

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: DIET DRUGS (PHENTERMINE/  
FENFLURAMINE/DEXFENFLURAMINE)  
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION

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MDL DOCKET NO.  
2:15MD1203

SHEILA BROWN, ET AL.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

v.

99-20593

AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS  
CORPORATION

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Appellant:  
Arbitration No.:  
Claim No.: 183/00

REPORT AND AWARD  
OF ARBITRATOR

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On \_\_\_\_\_ the AHP Settlement Trust ("Trust") issued a Final Determination denying the claim of \_\_\_\_\_ for Matrix Compensation Benefits.

2. On \_\_\_\_\_ filed an appeal from the denial of benefits by the Trust, requesting that the United States District Court ("Court") refer this matter to Arbitration.

3. On \_\_\_\_\_, the claim of \_\_\_\_\_ was referred by the Court to Arbitration pursuant to VI.C.4(h) & (i) or VI.D.1.(f) & (g) of the Nationwide Class Action Settlement Agreement with American Home Products Corporation.

4. On \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ an Arbitration Hearing was held concerning the claim of \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Trust determined that [redacted] was not entitled to any Matrix Compensation Benefits on the basis that [redacted] failed to supply the documentation required to establish Diet Drug ingestion.

6. In [redacted] statement of the case, [redacted] requests benefits based on alleged medical symptoms and conditions purportedly caused by the use of the Diet Drugs. In [redacted] Green Form, [redacted] indicates that [redacted] believes [redacted] is entitled to Matrix Benefits with severity level II. No specific Matrix was identified. (See Green Form, Part I, page 4, questions 5 and 6).

### ANALYSIS

#### FUND A ISSUES NOT COVERED BY ARBITRATION PROCESS

1. The Settlement Agreement provides for two funds, Funds A and B, which were established to provide benefits to class members. See Settlement Agreement, Section III.A.1; Memorandum and Pretrial Order No. 1415 (August 28, 2000) at 62. Fund A provides funding only for non-Matrix specified benefits and expenses, e.g., drug refunds and echocardiogram reimbursement. See Settlement Agreement, Section IV.A; Memorandum and Pretrial Order No. 1415 (August 28, 2000) at 62. Fund B provides funding for Matrix Compensation Benefits. See Settlement Agreement, Section IV.B; Memorandum and Pretrial Order No. 1415 (August 28, 2000) at 62.

2. The arbitration process only covers determinations made regarding Fund B and the eligibility of claimants to receive Matrix Compensation Benefits and/or the amount of Matrix Compensation Benefits they are entitled to receive.

## MATRIX ELIGIBILITY AND QUALIFICATION

1. Under the Settlement Agreement, Matrix Compensation Benefits are paid according to two matrices. See Settlement Agreement § IV.B.2.d. The A Matrix, or the full compensation matrix, applies to claimants who: (1) have been diagnosed timely as FDA Positive; (2) ingested the diet drugs for sixty-one (61) or more days; and (3) have no conditions requiring a reduced payment under the terms of the Settlement Agreement. See Id. § IV.B.2.d.(1). The B Matrix, or reduced compensation matrix, applies to claimants who: (1) have been diagnosed timely with Mild Mitral Regurgitation (regardless of the duration of ingestion of the diet drugs); or (2) were diagnosed timely as FDA Positive and ingested the diet drugs for sixty (60) days or less; or (3) were diagnosed timely as FDA Positive, ingested the diet drugs for sixty-one (61) or more days, and have certain conditions, identified in the Settlement Agreement, that may have caused or contributed to the claimant's heart problems. See id. § IV.B.2.d.(2).

2. In determining the length of diet drug usage, Section VI.C.2.d of the Settlement Agreement requires the claimant to submit documentary proof concerning the period of time the diet drugs were ingested. Specifically, the claimant must submit pharmacy records documenting the claimant's name, prescribing physician information, diet drug name, date(s) prescribed, dosage and duration the drug was prescribed or dispensed. If a physician or weight loss clinic prescribed the diet drugs directly, or pharmacy records are unobtainable, a claimant must identify the prescribing physician, including the prescribing physician's name, address and telephone number, and submit a copy of the medical records prescribing or dispensing the drugs. If the pharmacy records and medical records are unobtainable, a claimant must submit an affidavit under penalty of perjury from the prescribing physician or





14. As a result, the Trust determined that [redacted] failed to supply the required documentation needed to establish that [redacted] had ingested diet drugs. I conclude that the Trust's analysis and determination were not clearly erroneous.

#### CONCLUSIONS

1. The Claimant failed to provide documentary proof of diet drug ingestion to the Trust as required by the Settlement Agreement.

2. Based on the above, the findings of the Trust are not clearly erroneous as set forth in Rule 5 of the Rules Governing the Arbitration Process.

3. The final determination of the Trust is affirmed.