# Dangerous Support:

# The Hernia Mesh Problem

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First Edition

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# Contents

# Introduction

Patients have an expectation that the medical care that they receive is safe and effective. The injured and the sick hope and believe that their medications, therapies and surgeries will be well vetted and that they are in good hands under the care of their physicians. These same physicians rely on drugs and medical devices that are manufactured by large companies and approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Unfortunately in the case of many implanted hernia mesh devices (mesh) approved by the FDA, these expectations have been met with adverse consequences that have injured many.

If you or a loved one has been injured or harmed by surgically implanted hernia mesh, you are not alone. Reports of numerous injuries and deaths related to hernia mesh implants used in hernia repair surgeries have been reported through civil lawsuits filed throughout

the United States. An article from the Journal of the American Medical Association reports that the potential risks from mesh hernia repair may offset the benefits of having a hernia repaired using mesh.

It is shocking to think that numerous people relying on a medical device to treat their hernia have been further injured by dangerous products that probably should never have been on the market in the first place. Thankfully there have been improvements with these products and with newer innovation hopefully comes less risk for those requiring hernia repair surgery. Still, anyone with an implanted hernia mesh device or anyone considering having a hernia repair surgery using any type of mesh should have a thorough conversation with their doctor about the potential risks, so they can make a well-informed decision when considering their options. Those injured by defective or unsafe surgical mesh implants should speak to an experienced medical device attorney about their legal options. Time is of the essence; make sure your find out your options and rights ASAP!

## What Should You Do If You Have Suffered Injuries as a Result of a Hernia Repair Surgery That Used Mesh?

- Talk to your surgeon now! If you think you may be having complications related to hernia mesh, it is extremely important that you seek immediate medical attention as soon as possible!
- Consider your options. Whether it is having a revision surgery or finding out about additional treatment options, you should talk to your doctor and/or other medical professionals about what treatment options are right for you.
- Keep Records, including but not limited to medical documents and insurance records related to your surgical mesh hernia repair procedure Additionally, consider keeping a treatment notebook of all the medical treatment(s) you have had related to issues with your mesh hernia repair.

- Talk to an experienced dangerous product and medical device injury attorney about your options for obtaining compensation for your damages.

This informational guide on hernia mesh is intended to help anyone that may have been injured by one of these devices. A brief history of surgical repair of hernias using mesh and reported problems of the same is followed by the steps you can take to find out what assistance may be available to you or a loved one who has been injured by hernia mesh. Our dangerous product attorneys hope this information will be useful in giving guidance to those that may not know what options they may have in regards to a potential hernia mesh claim. Please know that every case is different and this information is not a substitute for a thorough conversation with your doctor or your lawyer. Make sure you get professional medical and legal advice and remember that you have options and rights!

# Section I:
# Information About Hernia Mesh

Information about hernia mesh runs the gamut from complex medical studies from well recognized peer reviewed medical journals to eye catching articles in the news. We have attempted to gather general information on the topic of surgical mesh used in hernia repair surgery for anyone looking to find out more on this very important topic. We hope it helps!

## Hernia Defined

A hernia is a protrusion of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening in the body. A hernia occurs when the inner lining of the abdominal cavity bulges or protrudes through a tear in the abdominal wall. Hernias are among the most common problems that general surgeons treat. Hernias can appear at any time in men as well as women. Once they occur, they do not resolve on their own, so surgery is necessary.

In most cases a hernia can be felt and even seen under the skin. In addition to being able to be seen, hernias can cause pain which in many cases is an early sign of a formed hernia. The most common types of hernia repair surgeries are performed on the groin, abdominal wall and in some cases the bottom of the esophagus.

## Hernia History

Treatment for hernias is nothing new. As early as the ancient Egyptians, people have been diagnosing and treating hernias. The very early treatment methods did not use anesthesia or antiseptics, as neither was developed until more recent times. These treatments that predate modern medicine are very different from the types of hernia repair procedures that are performed today. They included procedures such as castration, bloodletting, tobacco enemas and special diets. After years of progress and trial and error, the last several centuries lead to a more complete understanding of hernias.

Since the 1900's there have been various techniques using mesh to repair inguinal hernias; a hernia that occurs in the groin area when fatty or intestinal issues push through the inguinal canal which is located at the base of the abdomen5. Initially when the concept of using a material to reinforce or support the surgical repair of the hernia was introduced, surgeons used different forms of woven soft metal grafts to reinforce the abdominal wall. The use of the woven metal grafts was replaced after scientists at the DuPont Company discovered processes to create synthetic polymers such as nylon. Eventually polyester and polypropylene were discovered and introduced in the manufacture of mesh hernia repair devices.

## Non-absorbable Mesh versus Absorbable Mesh

The majority of surgical mesh devices currently available for use are constructed from synthetic materials or animal tissue. Surgical mesh made of synthetic materials can be found in knitted mesh or non-knitted sheet forms. The synthetic materials used can be absorbable, non-

absorbable or a combination of absorbable and non-absorbable materials.

Animal-derived mesh is made of animal tissue, such as intestine or skin from pigs and cows that has been processed and disinfected to be suitable for use as an implanted device. These animal-derived mesh devices can be absorbed by the body and are not intended to be used for permanent support of the hernia repair. . As the material degrades, new tissue growth is intended to provide strength to the repair.”Non-absorbable mesh made from synthetic materials will remain in the body indefinitely and is considered a permanent implant. It is the non-absorbable mesh devices that have been more frequently associated with injuries and complications.

Open Surgery versus Laparoscopic Surgery

Hernia surgery can be done on an open surgery site or internally through a laparoscopic surgery. The types of materials used in these surgeries vary as does the type of surgery, and time necessary for recovery.

Laparoscopic surgery is a surgery that uses a thin lighted tube put through incision in the belly to look at the abdominal organs or the female pelvic organs. Through small incisions in the abdominal wall, a surgeon inserts a thin laparoscope with a small video camera and surgical instruments. The abdomen is then inflated with carbon dioxide, allowing surgeons to view the herniated intestine and pull it back into place. Mesh is then placed over the hernia defect to reinforce the abdominal wall and is then secured with staples, tacks or glue. General anesthesia is often used. Laparoscopic surgery is considered less invasive than traditional surgeries that require an open surgery site.

An open surgery is a procedure where the surgeon makes a long incision in the groin and the hernia bulge is pushed back into place. Weak spots in the muscle wall may be repaired by sewing the edges of healthy muscle tissue together or by sewing mesh patches over the weakened area and sealing the incision. The

technique is recommended for children (without mesh) and more complex repairs3.

## Composite Mesh versus Monofilament Mesh

Monofilament mesh is mesh that is made of only one type material. Composite mesh is a mesh that is made from more than one type of material and has a coating. The coating associated with composite mesh devices is somewhat controversial in that there is a discrepancy with their approved or intended use and their marketed use. The FDA treats medical devices that are considered to act as implanted barriers with more scrutiny than devices that are not considered to work as a barrier type device. The FDA requires any barrier type device to undergo pre-market approval and pre-clinical studies to ensure the barrier device's safety. To get around this extra level of testing and scrutiny, composite mesh manufacturers advised the FDA that they wouldn't market them as barrier devices. Even though the devices may not be actively marketed as barrier devices, that does not mean that surgeons are

not using them in that manner. Essentially this means that there are probably a significant amount of mesh devices that are on the market and that have been used in a manner that was not approved by the FDA. By potentially sidestepping the FDA testing and approval process, mesh device manufacturers have made millions of dollars in profits and may have seriously injured thousands of people with untested and unproven devices that are being used in a dangerous manner. If you know anything about dangerous drugs and dangerous products, you already know that this is not uncommon and that many medical device manufacturers and pharmaceutical companies value profits over patient safety. Unfortunately this is nothing new. There are currently tens of thousands of pending injury and wrongful death claims in the United States relating to various dangerous drugs and defective medical devices manufactured by dozens of companies.

## Polypropylene

Chances are that if you are reading this book you may have already done research on the mesh used to assist in hernia repair surgeries. As you have read here there are many types of products that are made from synthetic materials and some of this has already been discussed. One thing to keep in mind while researching the issue of injuries related to hernia repairs that utilized mesh is that there is no smoking gun when it comes to any one type of material or mesh device. There are histories of complications linked to multiple devices that are made with multiple types of synthetic materials. It is true that polypropylene is mentioned various times in the history of injuries and complications related to surgical hernia repair utilizing mesh. While no discussion of the injuries linked to hernias caused by mesh would be complete without a brief introduction on the topic of polypropylene, please keep in mind that if you were injured by a mesh device that was not made of polypropylene, that does not mean that your mesh injury is less relevant to the

discussion of dangerous products or the compensation that you be entitled to. Even if your mesh injury was not caused by a polypropylene device, please speak to an experienced dangerous drug attorney about your potential claim(s).

Polypropylene has been used often in the manufacture of mesh medical devices used in hernia repair surgeries. The significant reported issue linked to polypropylene is that it may damage the tissue surrounding it. The time it takes to cause this damage varies from days to years. The FDA issued multiple warnings on the use of polypropylene mesh for certain procedures relating to pelvic organ prolapse. The hope was to prevent mesh injuries caused by polypropylene when implanted close to the vaginal wall. A significant amount of injuries relating to tissue erosion near the vaginal wall spurred the warning and manufacturers were ordered to study side effects related to their products.

## Reported Problems

Just as there is no one specific mesh material or device associated with mesh injuries, there is no one singular injury linked to mesh devices. For example, if you are familiar with the pharmaceutical Xarelto, you may know that the common risk and injury related to Xarelto is severe thinning of the blood that can cause dangerous bleeding events. Certainly there are other possible side effects but for the most part, people seriously injured by Xarelto typically have been found to have had the same injury, a severe bleeding event resulting in hospitalization or death.

Reported problems associated with hernia mesh injuries are multiple! Generally, hernias are prone to potentially reoccur. For example a surgery performed to repair a hernia without the use of mesh may result in the need for re-repair in the future. Reoccurrences in hernias are common and may depend on many factors such as the size of the hernia, location of the hernia and the individual suffering from the hernia. It is important to note that even without

adding a defective or dangerous mesh product to a hernia surgery; the hernia may reoccur and have complications on its own. Consider how problematic it may be when you add a defective and unsafe device to an injury that already has a possibility of complications or the need for future repair. For some unfortunate victims of defective mesh, the use of mesh to repair their hernia may have been like adding fuel to an already hot burning fire – a dangerous situation.

Complications and injuries related to hernia mesh include the following reported problems:

- Infections and Sepsis. Serious infected wounds relating to hernia mesh may require the removal of the mesh. This is a very dangerous injury as severe infections may lead to death.
- Mesh Rejection. In some cases the patient's body may not accept the implanted mesh. This can cause complications and require that the mesh be removed and re-repaired with another type of surgery or surgical mesh.

- Bowl obstructions. If the mesh becomes adhered to the bowl, the patient may experience changes in their bowel movements or the complete inability to defecate. Constipation may be an early indicator of this problem.
- Adhesions. Some types of mesh have been reported to adhere to the bowel.
- Migration or Contracture. The mesh can move or “bunch up” inside of the patient. Devices that move or fail to work as intended can cause serious internal complications such as turning into hard masses inside of the body that require removal.
- Organ perforation. Upon implanting or through migration, it is possible for surgical mesh to perforate internal organs. This can cause severe internal bleeding and other complications.
- Chronic abdominal pain. A sign that the mesh may be adhered to or obstructing the bowel. Complaints of serious internal

abdominal pain are not uncommon from hernia mesh recipients.

## Additional Complaints

- Nerve damage.
- Liver problems.
- Kidney problems.
- Testicular pain and possible removal.
- Nausea.
- Autoimmune issues.
- Headaches.
- Fevers.
- Sweating.
- Aches and pains throughout body.
- Postoperative hematoma.

Many people that we speak to about their mesh injuries complain of multiple symptoms and problems. No two mesh injury cases are the same except for the fact that they all involve a patient implanted with mesh during a hernia repair surgery.

# Section II:
# Information About Claims Related To Specific Types Of Mesh

It should be clear that there is no argument here for the proposition that all mesh devices are defective or that all of the manufacturers of mesh medical devices are negligent. Currently there are thousands of safe products on the market and they are all examples of when oversight, testing, research and design are functioning together cohesively.

Unfortunately, there are also examples of when there are failures and dangerous products that do make it to the market or in the case of hernia mesh, the operating room. The following are several examples of reported issues and claims made against certain types of hernia mesh devices.

## Proceed Hernia Mesh

Proceed hernia mesh is manufactured by Johnson & Johnson subsidiary Ethicon. There are claims that Ethicon knew that the synthetic material used to make it should not be used. There are various claims that this product shrinks and contracts and causes complications. Additionally there are claims that the device may disintegrate and fail to offer support to hernia repair sites. Potential complications could require removal of the device or an additional surgery to repair the hernia again.

## Physiomesh

Ethicon also manufactured the Physiomesh device. The device was also a composite mesh. Claims against the device include that it had high rates of complications. The device was withdrawn from the market by the manufacturer in 2016. Some claim that the device was defective in that it was too weak and prone to rupture. If a hernia mesh device is not designed properly or if it is too weak, the hernia repair may not take and the bowel may break through the mesh. A situation like that could

create a need for follow up surgery to deal with hernia repair and additional complications.

## Covidien Parietex Surgical Mesh

Covidien Parietex surgical mesh is manufactured by Covidien, a subsidiary of Medtronic. Claims include that the device migrated and required additional surgeries to locate.

## Composite Mesh

A 2017 report includes a patient that had to have a panniculectomy because fat necrosis had grown onto the mesh and was causing pain. The patient was hospitalized. Another report includes a patient that was hospitalized because of infection relating to the mesh and was later admitted to the hospital to have the mesh removed after a subsequent infection.

## ProGrip Mesh

This device includes 5,000 velcro like grips that hook onto the patient's tissue. It is assumed that this design was intended to be able to secure the device without the use of tacks or sutures that could cause the device to tear.

Reports of pain are associated with this device. A device that could be internally attached at 5,000 different points on a patient's tissue could certainly cause pain if it contracts or stretches. A device that may cause this type of pain and discomfort may not be proper for its intended use and may require removal.

## Bard 3D Max

This polypropylene mesh device is manufactured by Bard. A light-weight version was released in 2008. It is reported that the mesh can erode and attach to the spermatic cord in men, which causes pain in the testicles. Additionally attachment could result in sexual dysfunction. There is also the possibility of testicle loss during mesh removal. There are reports that the device can migrate and tear.

## Bard PerFix Plug

This is another polypropylene mesh used to treat hernias. It has been reported that this product may become unwoven over time. It is reported that pain has been reported by people implanted with this mesh. They may have

difficulty exercising or walking. There are also reports that male patients have lost testicles as a result of complications and removal of this product.

Please note that the aforementioned products are only a few products that may be associated with problems. Additionally not every patient implanted with one of these devices has resulted in an injury. Every case is different. Please speak to your doctor and lawyer about your individual case. General information is not a substitute for the professional advice from your doctor or lawyer.

# Section III: The Injured

Hernia mesh is associated with multiple known risks and complications as discussed in the preceding section. While we hope that physicians would never perform a treatment with a product that they knew could harm instead of heal, thousands of people have been injured by these devices. These are just a few real accounts of people injured by hernia mesh.

## Hernia Mesh Injury Victim 1

John Doe 1 is a 31 year old male that resides in Kentucky. He had his first surgery in 2001. He had to have the surgery redone in 2013. In the recent surgery the initial mesh that was implanted could not be removed because it had adhered to his bowels. This time more mesh was implanted. This man needs another surgery because he has developed additional hernias since then.

He describes his pain as constant and unrelenting. He has been to multiple doctors

including specialists and his primary care physician. His situation is not uncommon in that he has injuries caused by the mesh, the need for further medical care and a constant state of pain. At this time this man has not filed any claims or lawsuits and he is just beginning to investigate his options. Like many he does not know what kind of mesh is inside of his body and he does not have his medical records.

He indicates that he is confused and does not know what to do. He wants to know his options and whether or not he has a valid case. With an experienced defective medical device lawyer he will be able to find out more about his options and the validity of his potential claims. A legitimate attorney that handles these types of claims will assist him in obtaining and reviewing his medical records. This review will help identify the parties, jurisdictions and time frames that may govern his potential case.

It will not cost him anything to get the process started if he decides to hire an experienced attorney that will work on a contingency basis –

a common arrangement where the lawyer's fees are paid from the proceeds of a potential settlement or jury verdict.
Under a contingency agreement, the client will not owe the attorney any money unless the attorney obtains a settlement or a verdict on the client's behalf.

## Hernia Mesh Injury Victim 2

Jane Doe 1 is a 36 year old female that lives in Michigan. When she initially contacted a lawyer about her case, she did not know the specific date of her initial hernia surgery. She was able to recall that she had a revision surgery done in 2013. She claims that for the first several years after the revision surgery she felt fine. She claims that she later developed pain and has had to go to the emergency room on multiple occasions. This is not uncommon. Either because of a lack of health insurance or the need for immediate medical attention, many injury patients often treat at their local emergency room.

She was advised by her doctor that her pain was probably due to scar tissue and internal adhesions. She was given a third surgery and the majority of the adhesions were removed but the mesh had to be left in place due to some adhesions that could not be cut out. This patient also suffered from meshoma where parts of the mesh had bunched up and caused a hard mass that is able to be felt and seen under the skin. This patient remains in constant pain and at times when the pain becomes too much for her, she is unable to work. This has impacted her financially and put a strain on her family's ability to be financially secure. Because of this constant cycle of treatment and pain, this patient has filed for disability benefits. She indicates that she would give anything to be able to be pain free and able to just work a regular job.

When researching her disability options she began to research her options for finding legal help with her potential hernia mesh claims. She retained counsel and is working with her attorney to provide them with all of the

information that they will need to begin investigating her potential case. She understands that this process is not a quick one and that there are no guarantees, but she is glad that she decided to get help. At this point she hopes that her attorneys will be able to help her find out more about her potential claims and any compensation that she may be owed. She made the decision to investigate her options and it didn't cost her a penny to start the process.

## Hernia Mesh Injury Victim 3

John Doe 2 is a 51 year old male from Missouri. He had hernia mesh surgery in 2009. He has no idea what kind of mesh was used in his surgery. He is embarrassed because he has been in pain since the surgery but has never done anything about it. He doesn't like doctors and he figures that it has not gotten any worse, so he doesn't get himself checked out, remains in pain but is also curious as to whether or not the issues he is experiencing are being caused by the mesh that was implanted during his hernia surgery. He also

does not have health insurance and he believes he is too poor to see a doctor about the issues he is experiencing.

He has seen advertisements for lawyers that work on mesh cases but he is hesitant to call one. He doesn't think he can afford a lawyer, and like doctors, he doesn't particularly care for lawyers either. After reading some reviews of an experienced law firm that handles mesh cases, he decided to take a chance and make a call. The call resulted in him making the decision to go back to his doctor. He has decided that he needs to know more about the issue and not having health insurance isn't a good reason to avoid getting help.

The lawyer advised him that besides making a responsible decision regarding his own medical treatment, going to his doctor may help him find out what is causing his issues and if they are related to his mesh. He has been formally advised that he doesn't have an unlimited amount of time to move forward with his potential claims. He decided that his fears of

the unknown would not prevent him from making a good decision that may help him in the future. At this time he has decided to also work with the attorney and allow them to get his previous medical records and the records from his upcoming visit with the doctor.

He knows that by allowing the attorney to review his records he is not being promised or guaranteed any specific result. He also knows that he should have done this a long time ago, because not knowing the specific details about his mesh case (surgery date, type of mesh used) or his diagnosed injuries is not enough to prevent him from getting the help he needs.

Hernia Mesh Injury Victim 4

Jane Doe 2 is the cousin and only living relative of a woman that died in 2016. Her cousin was a 50 year old woman from Pennsylvania where she also resides. Her cousin had a hernia surgery in 2015 and again in early 2016. Both surgeries involved the use of surgical mesh. Her deceased cousin had multiple complications

from both of these surgeries. She is overwhelmed because she does not know anything about her cousin's specific surgeries. The only thing she knows is that she was told that the first surgery did not work and that she had to have it redone the following year. Unfortunately her cousin never left the hospital after her second surgery. She developed a significant infection and she died of sepsis.

She was very close to her cousin and she was devastated by her loss. She went through the proper legal channels to have herself made a legally recognized representative of her relative's estate. There were a lot of things that had to be settled. There were life insurance policies, medical bills, tax bills, real estate and many other matters that had to be dealt with. It was overwhelming considering that she has a life of her own and that she was still grieving while trying to deal with the administrative duties of her cousin's estate.

Going through her cousin's paper work she noticed literature and records relating to the

mesh that was used in her cousin's first mesh surgery. She had read about the issues relating to mesh complications in an article on a national news website. She is an English teacher without a science background, so she did not know anything about mesh, why mesh was used or its complications. What she did know was that she wanted to stand up for her cousin since she was the only person that could.

She decided to do some more research about mesh and she called a law firm handling these claims. She had dozens of questions for them. She wanted to know about medical bills, medical records, insurance, medicare supplements, wrongful death claims and many other things that she had no idea about. She found the law firm to be responsive and up front. They told her information that she needed and gave her plain answers without any forceful attempts to make her hire them.

That was enough for her. She decided to retain the law firm and allow them to investigate her cousin's claim. She understands how their

contingency agreement works and that she will not owe any money to the lawyers unless there is a settlement or recovery. She understands that the lawyers get paid a specific percentage from the proceeds of a settlement or jury verdict and that the percentage was stated boldly in the contract that they discussed thoroughly. She felt comfortable and to her that was empowering. She felt like she had some control over a situation that no one had ever truly had control of. Together she and her lawyers are working closely to do whatever is necessary to make sure that she can represent her cousin's estate in regards to any claims that may belong to her or the estate. It is a complicated situation but she feels confident.

## Every Case Is Different

The preceding brief accounts concisely described four life changing, debilitating and disabling injuries. None of them experienced the exact same injuries, but yes they all claim that they were injured by hernia mesh implants.

These people have more in common than just their mesh injuries. They are all people that wanted to know more about their rights and options. They were confused and had a lot of questions. They did not want to be forced into hiring a lawyer and they did not want any outlandish guarantees about results or dollar signs.

They wanted to find guidance and straight talk. These people all decided to call experienced lawyers and all of their cases are being investigated with no upfront fees. These people are our clients.

# Closing with Final Thoughts

Mesh used in hernia repair surgeries is linked to severe injuries. It isn't just one type of mesh or one manufacturer of hernia mesh that is linked to injuries and deaths. There are multiple manufacturers and products that are reported and mentioned in news stories, injury claims and defective product lawsuits.

Some people may blame the FDA for allowing the products to make it to the market with not enough testing or scrutiny. Others may blame the medical community for using the products. There is a lot of discussion on negligence related to hernia mesh injury cases. Whether there is negligence on the part of a manufacturer is a legal question that courts, lawyers and juries will have to continue to sort out.

Victims willing to fight negligent product manufacturers not only protect themselves but they make the world a safer place. Every time a

large company is held responsible for their wrongs, the world takes notice.
Whether it is faulty airbags, birth control or diabetes medications, a result against a negligent manufacturer most certainly leads to safer products.

The information provided in this guide hopes to explain basic information about hernia mesh and injuries related to hernia mesh. This information is not a substitute for important questions that people should ask their doctors. Certainly, there are safe hernia mesh products that provide benefits to hernia patients. Not every hernia mesh device is defective!

With the amount of people that have undergone surgeries involving mesh and the amount of reported injuries potentially relating to these devices, there are potential issues with safety, testing and design that must be addressed. Our hope is that patients will make informed decisions about hernia mesh and that the government will make more stringent requirements before manufacturers can put

these devices on the market. We certainly wish for safer products through better oversight and research.

We want anyone injured by hernia mesh to investigate their options. Whether it is with our law firm or another, please make sure you speak to someone about your hernia mesh injury case as soon as possible. Know your rights and know that you do not have an unlimited amount of time to pursue your claim(s)!

## Have You Been Injured by Hernia Mesh?

If you or a loved one suffered harm after having hernia mesh implanted during a hernia repair surgery, you may have lots questions, such as:

- Who will pay for my medical bills?
- Am I entitled to compensation for lost wages?
- How will I pay for my future medical care?

- Who will pay for my loved one's funeral expenses?
- Can I be compensated for my loss of enjoyment of life?
- What damages does the law allow me to claim?
- How long do I have to file a claim?
- How do I get my medical records?
- What if I don't know what type of mesh was used in my surgery?

A qualified and experienced dangerous medical device attorney that handles mesh injury claims can help you answer these questions.

You may be entitled to compensation that could reimburse you for economic damages and other

claims such as loss of consortium and pain and suffering.

Your journey to a fair outcome begins with retaining the right lawyers – professionals who understand how to obtain fair compensation for clients; lawyers with systems and processes in place to keep you up to date about your case's status and clear about your options.

The dangerous drug and defective medical device attorneys at Auger Law have experience fighting and obtaining successful results for clients that have been injured due to the negligence of others. Over the years, our firm has secured over $50 million for injury victims and their families.

At Auger Law, we offer a free initial consultation with one of our attorneys or professional staff members. A case evaluation allows us to review the specifics of your claim. We take our cases on a contingency-fee basis. We don't get paid unless there is a successful result in your case. Our Zero Fee Guarantee TM is our trade mark

promise to our clients that means we only get paid if we are able to successfully conclude your case with a positive result.

To get started with your free initial consultation today, contact us at (800) 559-5741. We are available to talk 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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