft report said 12; right?

 Look, the draft is clearly different from the final publication. That's why it's a draft.

> Ο. Well --

We never submitted this for publication. This was clearly labeled

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years.

BY MR. ALLEN:

O. Isn't this whole paragraph --

A. I'm not sure. They were supposed to be removed from the study, I believe, if the blood pressure went up by 20 points. As I recall, that was a condition for leaving the study.

Q. We don't have unlimited time. So, I'll go on to the next thing.

Do you see where it starts "Insomnia"?

"Insomnia was reported in 12 subjects in the active group and 6 in the placebo group at conclusion of the study." Do you see that? At conclusion 12 in the active group --

> Yes. Α.

Q. Let's go down to insomnia on Table 5 and see what you reported in your final paper.

A. (Witness reviewing document.)

1 draft version number 1. It's also 2 labeled confidential. We've never 3 attempted to publish this. Of course, 4 there are differences between these two. 5

O. Right. You submitted draft number one. Who did you submit it to?

MS. DAVIS: Objection, misstates the testimony.

MR. ALLEN: Well, she said she submitted it.

MS. DAVIS: It was never submitted.

THE WITNESS: It was never submitted for publication. This was provided. I believe, to -- I don't remember actually where this was. Probably this was something we gave to Michael Scott as a progress report.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Right.

So the record is clear, the numbers contained in Exhibit 37 concerning reported side effects of

starts with "Withdrawal." We're comparing the published paper with your draft paper. Do you see the sentence that starts with "Withdrawal" under "Cardiovascular Effects"? I'll be glad to point it out.

MR. ALLEN: Do you mind, Pamela? I'm going to do it anyway. You can get mad.

THE WITNESS: I have "Cardiovascular end-points." Is that what you're referring to?

MR. ALLEN: Let me show you. I'm sorry. "Cardiovascular

15 Effects. THE

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THE WITNESS: Oh, okay, discussion.

MS. DAVIS: Perhaps you should have told her the page number.

MR. ALLEN: I did tell her. MS. DAVIS: That was incorrect. You said 319.

MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry. I

paragraph -- the last sentence.
 MR. ALLEN: "Withdrawal."
 BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Do you see those sentences?

A. Right, right.

Q. Let me read and keep both points in mind. In your draft paper you say, "Withdrawal of two subjects from our study due to acutely increased blood pressures, however, suggests that monitoring of blood pressure during the first month of treatment with Ma Huang/Guarana might be advisable." Right?

A. That's correct.

Q. "Even in normotensive individuals." Right?

A. Correct.

Q. The published paper does not say that; does it?

A. It does not.

Q. The published paper says, "Withdrawal of two subjects from our study due to acutely increased blood pressures (140 over 90), however,

apologize.

THE WITNESS: I think it is 319 in that one.

MR. ALLEN: I'm not trying to be difficult.

MS. ABARAY: 319 was "Cardiovascular end-points."

THE WITNESS: That's right. MR. ALLEN: I'm looking for

"Cardiovascular Effects."

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. Okay. I'm looking at your published paper.

A. Okay.

Q. And then I'm looking at your draft paper, which is Exhibit 38.

A. Right.

Q. Do you see the sentence that starts with "Withdrawal"?

A. Right.

Q. Now, I'm trying to figure out where that other sentence is. I had it a minute ago. I'll find it.

MS. ABARAY: It's the last

suggests that individuals should be aware of this possibility prior to potential decreases secondary to weight loss." Is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Why was the change made between your draft, Exhibit Number -- what Exhibit Number is that? Is that 38?

A. 38

Q. Why is the change made for monitoring blood pressure in Exhibit 38 to the published paper?

A. I can't tell you exactly why that change was made or even who made it. I know that Dr. Heymsfield and Dr. Nasser and I all worked on these drafts, and we sent them from one person to another and back and forth repeatedly before we came to the final version. So, I don't know why we decided to change that. I would have to go back and try to read what goes before if it would throw any light on it.

Q. Why as lead author in the draft did you think it was a good idea to

542 544 1 advisable, even in normotensive MR. ALLEN: No. I'm asking 2 2 individuals." Is that correct? her to identify it. 3 3 MS. DAVIS: You just told That's what it says. 4 Q. By the way, who is listed as her this was produced by 5 a lead author on this draft? Metabolife. 6 6 MR. TERRY: I'm sorry, I A. I am. 7 Q. So, in this draft of your missed the side bar. 7 8 8 MR. ALLEN: It wasn't a side Metabolife 356 study, you write that 9 9 monitoring of blood pressure during the bar. I was conferring with 10 10 counsel. first month of treatment with Ma 11 11 Huang/caffeine is advisable: right? MS. DAVIS: Fine. Please 12 A. We believe -- at that time refrain from telling her or 12 13 13 instructing her on information she we believed that two subjects had 14 doesn't have. She's here to 14 suffered these increases in blood 15 15 testify about what she knows. pressure and, therefore, we thought the 16 MR. ALLEN: I'll ask her to 16 conservative approach would be -- yes, we 17 read it. You are getting nervous. 17 suggested this. 18 18 I'm sorry. O. That's you what suggested. 19 19 Now, if you look at Exhibit 17, the MS. DAVIS: I'm not getting 20 20 nervous. actual published paper on this point --21 BY MR. ALLEN: 21 MS. DAVIS: Are you going to 22 Q. Exhibit 38, do you see --22 keep having her look at one 23 MS. DAVIS: I want you to go 23 document and comparing it to the 24 24 about this appropriately, and you other? 543 545 have two more minutes or we are MR. ALLEN: These documents 1 done for the day. 2 are comparable. One is the BY MR. ALLEN: 3 published paper. 4 Q. Do you see at the bottom of 4 MS. DAVIS: Exactly, but the 5 5

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- Exhibit 38 the Bates stamp number 619? Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. The final page is 655. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- O. Now I would like you to turn to Page 636 in this draft of your Metabolife study. Do you have that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Look at the top of the page, the runover paragraph talking about the patients with increased blood pressure.
 - A. Right.
- Q. It says, "Withdrawal of two subjects from our study due to acutely increased blood pressures, however, suggests that monitoring of blood pressure during the first month of treatment with Ma Huang/Guarana might be

two documents speak for themselves. If you are going to ask questions about the document, that's one thing. But if you are going to ask her to read the documents and compare them, your jury can do that itself.

MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry, Pamela.

13 14 BY MR. ALLEN:

> Q. If you look at Exhibit 17, your published paper, can you get that out, please?

A. Yes.

O. Look under "Cardiovascular Effects." I'll try to help you find that. "Cardiovascular Effects" begins on 319 of your paper. Do you see that?

Q. Now, go to the sentence that

554 1 MS. DAVIS: She's got to prepared by ST&T. I've never seen this 2 2 look at them. before. 3 MR. ALLEN: Let's go ahead Q. Let me just show you one 4 and do it. I didn't think you thing, and then we'll be on. ST&T, 5 would. that's where you would send your bills 6 6 MR. TERRY: You think I'm for the work you did? 7 7 going to stipulate to a stack of Right, although -- I mean, 8 8 often I didn't even bill them. Michael papers? MR. ALLEN: I didn't think 9 9 just would, you know, pay the expenses. 10 10 Q. I'm not trying to be tricky. you would. 11 MR. LEVINE: Here, Scott, I 11 This may be why it takes a while. 12 Exhibit 39 is reflecting a \$4959 bill -have a stack of stuff that I want 12 13 13 you to stipulate to. A. Right. 14 MR. ALLEN: I don't think 14 Q. -- concerning work you did 15 15 you're going to do it, but I have before the Texas Department of Health. 16 to do what I have to do. See, 16 Am I right or wrong about that? 17 y'all want it both ways. 17 A. It includes time for 18 MR. LEVIN: I don't want it 18 preparation, time for travel, and it also 19 any way. 19 includes expenses. 20 MS. DAVIS: Time out. Give 20 MS. DAVIS: I think the 21 her the documents. Let her look 21 problem is she's said she's never 22 22 at them. You look at your notes. seen this before. 23 MR. ALLEN: That's what 23 THE WITNESS: I've never 24 24 we're going to do. seen this before.

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MS. DAVIS: Why don't you go ahead and give them to her.

(Whereupon, there was a recess.)

THE VIDEOTAPE TECHNICIAN: This is Videotape Number 5. The time now is 6:43 p.m. We're back on the record.

(Whereupon, Boozer Exhibit 39 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. ALLEN:

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Q. Dr. Boozer, I'm handing you what's been marked as Exhibit 39. This is a series of invoices from you to Metabolife and DSSSC concerning work you performed for Metabolife.

A. I don't believe it is. I don't think this is an invoice from me. I think this is an invoice from -- some kind of internal document that was

MR. ALLEN: I understand that.

THE WITNESS: And I don't think -- I'm sorry.

MR. ALLEN: Your lawyer interrupted. I'm trying to get through.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. My question to you is, does Exhibit 39 reflect charges for time that you put forth working before the Texas Department of Health on behalf of Metabolife?

A. No.

MS. DAVIS: Objection, calls for speculation.

BY MR. ALLEN:

Q. It doesn't?

A. These are not charges I put forth. I think this was prepared by Mr. Scott.

Q. I understand. I guess we are miscommunicating, and I apologize. I don't think I said charges you put forth.

140 (Pages 554 to 557)