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training facility, home stadium and during away games, from team doctors and trainers, including trainer Billy Brooks, who failed to provide a prescription when one was necessary or adequate directions for the medications' use, including adequate warnings of uses that have potentially dangerous health consequences. The medications were provided to him for the sole purpose of enabling him to practice and play through pain. Mr. Sadowski lives with constant pain in his back, hips, wrists, knees, ankles and shoulders. He still needs to take daily painkillers to get through the day and to sleep. He can no longer run and, when he walks, he feels as if his joints lack sufficient lubrication. He cannot lift his daughter nor have her sit on his lap without excruciating pain. His weight is increasing due to his inability to exercise. Mr. Sadowski directly attributes the foregoing current injuries he suffers to the injuries he suffered in the NFL that were masked by the Medications, or the Medications themselves, provided to him by the Clubs for whom he played. While playing for the Atlanta Falcons from 1975 to 1985, putative class member Steve Bartkowski received anti-inflammatory drugs, including Butazolidin, which he consumed, from team trainer Jerry Rhea, who provided no warnings or mention of side effects and for the sole purpose of enabling him to practice and play through pain. Mr. Bartkowski now suffers from chronic joint pain that he directly attributes to the Medications, or the Medications themselves, he received while playing in the NFL.

248. <u>Baltimore Ravens</u>: As reported in ESPN Magazine on November 14, 2016, prior to their January 3, 2015 playoff win against the Pittsburgh Steelers, Ravens' team doctor Andrew Tucker cleared putative class member Eugene Monroe to play, even though he had been suffering from a nagging high ankle sprain and could "barely ... walk, much less run, much less push off." Mr. Monroe sought a second opinion from his own doctor, who advised him not to suit up (and he didn't). In the next game, a loss to the New England Patriots, "Baltimore's coaches played [Monroe] on special teams and not at left tackle. 'It felt like punishment,' [Monroe] says. Baltimore lost."

The article also details how, while playing for the Ravens from 2013 to 2015, Mr. Monroe "stood in line for injections of the anti-inflammatory Toradol, and the rest of the time he took the pills that team doctors and surgeons prescribed for him. A 10-year prescription for the anti-inflammatory Celebrex; another for the gastric distress the Celebrex caused; another for Ambien, when he was too jacked up or in too much pain to sleep; another for the migraines caused by his concussions; and then the prescriptions for the pain, Vicodin and Oxycontin, when he was either trying to forestall surgery or trying to recover from it. His intake wasn't out of the ordinary. It was typical, and so was the fact that it got him high." Ultimately, Mr. Monroe was cut by the Ravens because, he thinks, he advocated for use of marijuana as opposed to opioids for dealing with pain in the NFL. Regardless, Mr. Monroe penned an article titled "Leaving the Game I Love" in which he stated that he was "only 29 and [that he] still ha[s] the physical ability to play at a very high level, so [he knows his] decision to retire may be puzzling to some. But I am thinking of my family first right now – and my health and my future." He went on in that article to state that "[m]ore steps need to be taken to curb the overuse of opioids in NFL locker rooms."

In another article that Mr. Monroe penned on May 23, 2016, "Getting off the T Train," he described "a small office sectioned off from the training room in M&T Bank Stadium that we use" for the "T Train" – Toradol injections, which according to Mr. Monroe "is nothing more than a bunch of really large guys waiting to pull their pants down to get shot in the butt with Toradol, a powerful painkiller that will help them make it through the game and its aftermath." In that article, in which he advocates for medical marijuana research on pain in the NFL, Mr. Monroe poses the following question: "How can a league so casual about the use of addictive opioids take such a hard line on a drug that might provide a safer alternative?" He also tells the story of a former University of Virginia teammate who "had gotten addicted to pain pills [in the NFL] and essentially vanished [and] left his home for the streets and is now addicted to heroin."

While playing for the Baltimore Ravens in 1999 and 2000, Charles Evans, represented in this matter by his ex-wife, Etopia Evans, received pills from team trainers, including Bill Tessendorf, and Toradol injections from doctors, who upon information and belief were Claude Moorman and/or Andrew Tucker, at the Ravens' training facility, home stadium and during away games. At her deposition, Ms. Evans testified that, while he played for the Ravens, Mr. Evans would take Motrin and Percocet, which were given to him in "a little yellowish envelope" that had no writing on it. She further testified that, while she could not "put a number on it," Mr. Evans took "a lot of pills" while with the Ravens and that he took more pills in Baltimore than he had in Minneapolis. Ms. Evans testified that Mr. Evans did anything and everything he could to stay on the field and was worried every "single day" he played in the NFL about being cut and "losing his spot to guys from major universities because he knew that he came from a small black college that no one had ever heard of, and if he came off the field the guy from Ohio State or everybody who backed him up came from a big school [and if they came in], it [would] be hard for [Mr. Evans] to get back into the rotation" and, as a result, Mr. Evans avoided surgery and instead took pain pills and Toradol injections, which were readily provided to him.

After retiring from the Baltimore Ravens in 2001, Mr. Evans served as a sideline reporter for the team through the time of his death in 2008 at the age of 41 from heart failure. Ms. Evans testified that, while serving as a sideline reporter, Mr. Evans would go to Ravens' team trainer Bill Tessendorf at the Ravens training facility in Owings Mills, Maryland to obtain pain pills and anti-inflammatory drugs, including Percocet, Vicodin, Motrin and Advil. Ms. Evans further testified that Mr. Evans would tell her that he was going to obtain those medications from Mr. Tessendorf, did in fact obtain those medications from Mr. Tessendorf, and that he consumed them. She further testified that she never saw him with a "prescription-like" bottle containing any of the medications he received from Mr. Tessendorf, which caused her to "know" that Mr. Evans did not receive a

prescription for those medications (such as Percocet and Vicodin) that required one. She further testified that Mr. Evans saw Ravens doctors after he finished playing for knee, ankle, and neck injuries and that the ankle and neck injuries originally occurred in Minnesota.

After he retired, Mr. Evans was addicted to painkillers. He became a person Mrs. Evans no longer recognized – constantly in pain and searching for relief. Eventually, Mrs. Evans and their child moved back to her home in Baton Rouge because daily life with Mr. Evans had become too difficult, thereafter seeing him on family vacations and frequent visits. Ms. Evans testified at her deposition that, after his retirement, Mr. Evans was in pain in all the areas where he had suffered major injuries while playing, such as his wrist, knees, ankles and triceps. A limp that had started while he played for the Vikings became progressively worse. She further testified that he began to progressively lose his hearing in his right ear while playing for the Vikings, that by the time he got to the Ravens, he was completely deaf in his right ear, and that he told no one (other than her) about it because of "job security." She further testified that, in 2008, the year he died, he "was just aching all over" and that he attributed that pain to the time he played in the NFL.

In 2008, eight years after retiring from professional football, Mr. Evans died of heart failure due to an enlarged heart. His family had no history of heart problems and his parents were alive as of the filing of this action. Mr. Evans died alone in a jail cell – he had been incarcerated two days before his death for failure to pay support for a child from college. He had spent his money on painkillers instead. Ms. Evans directly attributes Mr. Evans' addiction, pain, and death to the injuries he suffered in the NFL that were masked by the Medications, or the Medications themselves, provided to him by the Clubs for whom he played.

While playing for the Baltimore Ravens from 1998 – 2001, putative class member Brad Jackson received Toradol, Indocin, Percocet, Vicodin, Prednisone steroid packs, and other anti-inflammatory drugs, which he consumed, as well as injections of cortisone and other anti-

inflammatory drugs, from Dr. Andrew Tucker and trainers Bill Tessendorf and Marc Smith, who provided no warnings or mention of side effects and for the sole purpose of enabling him to practice and play through pain. Mr. Jackson now suffers from chronic joint pain, which he believes is directly attributable to the injuries he suffered in the NFL that were masked by the Medications, or the Medications themselves, provided to him by the Clubs for whom he played.

Plaintiff Eric King injured his back and was given narcotics by team doctors and forced back into the game before his back healed. During the next game, he hurt his back again. He was given controlled substances after that injury. The pills he received from the doctors were pills in small vials and envelopes, sometimes with no writing on them. In addition, during the 2005 season, Mr. King received and consumed pain-numbing and anti-inflammatory medications, including but not limited to Percocet, Toradol, and muscle relaxants, at the Bills' training facility, home stadium and during away games, all of which he received from Bills team doctors or trainers, including but not limited to trainer Shone Gipson, who failed to provide a prescription when one was necessary; identify the medication by its established name; provide adequate directions for the medications' use, including adequate warnings of uses that have potentially dangerous health consequences; or provide the recommended or usual dosage for the medications.

Bud Carpenter, the Bills' long-time trainer, corroborated certain of the foregoing allegations at his deposition when he admitted under oath that he witnessed team doctors give players injections of prescription medications without telling them what the drug was they were receiving or its side effects, or for that matter, provide any related warnings and was not aware of anyone providing any warnings related to Toradol prior to 2010. He further testified that doctors provided prescription medications at places other than where they were allowed to do so in violation of federal and state laws. He could not identify a single instance in which a player received any warning about a