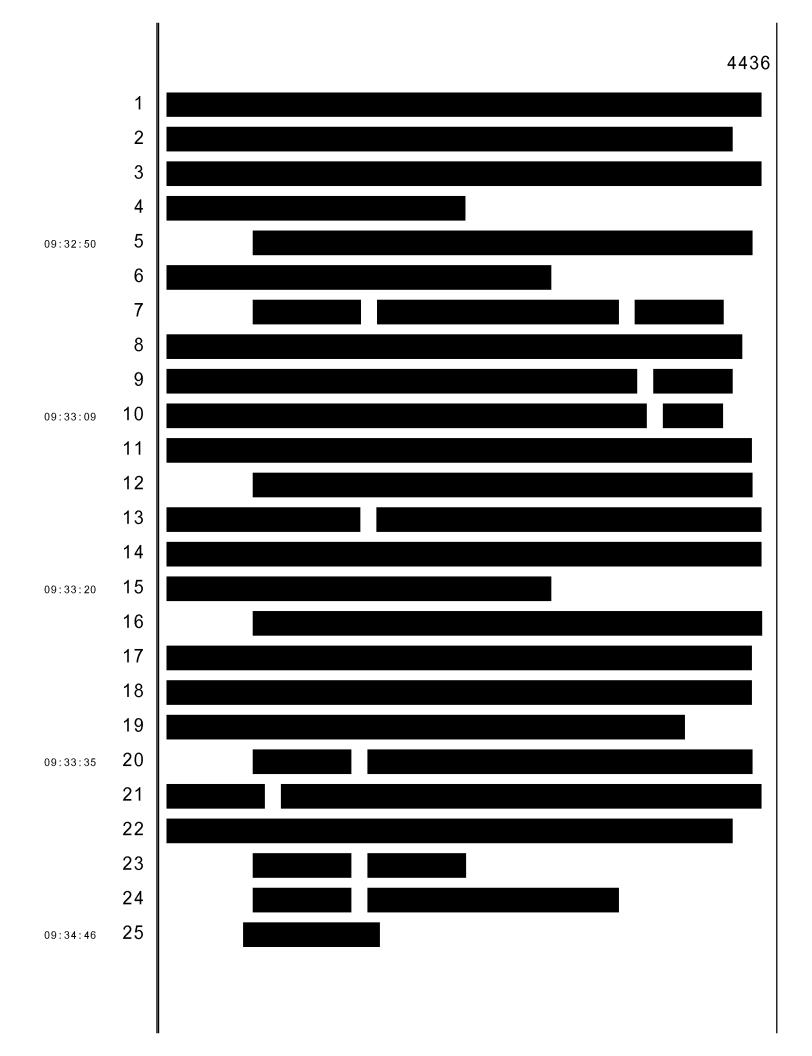
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLING	
2	EASTERN DIVISION	,10
3	WENDY B. DOLIN Individually and as Independent Executor of the Estate of STEWART DOLIN, deceased,	No. 12 CV 6403
5	Plaintiff,	
6	VS.	Chicago, Illinois
7 8	SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION D/B/A GLAXOSMITHKLINE, a Pennsylvania Corporation,	April 18, 2017
9	Defendant.	9:20 o'clock a.m.
10	VOLUME 21 - CHARGE TO THE JU	IDV
11	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM T	. HAKI
13	For the Plaintiff:	
14	BAUM, HEDLUND, ARISTEI & GOLDMAN	I, P.C.
15	BY: R. Brent Wisner Michael L. Baum	
16	12100 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 950	
17	Los Angeles, California 90025 (310) 207-3233	
18	RAPOPORT LAW OFFICES, P.C.	
19	BY: David E. Rapoport Matthew S. Sims	
20	20 North Clark Street Suite 3500	
21	Chicago, Illinois 60602 (312) 327-9880	
22	Court reporter:	
23	Blança I. Lara, CP, CSR, RF	
24	219 South Dearborn Street Room 2504	
25	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 435-5895	
_ `	(312) 100 0000	

1	Appearances (continued:)
2	
3	For Defendant GlaxoSmithKline:
4	KING & SPALDING
5	BY: Todd P. Davis Andrew T Bayman
6	Heather Howard 1180 Peachtree St Ne
7	Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (404) 572-4600
8	KING & SPALDING LLP
9	BY: Ursula M. Henninger Suite 3900
10	100 N Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28202
11	(704) 503-2631
12	SNR DENTON US LLP
13	SNR DENTON US, LLP BY: Alan Scott Gilbert 233 South Wacker Drive
14	Suite 7800
15	Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312) 876-8000
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(The following proceedings were had in the presence of the jury in open court:)

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Please be seated. We will resume.

At this time I'm going to ask the deputy clerk to distribute to the members of the jury each a copy of the jury instructions.

(Jury instructions tendered.)

THE COURT: It's my practice to ask that you read along with me as I state the instructions. I believe that if we read and listen at the same time, we do -- we find it easier to pick up what's before us. And so I ask you then, if you will, as I state the instructions to read along with me.

Now, that's your copy of the instructions. You take it with you to the jury room. You may write on it. You may use it as you see fit. You may refer to it as you see fit during the course of your deliberations.

The marshal will accompany you to the jury room, and he will be with you at all times while you're deliberating. No person is permitted to talk to you about anything other than the matters of housekeeping. And so it is that we do everything possible to make it possible for you to deliberate without any interruptions.

If you have to consult with me in any way, it's only

		$m{A}$
	1	by a written note, and I will make that clear to you in these
	2	instructions.
	3	So please read along with me as I state the
	4	instructions:
09:36:42	5	Members of the jury, you have seen and heard all the
	6	evidence and arguments of the attorneys. Now I will instruct
	7	you on the law.
	8	You have two duties as a jury. Your first duty is to
	9	decide the facts from the evidence in the case. This is your
09:36:55	10	job, and yours alone.
	11	Your second duty is to apply the law that I give you
	12	to the facts. You must follow these instructions even if you
	13	disagree with them. Each of the instructions is important, and
	14	you must follow all of them.
09:37:09	15	Perform these duties fairly and impartially. Do not
	16	allow sympathy, prejudice, or fear to influence you. You
	17	should not be influenced by any person's race, color, religion,
	18	national ancestry, or sex. You must give defendant, a
	19	corporation, the same fair consideration that you would give to
09:37:28	20	an individual.
	21	Nothing I saw now, and nothing I said or did during
	22	the trial is meant to indicate any opinion on my part about
	23	what the facts are or about what your verdict should be.
	24	The evidence consists of the testimony of the
09:37:42	25	witnesses, the exhibits admitted in evidence, and stipulations.

In this case, there were no stipulations.

Certain things are not to be considered as evidence.

I will list them for you:

09:37:57

First, if I told you to disregard any testimony or exhibit or struck any testimony or exhibits from the record, such testimony or exhibits are not evidence and must not be

considered.

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Second, anything that you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must be entirely disregarded. This includes any press, radio, Internet or television reports you may have seen or heard. Such reports are not evidence and your verdict must not be influenced in any way by any such publicity.

Third, questions and objections or comments by lawyers are not evidence. Lawyers have a duty to object when they believe a question is improper. You should not be influenced by any objection, and you should not infer from my rulings that I have any view as to how you should decide the case.

Fourth, the lawyers' opening statements and closing arguments to you are not evidence. Their purpose is to discuss the issues and the evidence. If the evidence as you remember it differs from what the lawyers said, your memory is what controls.

During the trial, certain testimony was presented to you by the reading of depositions and by video depositions.

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You should give this testimony the same consideration you would give it had the witness appeared and testified here in court.

In determining whether any fact has been proved, you should consider all the evidence bearing on the question regardless of who introduced it.

You should use common sense in weighing the evidence and consider the evidence in light of your own observations in life. In our lives, we often look at one fact and conclude from it that another fact exists. In law we call this an "inference." A jury is allowed to make reasonable inferences. Any inference you make must be reasonable and must be based on the evidence in the case.

Plaintiff Wendy Dolin brings this action in a representative capacity by reason of her being Executor of the Estate of Stewart Dolin, deceased. She represents herself, Zachary Dolin, and Bari Dolin, the widow and two adult children are the deceased. They are the real parties in interest in this lawsuit, and in that sense they are the real plaintiffs whose damages you are to determine if you decide for the Executor of the Estate of Stewart Dolin.

A corporation may act only through natural persons as its agents or employees. In general, any agent or employee of a corporation may bind the corporation by his or her acts and declarations made while acting within the scope of his or her authority delegated to him or her by the corporation or within

	1	the scope of his or her duties as an employee of the		
	2	corporation.		
	3	You must decide whether the testimony of each of the		
	4	witnesses is truthful and accurate, in part, in whole, or not		
09:40:36	5	at all. You also must decide what weight, if any, you give to		
	6	the testimony of each witness.		
	7	In evaluating the testimony of any witness, including		
	8	any party to this case, you may consider among the following		
	9	things:		
09:40:53	10	The ability and opportunity the witness had to see,		
	11	hear, or know the things that the witness testified about;		
	12	The witness's memory;		
	13	Any interest, bias, or prejudice the witness may have;		
	14	The witness's intelligence;		
09:41:05	15	The manner of the witness while testifying;		
	16	And the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in		
	17	light of all the evidence in the case.		
	18	May have heard the phrases "direct evidence" and		
	19	"circumstantial evidence." Direct evidence is proof that does		
09:41:20	20	not require an inference, such as the testimony of someone who		
	21	claims to have personal knowledge of a fact.		
	22	Circumstantial evidence is proof of a fact or a series		
	23	of facts that tends to show that some other fact is true.		
	24	As an example, direct evidence that it is raining is		
09:41:37	25	testimony from a witness who says, "I was outside and minute		

1 ago I saw it raining."

Circumstantial evidence that it is raining is the observation of someone entering a room while carrying a wet umbrella.

The makes no distinction between the weight to be given either to direct or circumstantial evidence. You should decide how much weight to any evidence. In reaching your verdict, you should decide all the evidence in the case, including circumstantial evidence.

Witnesses were allowing to testify in part to statements that have not been admitted in evidence. This testimony is allowed for a limited purpose. It is allowed so that the witness may tell you what was relied on to form opinions. The material being referred to is not evidence in this case and may not be considered by you as evidence. You may consider the material for the purpose of deciding what weight, if any, you will give the opinions testified to by the witnesses.

You may consider statements given by a witness under oath or a party or agent of a party before trial as evidence of the truth of what the witness said in earlier statements, as well as in deciding what weight to give the testimony. For purposes of this instruction, Wendy Dolin, Zachary, and Bari Dolin are to be considered parties.

With respect to other witnesses who made statements,

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1 the law is different. If you decide that, before the trial, 2 one of these witnesses made a statement not under oath or acted 3 in a manner that is inconsistent with his or her testimony here 4 court, you may consider the earlier statement or conduct only 5 in deciding whether the witness's testimony here in court was 09:43:10 true and what weight to give that testimony. 6 7 In considering a prior inconsistent statement, or 8 conduct, you should consider whether it was sympathy an 9 innocent error or an intentional falsehood and whether it 10 concerns an important fact or an unimportant fact. 09:43:27 11 You have heard witnesses give opinions about matters 12 requiring special knowledge or skill. You should judge this 13 testimony in the same way that you judge the testimony of other 14 The fact that such a person has given an opinion witnesses. 15 does not mean that you are required to accept it. 09:43:42 16 testimony whatever weight you think it deserves, considering 17 the reasons given for the opinion, the witness's 18 qualifications, and all of the other evidence in the case. You may find testimony of one witness or a few 19 20 witnesses more persuasive than the testimony of a larger 09:43:57 21 number. You need not accept testimony of the larger number of 22 witnesses. 23 The parties were informed prior to the start of the 24 trial that a witness would only be called once and that each 25

side would use that opportunity to question the witness.

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that reason you need not consider whether a particular witness

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was called in the plaintiff's or the defendant's case. 2 3 Certain demonstrative exhibits have been shown to you. 4 These demonstrative exhibits are used for your convenience and 5 to help explain the facts of the case. They are not themselves 09:44:28 6 evidence or proof of any facts. 7 This is a civil action in which the plaintiff Wendy 8 Dolin, executor of the estate of Stewart Dolin, seeks to 9 recover damages from the defendant, GlaxoSmithKline. Plaintiff claims that, in violation of Illinois law. 10 09:44:45 11 defendant committed negligence causing decedent Stewart Dolin 12 to suffer emotional distress and commit suicide. Plaintiff 13 seeks compensatory damages on behalf of the estate of Stewart 14 Dolin. 15 Defendant denies it committed any of the alleged 09:45:01 16 wrongdoing and denies that paroxetine caused Stewart Dolin any 17 injury, including suicide. 18 Plaintiff contends that defendant engaged in one or 19 more of the following acts: 20 1, provided an inaccurate warning label for paroxetine 09:45:14 21 that hid the risk of Paxil-induced suicide of persons over 22 24 years of age. 23 2, included in the paroxetine label a misleading 24 statement concerning suicide of persons over 24 years of age. 25 3, provided the FDA with inaccurate data relating to 09:45:32

	1	suicide of persons over 24 years of age.
	2	4, withheld from the FDA significant data relating to
	3	suicide of persons over 24 years of age.
	4	Defendant denies that it engaged in any of the acts
09:45:52	5	and contends that:
	6	1, paroxetine does not induce suicide in persons over
	7	24 years of age;
	8	2, GSK provided accurate, non-misleading label
	9	information to physicians about a risk of suicide in persons
09:46:09	10	over the age of 24, and Dr. Sachman was aware of that risk when
	11	he prescribed paroxetine for Stewart Dolin.
	12	3, GSK did not mislead the FDA when it provided the
	13	agency with data relating to suicide for persons over 24 years
	14	of age.
09:46:27	15	4, GSK did not withhold information from the FDA about
	16	suicide in persons over 24 years of age.
	17	Paroxetine is a drug designed and manufactured by the
	18	defendant. Paxil is the brand name used by the defendant for
	19	paroxetine. Paroxetine is also manufactured by various drug
09:46:49	20	makers. A generic drug's design and warning label must
	21	identically match that of the named brand version of the drug
	22	in all material respects.
	23	Defendant is responsible for the content of the
	24	paroxetine label at all times. It is charged both with
09:47:08	25	crafting an adequate label and ensuring that its warnings

1 remain adequate as long as the drug is on the market. 2 FDA regulations, defendant is required to revise and update its 3 label to include a warning as soon as there is reasonable 4 evidence of an association of a serious hazard with the drug; a 5 causal relationship need not have been proved. 09:47:30 6 You may consider defendant's compliance with FDA 7 requirements but such compliance does not establish that 8 warnings in the label were adequate. FDA regulations permit a drug manufacturer to change a product label to add or 9 10 strengthen a warning about its product without prior FDA 09:47:49 11 approval so long as it later submits the revised warning to the 12 FDA for review and approval. 13 The drug involved in this case can only be obtained 14 with a prescription from a physician. For this reason the 15 defendant has a duty to warn only the physician of the risks of 09:48:08 16 which it knew, or in the exercise of ordinary care should have 17 known. The defendant has no duty to warn the consumer 18 directly. Plaintiff claims that defendant committed negligence. 19 To succeed on her negligence claim plaintiff must prove each of 20 09:48:26 21 the following propositions by a preponderance of the evidence: 22 1, defendant negligently engaged in one or more of the 23 acts claim: 24 2, that one or more of those acts was negligence; 25 3, the defendant's negligence was a proximate cause of 09:48:43

Stewart Dolin's emotional distress, suicidal behavior, and

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2 consequent death. 3 If you find from your consideration of all the 4 evidence the plaintiff has proved each of these propositions, 5 then you must find in favor of plaintiff on her negligence 09:48:59 6 claim. 7 If you find from your consideration of all the 8 evidence that any of the above propositions has not been proved, then you should find against the plaintiff on her 9 10 negligence claim and not consider damages. 09:49:11 "Negligence" as used in these instructions means the 11 12 failure to do something which a reasonably careful person or corporation would do, or the doing of something which a 13 14 reasonable careful person or corporation would not do under 15 circumstances similar to those shown by the evidence. 09:49:28 does not say how a reasonably careful person or corporation 16 17 would act under those circumstances. That is for you to 18 decide. 19 In a civil action, such as this one, the burden is on 20 the plaintiff to prove every essential element of each claim by 09:49:45 21 a preponderance of the evidence. 22 To "prove by a preponderance of the evidence" means 23 that you must be persuaded by considering all the evidence that 24 something is more probably true than not true. 25 If plaintiff should fail to establish any one 09:50:02

essential element of any one claim that she makes by a

preponderance of the evidence, you should find against the 2 3 plaintiff. 4 As used in these instructions, "proximate cause" means 5 that cause in the natural or ordinary course of events produced 09:50:18 6 the death of Stewart Dolin. It need not be the only cause, nor 7 the nearest or last cause. It is sufficient if it combines with another cause resulting in Stewart Dolin's death. 9 If you find that plaintiff has proved her claim 10 against defendant, then you must determine what amount of 09:50:42 11 damages, if any, plaintiff is entitled to recover from the 12 defendant. 13 In this case, there are two general types of possible 14 The first is wrongful death loss, that is, the 15 pecuniary loss to surviving family members proximately caused 09:50:57 16 by Stewart Dolin's death. 17 The second is survival damages, that is, damages of 18 Stewart Dolin from the time he allegedly took paroxetine from 19 July 10th, 2010, to the time of his death. Below, these two general types of possible damages are described more fully. 20 09:51:20 21 Remember, if you find against the plaintiff as to both 22 claims, will not consider the question of damages. As a matter of fact, I'm going to make a change here. 23 24 There's only one claim. It's a negligence claim. So, I'm 25 striking out "both" and making "claim" singular. 09:51:38

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1 The burden is on the plaintiff the prove damages by a preponderance of the evidence. Your award must be based on 2 3 evidence and not speculation or guesswork. 4 If you find in favor of plaintiff, you may not In other words, you may award a sum of 5 duplicate damages. 09:52:01 6 money to compensate plaintiff for all damages that have been 7 proved, but the sum should not be increased because damages 8 have occurred in more than one way. If you decide for plaintiff on the question of 9 10 liability, you must fix the amount of money which will 09:52:17 11 reasonably and fairly compensate the widow and adult children 12 of Stewart Dolin for the pecuniary loss proved by the evidence 13 to have been proximately caused by Stewart Dolin's death. 14 Wrongful death damages may include loss of money, 15 benefits, goods, services, and society. 09:52:37 16 Where a decedent leaves a widow and adult children of 17 the decedent, the law recognizes a presumption that they have 18 sustained some substantial pecuniary loss by reason of the 19 The weight to be given this presumption is for you to 20 decide from the evidence in the case. 09:52:54 21 In determining wrongful death damages, you may 22 consider what the evidence shows concerning the following: 23 What money, benefits, goods, and services the decedent 24 customarily contributed in the past; 25 What money, benefits, goods, and services the decedent 09:53:06

1 was likely to have contributed in the future: 2 Decedent's personal expenses; 3 What instruction and moral training decedent might 4 have been expected to give children had he lived; 5 Decedent's age; 6 Decedent's sex: 7 Decedent's health; Decedent's habits of industry, sobriety, and thrift; Decedent's occupation abilities; 9 10 The grief, sorrow, and mental suffering; 11 The relationship between the widow, son and daughter 12 of decedent: 13 And the marital relationship that existed between the 14 widow and decedent. 15 Whether any of these has been proved by the evidence 09:53:43 16 is for you to determine. 17 In determining wrongful death damages, you may not 18 consider the pain and suffering of the decedent at this point 19 or the poverty or wealth of the next of kin. As used in this instructions, "society" means the 20 09:53:59 21 mutual benefits that each family member receives from each 22 other's continued existence, including love, affection, care, 23 attention, companionship, comfort, guidance, and protection. 24 In determining wrongful death damages, you may 25 consider how long Wendy, Zachary, and Bari Dolin will be likely 09:54:16

1 to sustain pecuniary losses proximately caused by Stewart 2 Dolin's death, taking into account how long Stewart was likely 3 to have lived and how long Wendy, Zachary, and Bari are likely 4 to live. 5 In calculating the amount of future pecuniary losses, 6 you must determine their present cash value. "Present cash 7 value" means the sum of money needed now which, together with 8 that sum may reasonably be expected to earn in the future, will 9 equal the amounts of those monetary losses at the time in the 10 future when they will be sustained. 11 12 13

The discount rate to be applied for the purpose of reducing any future loss to present value is 1.97 percent.

According to a table of mortality, the life expectancy of a male age 57 years is 24 years. This figure is not conclusive. It is an average life expectancy of a person who has reached that age. They may be considered by you in connection with the other evidence relating to the probable life expectancy of Mrs. Dolin, including evidence of occupations, health, habits, and activities.

Damages for loss of society, grief, emotional distress, and pain and suffering are not reduced to present cash value.

If you decide for plaintiff on the question of liability, you must fix the amount of money which will reasonably and fairly compensate the estate of Stewart Dolin

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	1	for any of the following elements of damages proved by the
	2	evidence. Survival damages covers the time period from the
	3	time when Stewart Dolin first took paroxetine on July 10th,
	4	2010, until the time of his death, and includes:
09:56:01	5	Emotional distress;
	6	Pain and suffering; and
	7	Loss of normal life.
	8	Whether any of these has been proved by the evidence
	9	for you to determine.
09:56:08	10	"Loss of a normal life" means the temporary or
	11	permanent diminished ability to enjoy life. This includes a
	12	person's inability to pursue the pleasurable aspects of life.
	13	Upon retiring to the jury room, you must select a
	14	presiding juror. The presiding juror will preside over your
09:56:29	15	deliberations and will be your representative here in court.
	16	A form of verdict has been prepared for you.
	17	If you will now turn to the form of verdict, I will go
	18	over it with you briefly. It's a rather simple form of
	19	verdict. It calls upon you to decide for the plaintiff or
09:56:45	20	against the plaintiff on liability, and to fix the damages, and
	21	then to affix your signature to each copy.
	22	You may use this copy that's attached to your form for
	23	your discussions. I will give the marshal the official verdict
	24	form which will contain the lines for each of your signatures,
09:57:05	25	and you will have that in the jury room.

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And you will take this form to the jury, and when you have reached unanimous agreement on the verdict, your presiding juror will fill it in, date the form, and all of you will sign it.

The verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. Your verdict, whether for or against the parties, must be unanimous.

You should make every reasonable effort to reach a verdict. In doing so, you should consult with one another, express your own views, and listen to the opinions of your brother and sister jurors.

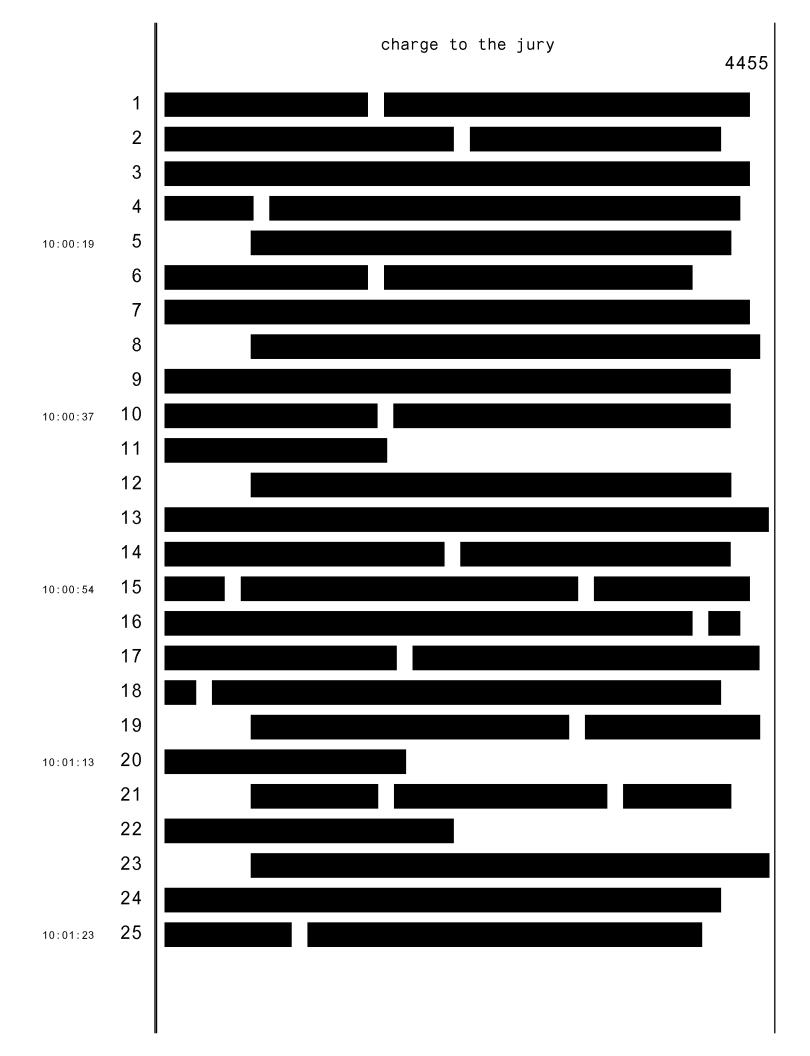
Discuss your differences with an open mind. Do not hesitate to reexamine your own views and change your opinion if you come to believe it is wrong. But you should not surrender your honest beliefs about the weight or effect of evidence solely because of the opinions of other jurors or for the purpose of returning a unanimous verdict.

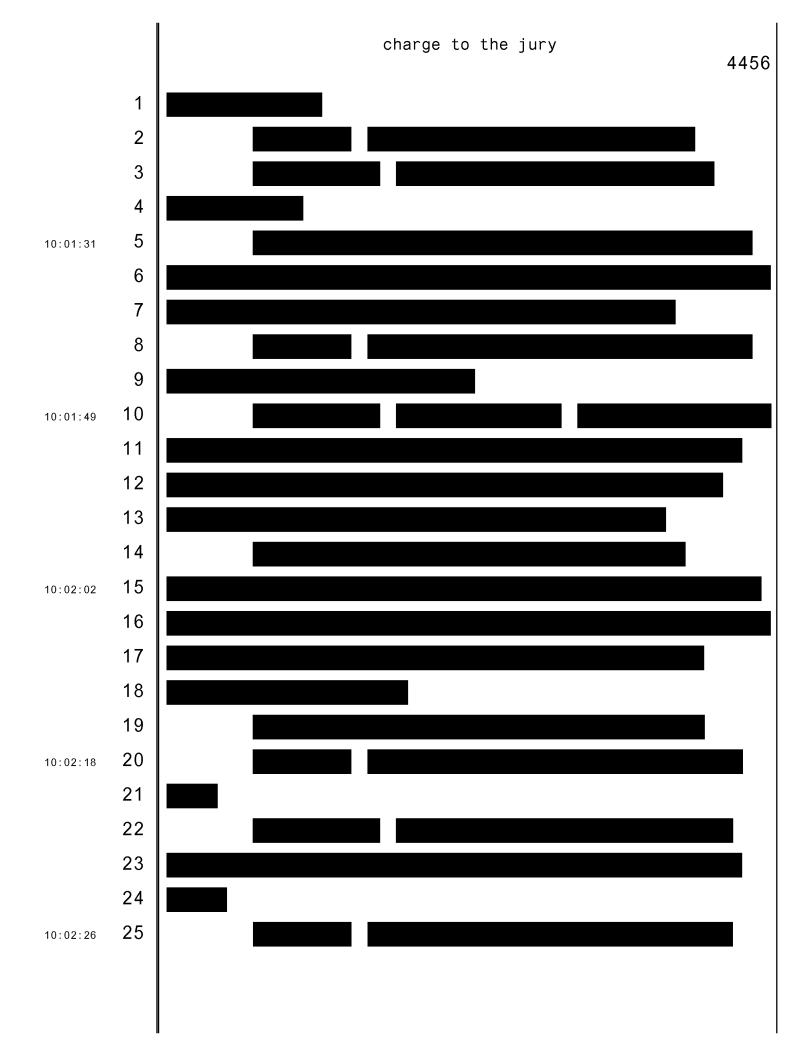
All of you should give fair and equal consideration to all the evidence and deliberate with the goal of reaching an agreement that is consistent with the individual judgment of each juror.

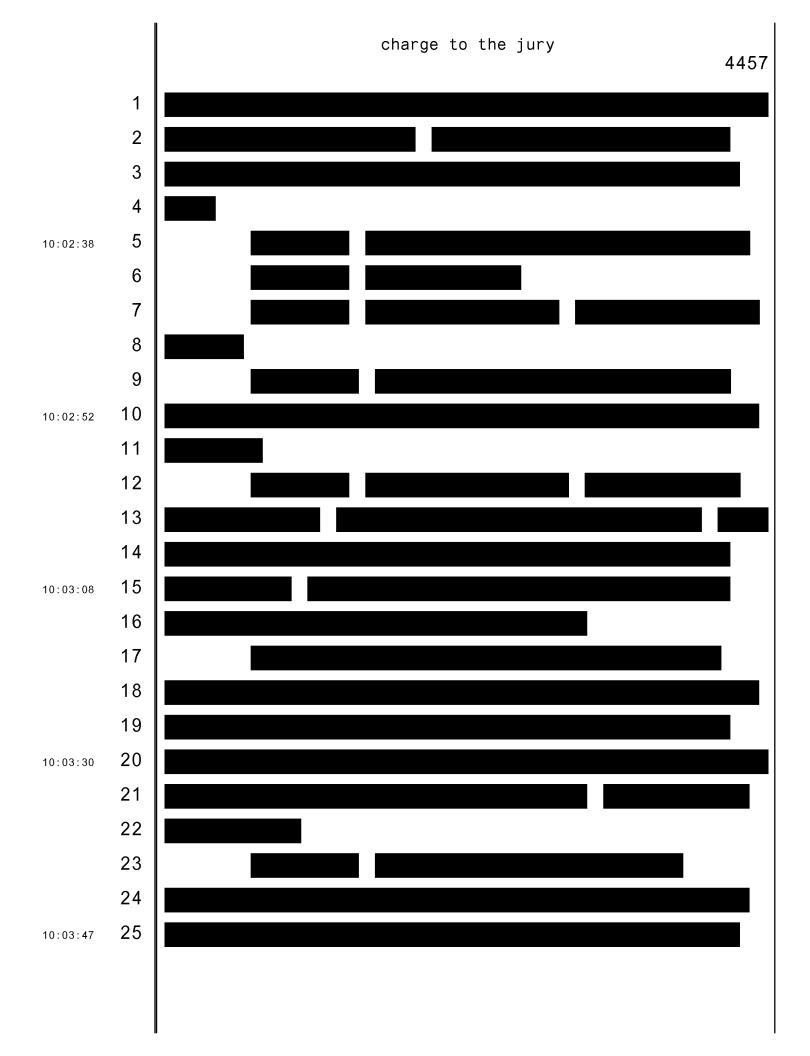
You are impartial judges of the facts.

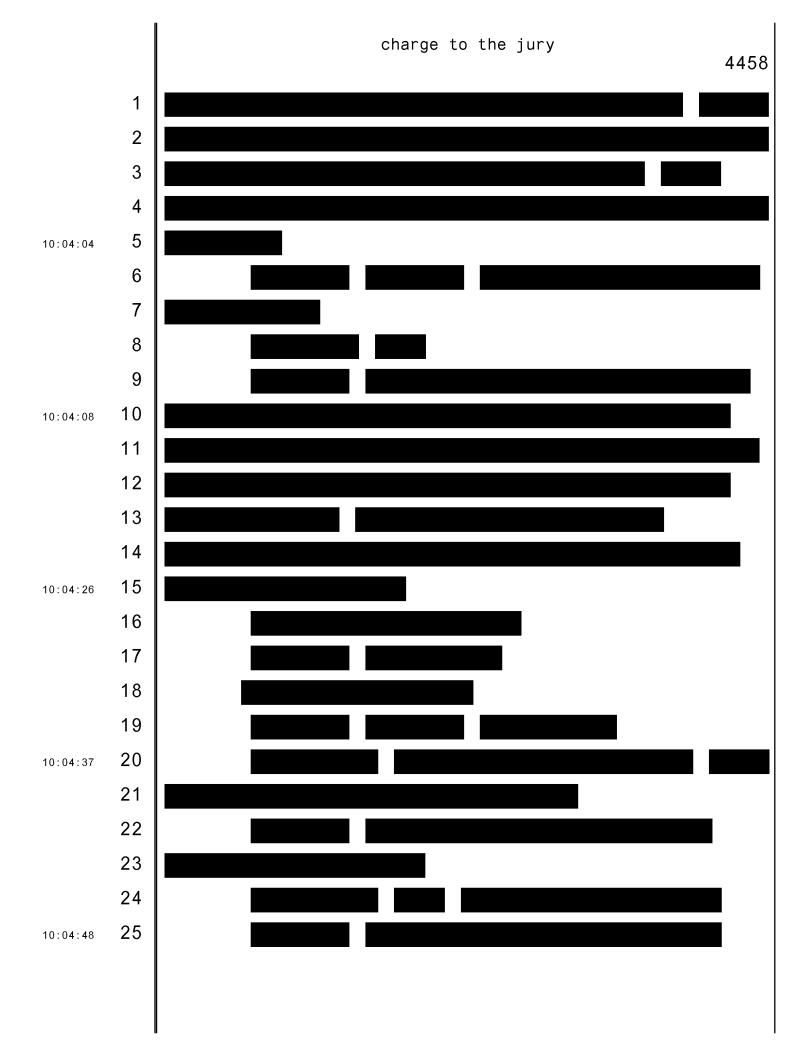
I do not anticipate that you will need to communicate with me. If you do need to communicate with me, the only proper way is in writing. The writing must be signed by the

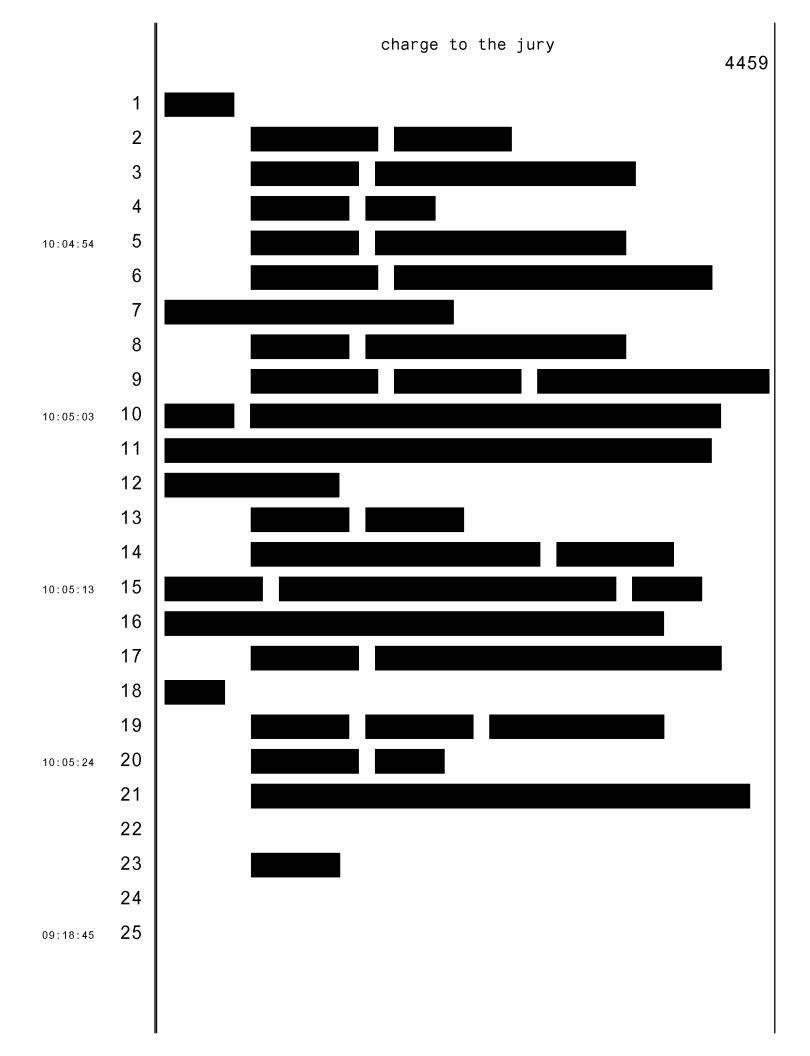
	1	presiding juror, or, if he or she is unwilling to do so, by		
	2	some other juror. The writing given to the marshal, who will		
	3	give it to me. I will respond either in writing or by having		
	4	you return to the courtroom so that I can respond orally.		
09:58:26	5	If you do communicate with me, you should not indicate		
	6	in your note what your numerical division is, if any.		
	7	All right. Swear the marshal, please.		
	8	(Marshal sworn).		
	9	THE COURT: Give the marshal the verdict form, please.		
09:59:03	10	(Verdict form tendered to the marshal.)		
	11	THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, you have		
	12	the case. You will retire now to begin your deliberations.		
	13	THE MARSHAL: All rise.		
	14	(The following proceedings were had out of the		
09:59:30	15	presence of the jury in open court:)		
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10:00:02	25			





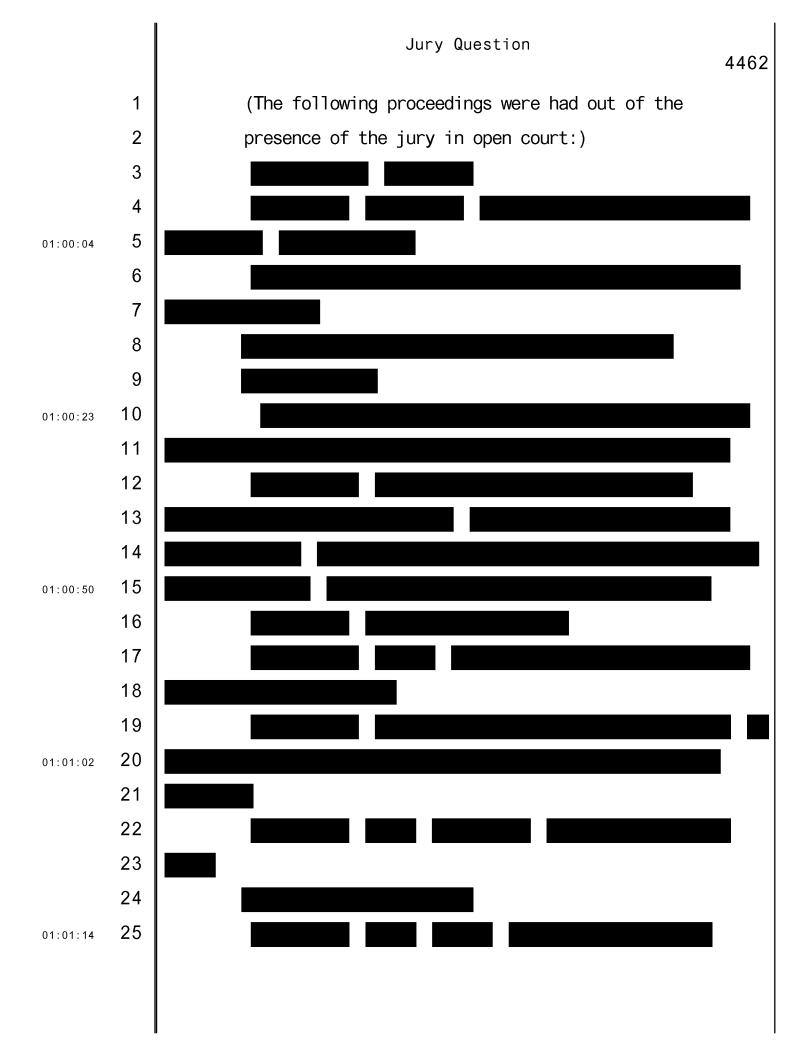


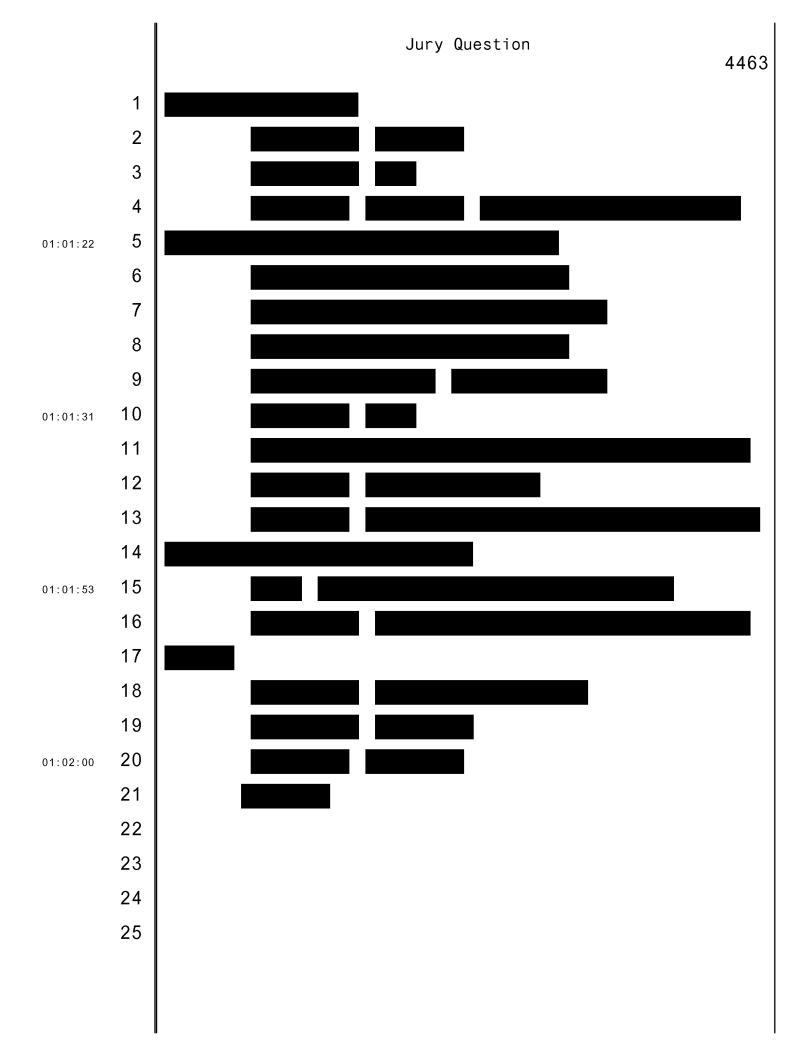




1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLING EASTERN DIVISION	
	E-MILIAY DIVIDION	
3 4	WENDY B. DOLIN Individually and as) Independent Executor of the Estate of) STEWART DOLIN, deceased,)	No. 12 CV 6403
5	Plaintiff,	
6	vs.	Chicago, Illinois
7	SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION)	·
8	D/B/A GLAXOSMITHKLINE, a Pennsylvania) Corporation,)	April 18, 2017
9	Defendant.	12:58 o'clock a.m.
10	VOLUME 21 OUESTION EDOM THE	II IDV
11	VOLUME 21 - QUESTION FROM THE TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM T	
12	DEFORE THE HONORADEE WILLIAM I	. HAIN
13	For the Plaintiff:	
14	BAUM, HEDLUND, ARISTEI & GOLDMAN BY: R. Brent Wisner	I, P.C.
15	Michael L. Baum 12100 Wilshire Boulevard	
16	Suite 950	
17	Los Angeles, California 90025 (310) 207-3233	
18	RAPOPORT LAW OFFICES, P.C.	
19	BY: David E. Rapoport Matthew S. Sims 20 North Clark Street	
20	Suite 3500 Chicago, Illinois 60602	
21	(312) 327-9880	
22	Court reporter:	
23	Blanca I. Lara, CP, CSR, RF 219 South Dearborn Street	
24	Room 2504 Chicago, Illinois 60604	•
25	(312) 435-5895	

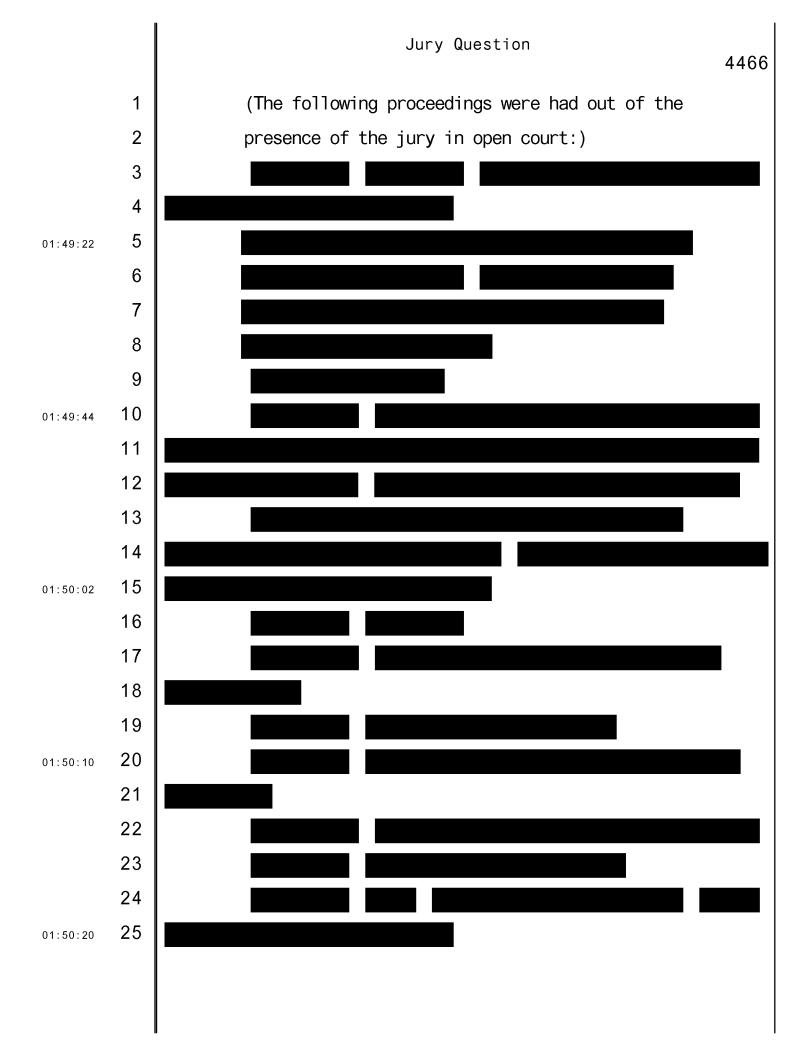
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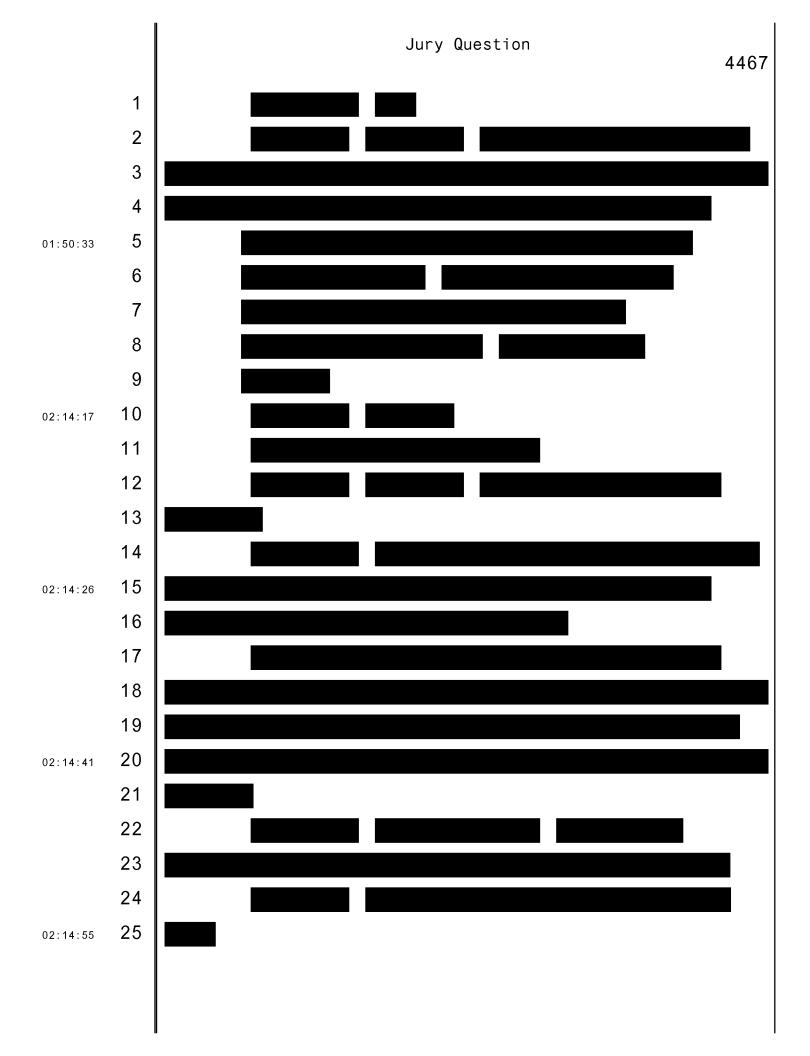


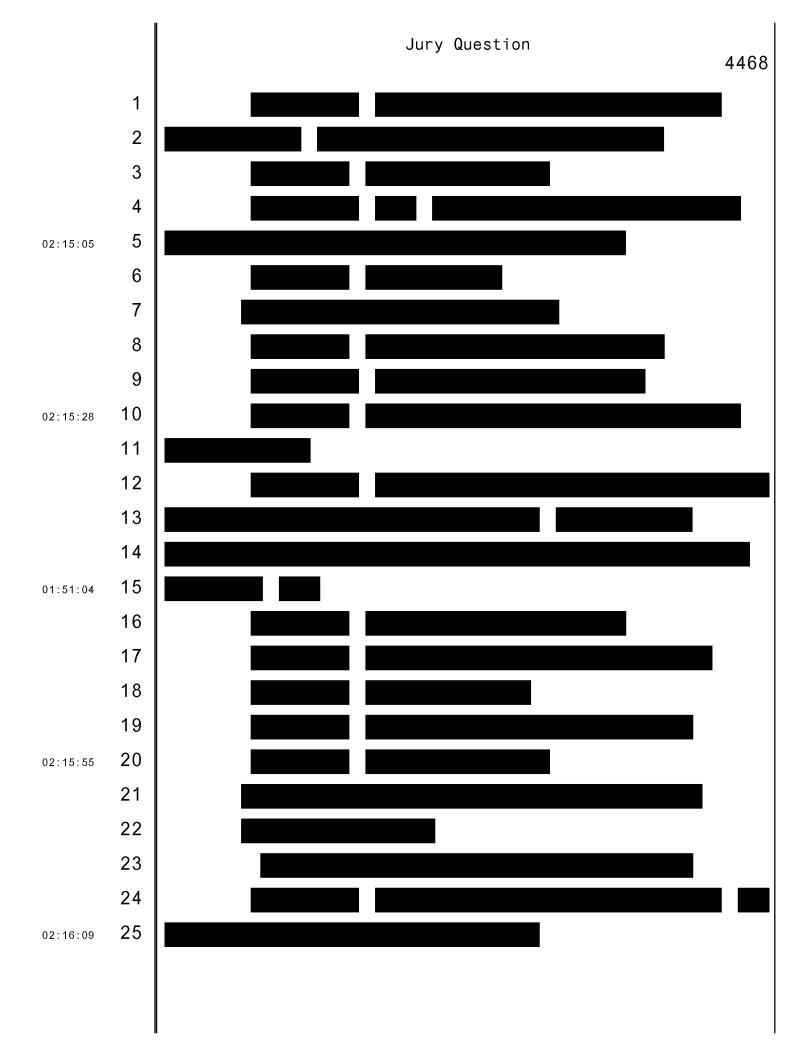


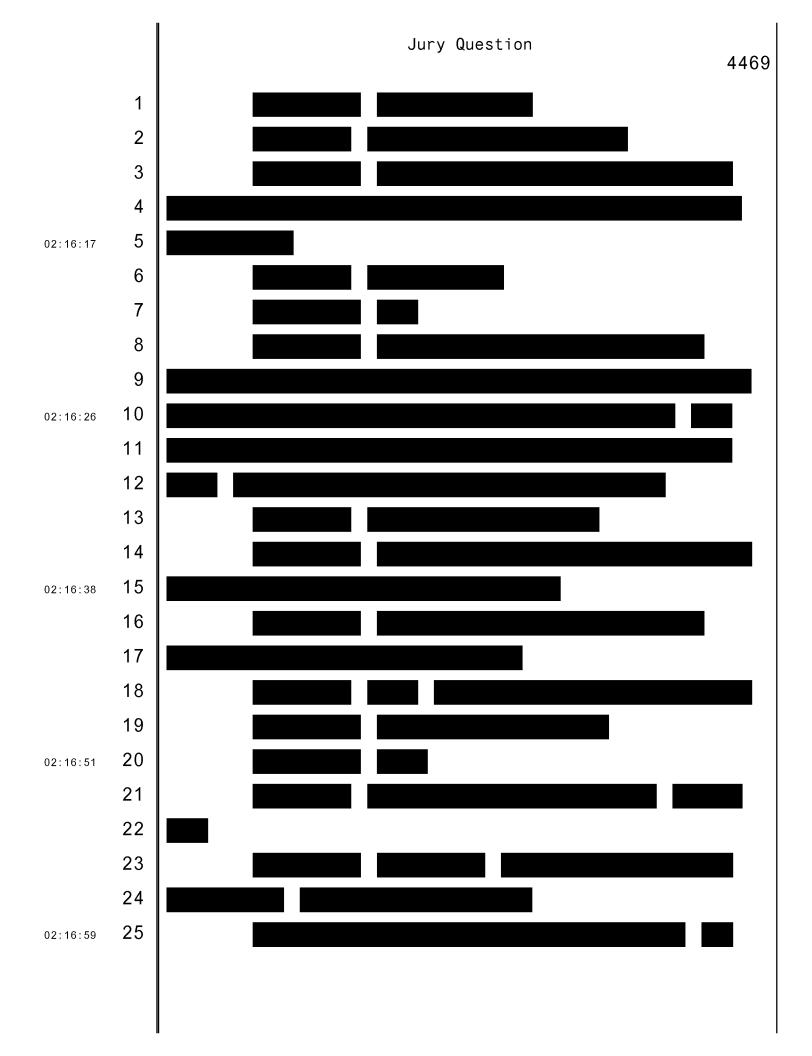
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLING EASTERN DIVISION	COURT DIS
3	WENDY B. DOLIN Individually and as Independent Executor of the Estate of STEWART DOLIN, deceased,	No. 12 CV 6403
4	STEWART DOLIN, deceased,	1
5	Plaintiff,	
6	vs.	Chicago, Illinois
7 8	SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION D/B/A GLAXOSMITHKLINE, a Pennsylvania Corporation,	A pril 18, 2017
9	Defendant.	1:47 o'clock a.m.
10	VOLUME OF SUPERTON EDOM THE	IIID\/
11	VOLUME 21 - QUESTION FROM THE TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM T	. HART
13	For the Plaintiff:	
14	BAUM, HEDLUND, ARISTEI & GOLDMAN	I, P.C.
15	BY: R. Brent Wisner Michael L. Baum	
16	12100 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 950	
17	Los Angeles, California 90025 (310) 207-3233	
18	RAPOPORT LAW OFFICES, P.C.	
19	BY: David E. Rapoport Matthew S. Sims	
20	20 North Clark Street Suite 3500	
21	Chicago, Illinois 60602 (312) 327-9880	
22	Court reporter:	
23	Blanca I. Lara, CP, CSR, RF	
24	219 South Dearborn Street Room 2504	
25	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 435-5895	

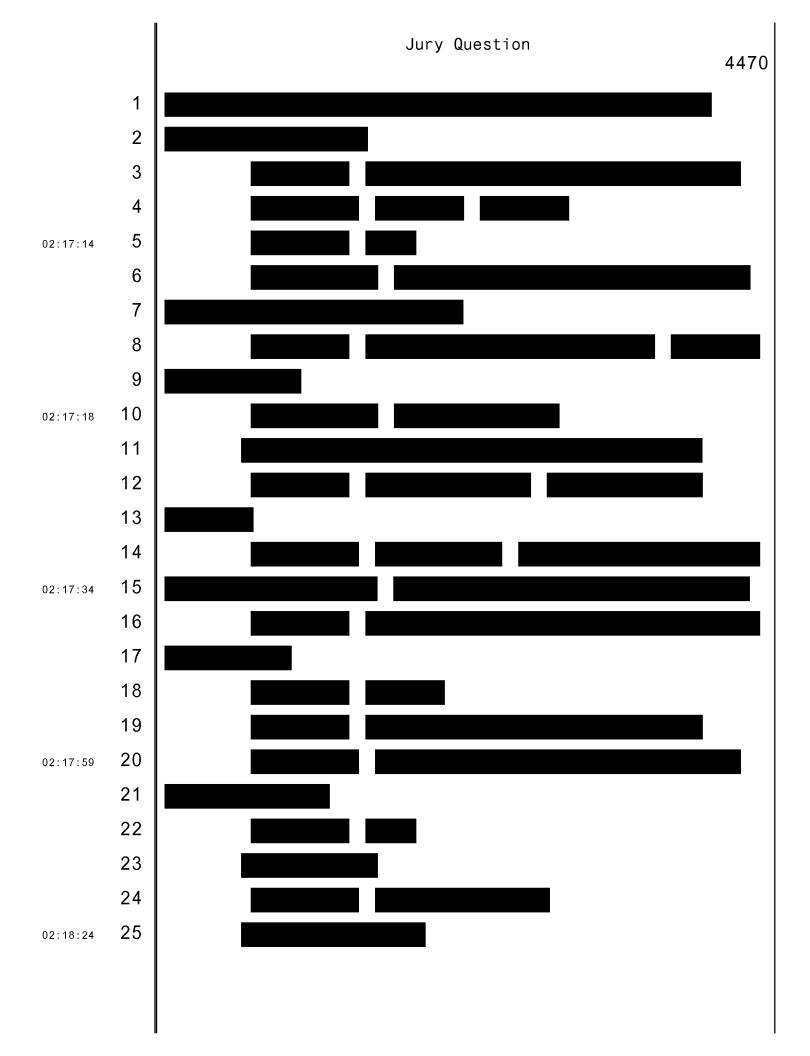
1	Appearances (continued:)
2	
3	For Defendant GlaxoSmithKline:
4	KING & SPALDING
5	BY: Todd P. Davis Andrew T Bayman
6	Heather Howard 1180 Peachtree St Ne
7	Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (404) 572-4600
8	KING & SPALDING LLP
9	BY: Ursula M. Henninger Suite 3900
10	100 N Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28202
11	(704) 503-2631
12	SNR DENTON US, LLP
13	BY: Alan Scott Gilbert 233 South Wacker Drive
14	Suite 7800 Chicago, Illinois 60606
15	(312) 876-8000
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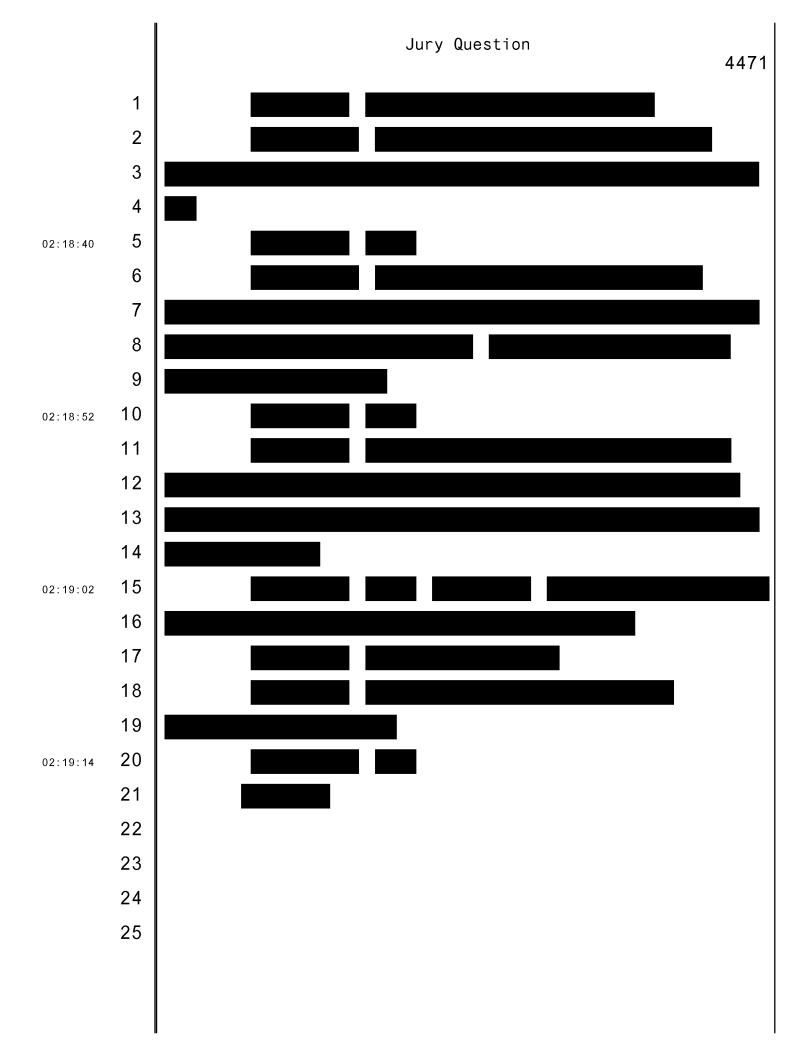






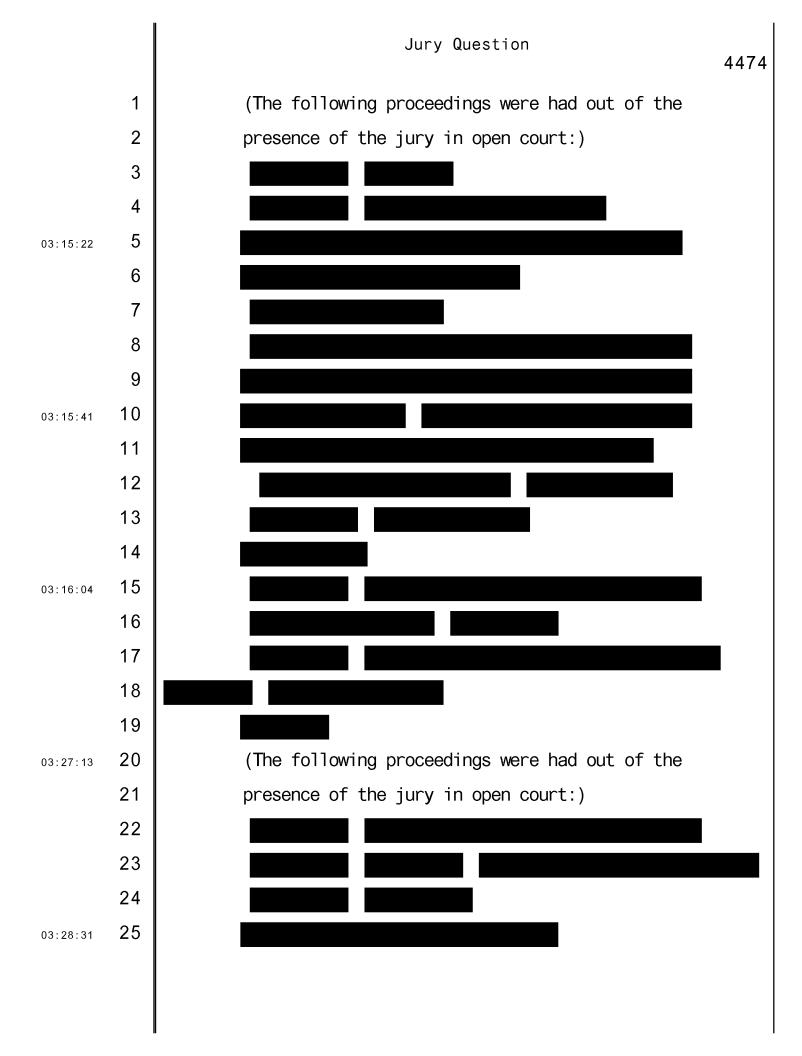


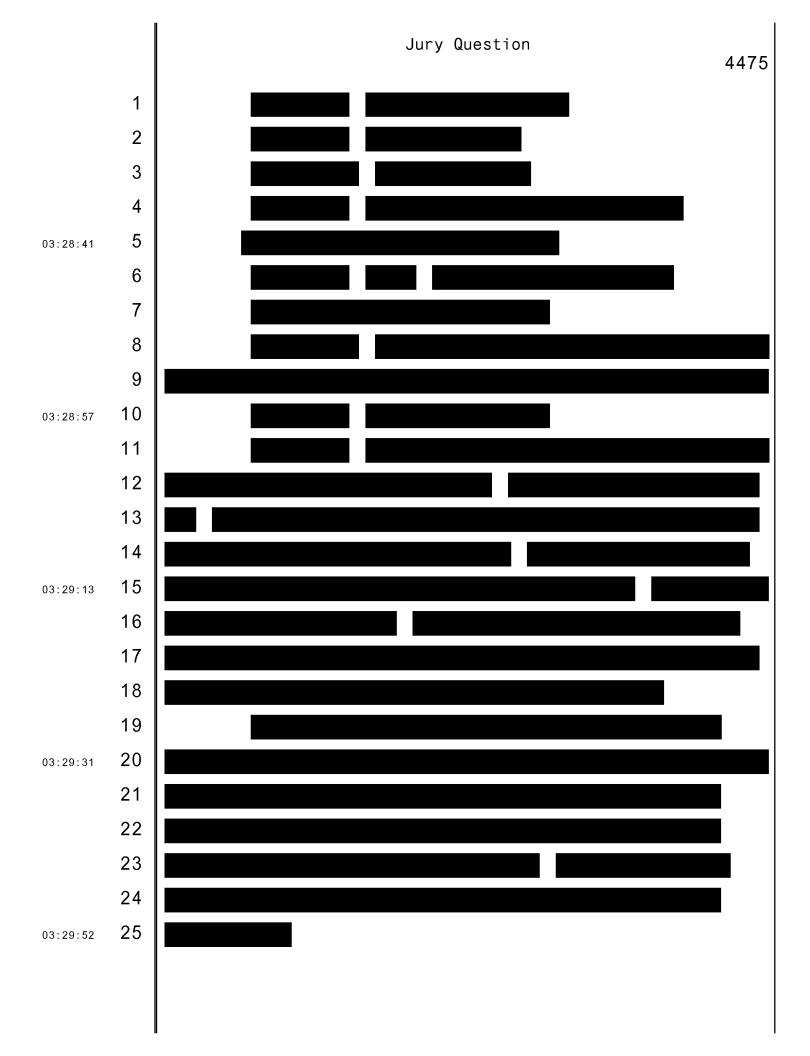


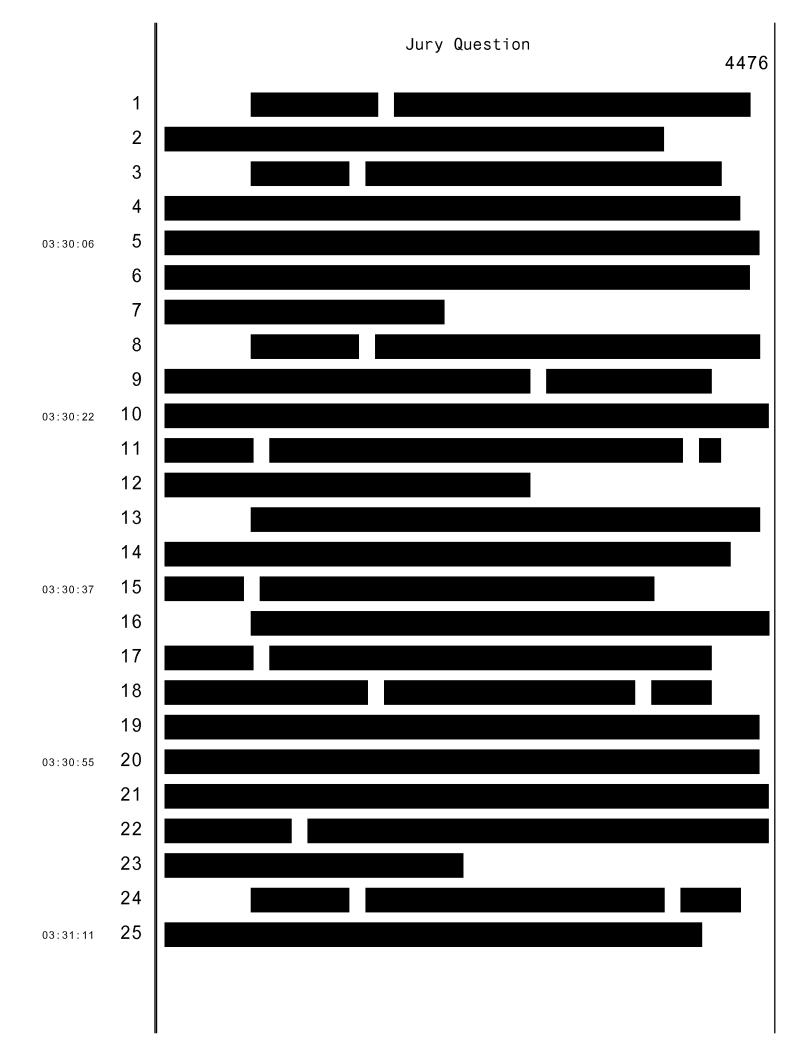


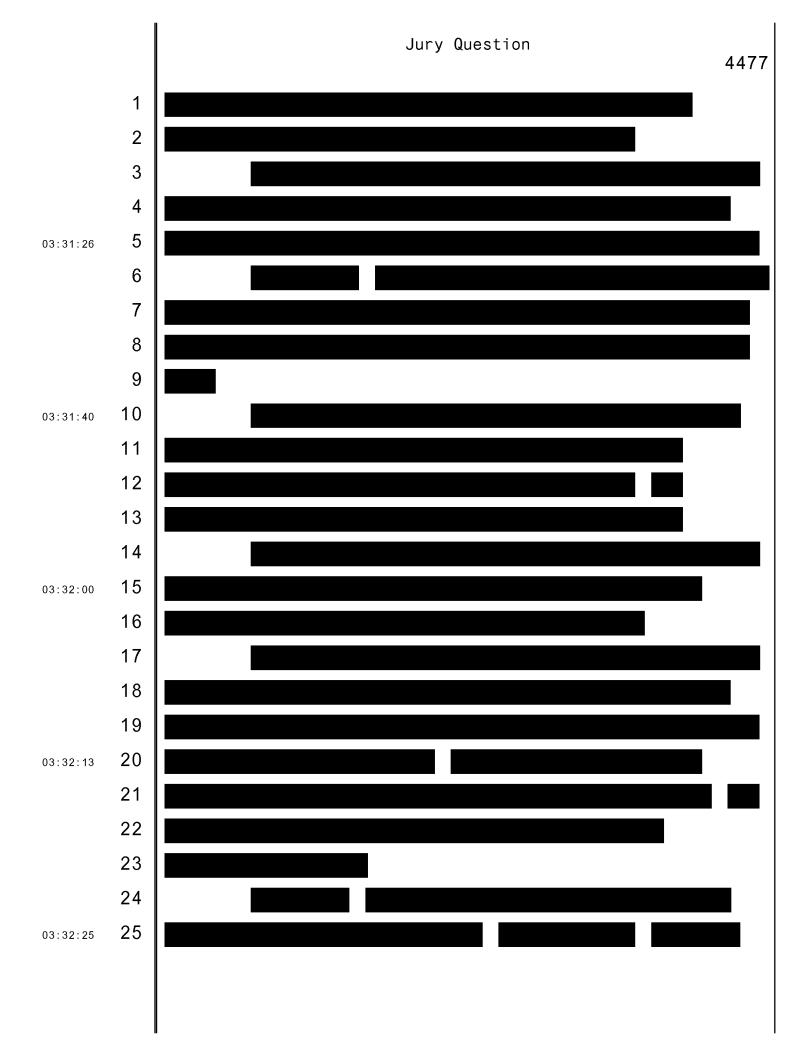
1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION			
2	EASTERN DIVISION			
3	WENDY B. DOLIN Individually and as Independent Executor of the Estate of STEWART DOLIN, deceased,	No. 12 CV 6403		
4	STEWART DULIN, deceased,			
5	Plaintiff,			
6	vs.	Chicago, Illinois		
7	SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION) D/B/A GLAXOSMITHKLINE, a Pennsylvania)	'		
8	Corporation,	April 18, 2017		
9	Defendant.	3:11 o'clock a.m.		
10	VOLUME OF CHECKEN EDOM THE	II ID) /		
11	VOLUME 21 - QUESTION FROM THE JURY TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS			
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM T	. HART		
13	For the Plaintiff:			
14	BAUM, HEDLUND, ARISTEI & GOLDMAN, P.C. BY: R. Brent Wisner Michael L. Baum			
15				
16	12100 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 950			
17	Los Angeles, California 90025 (310) 207-3233			
18	RAPOPORT LAW OFFICES, P.C.			
19	BY: David E. Rapoport Matthew S. Sims			
20	20 North Clark Street Suite 3500 Chicago, Illinois 60602			
21	Chicago, Illinois 60602 (312) 327-9880			
22	Court reporter:			
23	Blanca I. Lara, CP, CSR, RF	PR		
24	219 South Dearborn Street Room 2504			
25	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 435-5895			

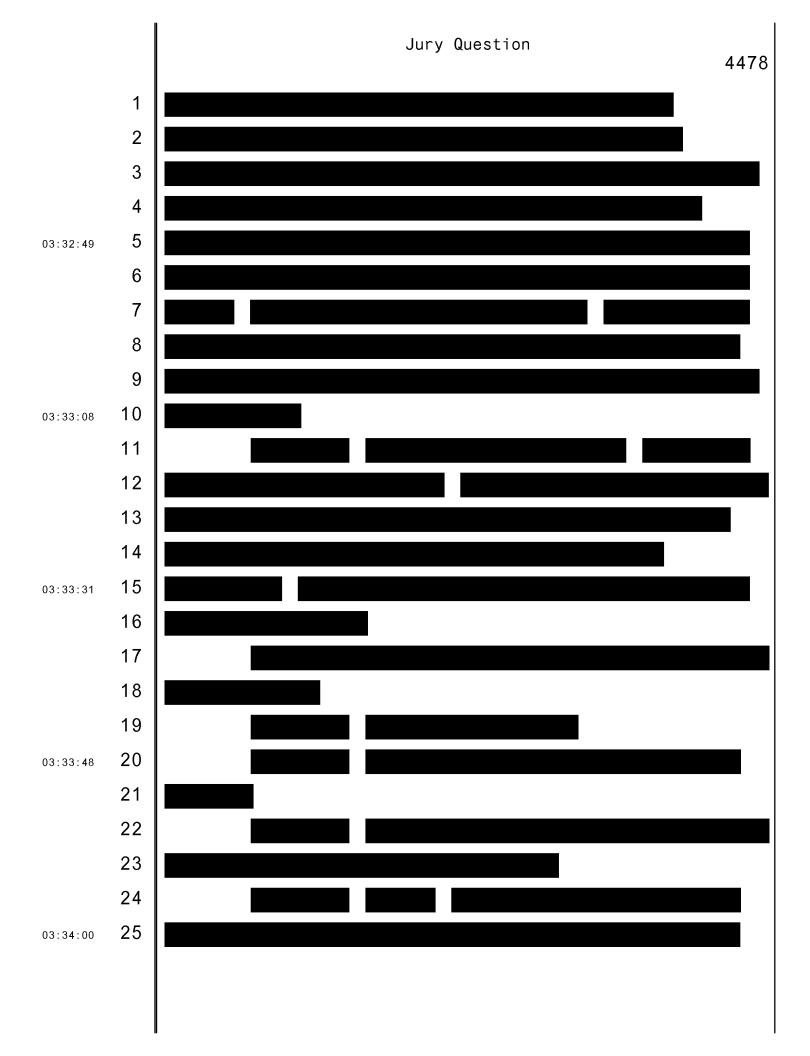
1	Appearances (continued:)
2	
3	For Defendant GlaxoSmithKline:
4	KING & SPALDING
5	BY: Todd P. Davis Andrew T Bayman
6	Heather Howard 1180 Peachtree St Ne
7	Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (404) 572-4600
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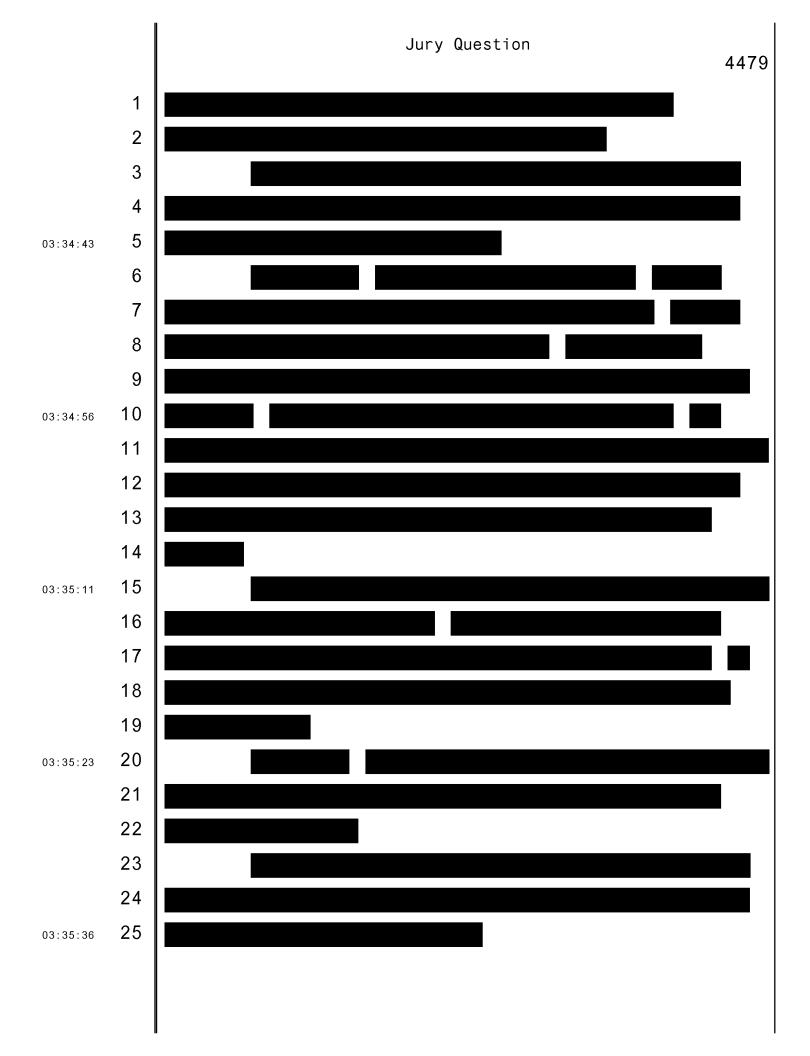


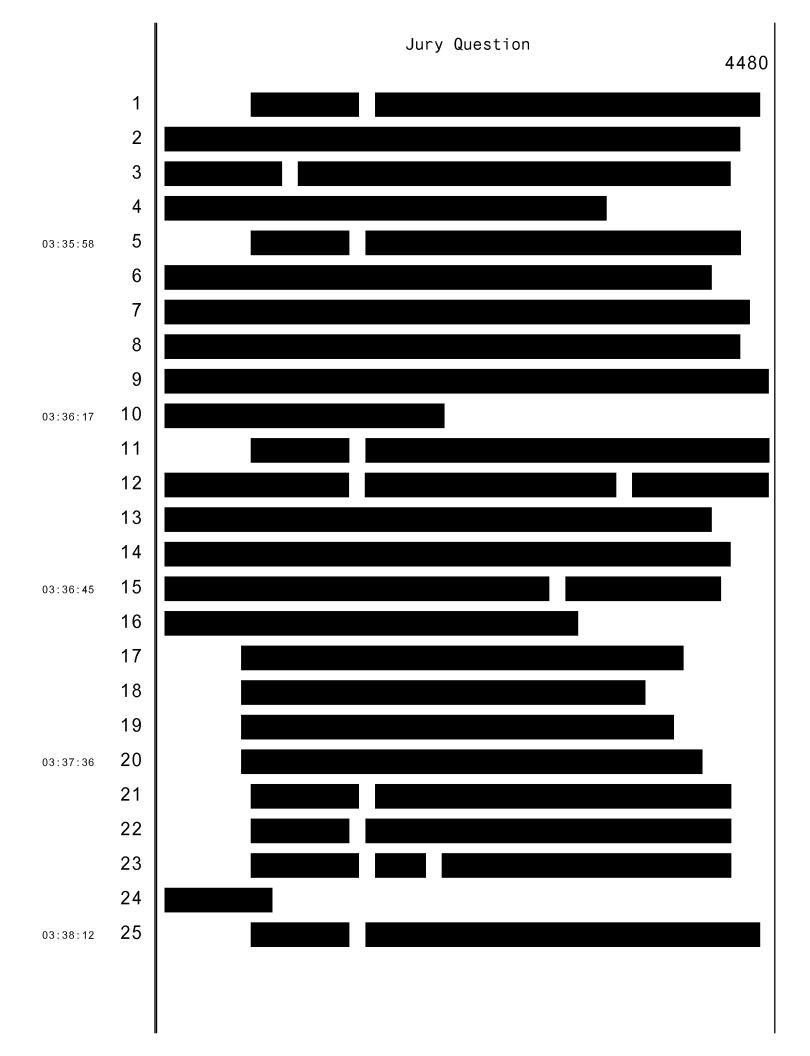


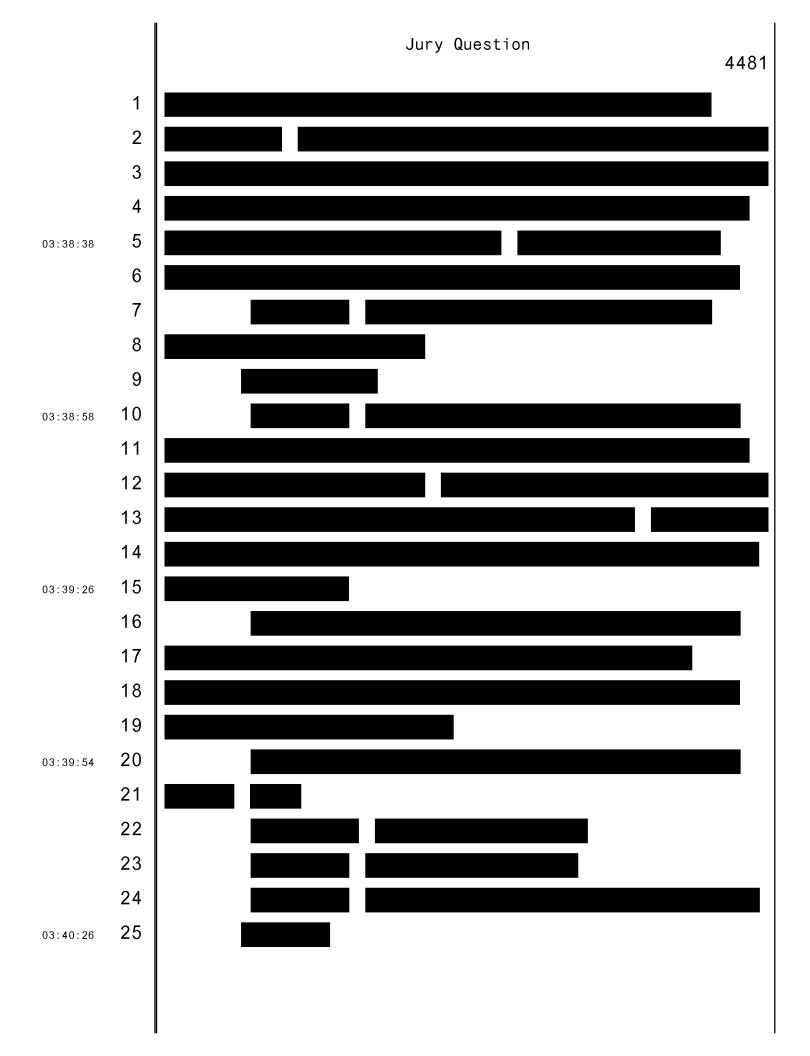


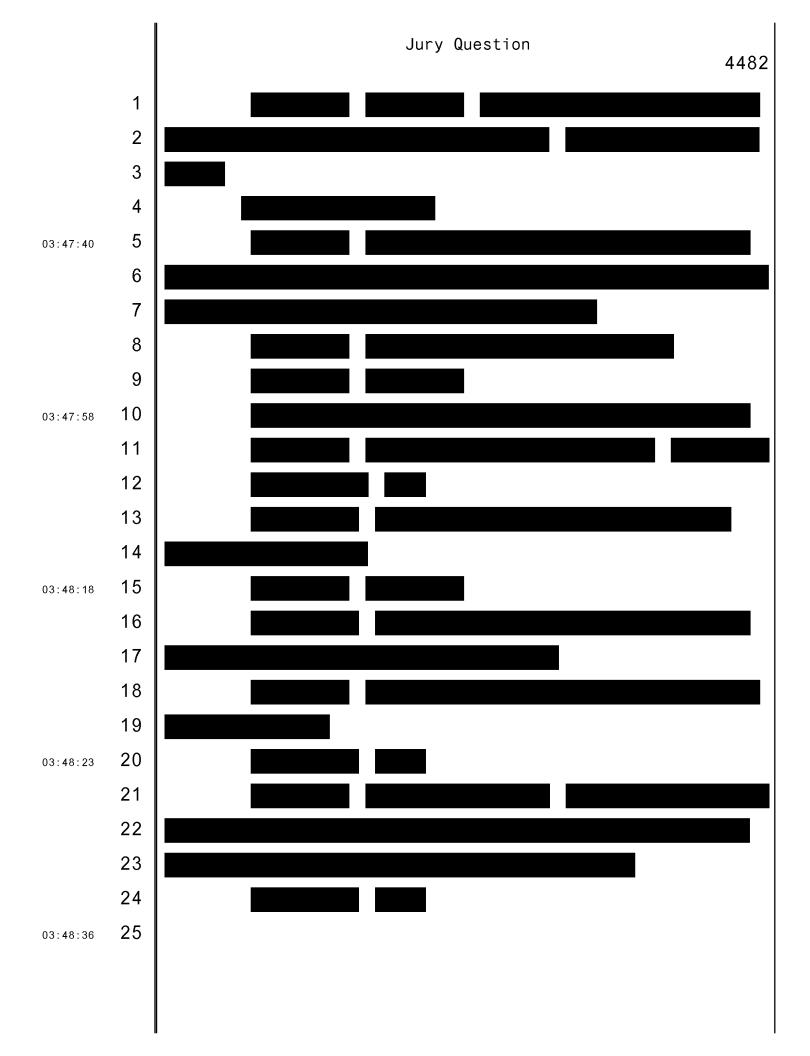












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2					
3	(Which concluded the proceedings had on this				
4	date in the above entitled cause; jury left at				
5	4:30 p.m.)				
6					
7	* * *	* * * *			
8					
9					
10	I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A	CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM	THE		
11	RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN TH	HE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER			
12					
13	/s/Blanca I. Lara	April 19, 2017			
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