1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	ADAM B. WOLF (Cal. Bar No. 215914) MELISA A. ROSADINI-KNOTT (Cal. B PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE CONWA 5042 Wilshire Blvd., No. 304 Los Angeles, CA 90036 Telephone: (415) 766-3545 Facsimile: (415) 402-0058 awolf@peifferwolf.com mrosadini@peifferwolf.com JESSICA S. SAVOIE (PHV to be submi PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE CONWA 6370 SOM Center Rd., Suite 108 Cleveland, OH 44139 Telephone: (216) 589-9280 Facsimile: (216) 258-0161 jsavoie@peifferwolf.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs	AY & WISE, LLP tted)					
13 14 15	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES						
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	JASON DIAZ and MELISSA DIAZ, Plaintiffs, v. HUNTINGTON REPRODUCTIVE CENTER MEDICAL GROUP, A MEDICAL CORPORATION; BRADFORD A. KOLB; and FLOR PARADA, Defendants.	COMPLAINT 1. FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT 2. VIOLATION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL					
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INTRODUCTION

- 1. This is another case against Huntington Reproductive Center Medical Group a/k/a HRC Fertility ("HRC Fertility" or "HRC") and Dr. Bradford Kolb for using their patients' genetic material in a manner to which their patients did not consent.
- 2. HRC Fertility misrepresented to Plaintiffs Melissa and Jason Diaz the results of genetic testing conducted on Plaintiffs' embryos. HRC Fertility told Plaintiffs that they had stored a male embryo without a stomach-cancer mutation. But, unbeknownst to Plaintiffs, no such embryo actually existed.
- 3. After Plaintiffs specifically directed HRC Fertility to transfer their male embryo that did not have the stomach-cancer genetic mutation, HRC Fertility transferred an embryo with this cancer mutation.
- 4. Melissa became pregnant from that embryo and had a baby boy. As a result of HRC's ineptitude, HRC Fertility guaranteed that the baby will develop stomach cancer, require a total stomach-removal surgery, or both.
- 5. Recognizing its error, HRC Fertility then attempted to hide the truth. It produced to Melissa an altered copy of her records that omitted the crucial information of which embryo it transferred. (See paragraphs 73-74 to compare the actual records with the falsified records that HRC sent to Melissa.)
- 6. Unfortunately, this is not the first time that HRC Fertility has falsified patient records. To protect the public, HRC Fertility must provide true and accurate records to its customers.
- 7. Nor is it the first time that HRC Fertility has transferred genetic material in a manner contrary to its patients' instructions. Such unauthorized use of eggs, embryos, and/or sperm has become a tragic pattern at HRC Fertility.
- 8. This lawsuit, however, is not about HRC's wrongfully transferring an embryo with the stomach-cancer mutation to Jason and Melissa's little boy. That issue is being litigated in a simultaneously filed arbitration claim, since HRC Fertility now makes its patients arbitrate such claims, outside the presence of a jury.

9. Rather, this lawsuit is about HRC's fraudulent concealment of material information to its customers—more particularly, the fact that HRC Fertility has a long history of misusing its customers' biological material, in direct contradiction to its customers' instructions. Moreover, it concealed that its processes and procedures are insufficient to prevent such grave errors. Had it made such disclosures, Jason and Melissa never would have entrusted HRC Fertility and Doctor Kolb with their genetic material.*

PARTIES

- 10. Plaintiff JASON DIAZ is an individual who is now, and at all relevant times mentioned in this Complaint was, a citizen of California.
- 11. Plaintiff MELISSA DIAZ (née Flores) is an individual who is now, and at all relevant times mentioned in this Complaint was, a citizen of California.
- 12. At all times relevant herein, Defendant HUNTINGTON REPRODUCTIVE CENTER MEDICAL GROUP, A MEDICAL CORPORATION ("HRC Fertility") was and is a medical corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Pasadena, California. HRC Fertility was and is in the business of providing various fertility-related services to the public. Such services include performing in vitro fertilization ("IVF") and transferring embryos that its clients select to use.
- 13. Defendant BRADFORD A. KOLB ("Dr. Kolb"), at all times relevant herein, was and is an agent and/or employee of HRC Fertility. Dr. Kolb was the fertility specialist for Jason and Melissa. Dr. Kolb transferred an embryo with a stomach-cancer mutation to Melissa, notwithstanding Jason and Melissa's clear, unmistakable, and repeated instructions that they were engaging his services to avoid passing on the stomach-cancer genetic mutation to their child.

^{*} Unlike the claims brought in arbitration—for negligence, battery, and the likethe claims in this lawsuit do not fall within the scope of HRC Fertility's arbitration clause.

- 14. Defendant FLOR PARADA ("Parada"), at all times relevant herein, was and is an agent and/or employee of HRC Fertility and a citizen of California. Ms. Parada was HRC Fertility's IVF Coordinator and the point of contact for the Plaintiffs. She falsely told Melissa that a male embryo without the stomach-cancer mutation was available for transfer, and then instructed the clinic to thaw an embryo with the stomach-cancer mutation for transfer, despite Melissa's clear, unmistakable, and repeated instructions to avoid transferring an embryo carrying the stomach-cancer mutation.
- 15. At all times relevant herein, the Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, servants, partners, aiders and abettors, conspirators, employees, and joint venturers of each other. At all times relevant herein, each and all of the Defendants were operating and acting within the course and scope of their respective agency, service, employment, partnership, conspiracy, and joint venture relationships, and rendered substantial assistance and encouragement to each of the other Defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 16. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the defendants because Defendants are residents and/or do business in the State of California.
- 17. Venue is proper in this Court because the Defendants reside in Los Angeles County and the injury occurred in Los Angeles County.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Beginning

- 18. Jason and Melissa married in late 2018. Throughout their courtship and after their marriage, they agreed that conceiving, delivering, and raising children together was one of their most cherished dreams.
- 19. The Diazes' dream of having a family was complicated by the fact that each of them carried a genetic mutation that they did not want their children to inherit.
- 20. Melissa carries the BRCA-1 mutation, which significantly increases her chances of developing breast and ovarian cancer.

- 21. Jason has a rare mutation in the CDH1 gene, which predisposes him to hereditary diffuse gastric cancer. Only about 1% to 3% of all gastric cancers are hereditary diffuse gastric cancers. Individuals with this CDH1 mutation have an extremely high risk (well over 80%) of developing stomach cancer. In addition, women carrying the CDH1 mutation have a 60% risk of developing lobular breast cancer.
- 22. The pernicious nature of hereditary diffuse gastric cancer makes the CDH1 mutation uniquely dangerous. It is nearly impossible to detect hereditary diffuse gastric cancer at an early stage. As a result, the standard medical recommendation is for all individuals with the CDH1 mutation to have a total gastrectomy, or complete stomach-removal procedure, to prevent or treat gastric cancer. This procedure requires drastically altered eating habits and causes weight loss, ongoing nutrient deficiencies, chronic diarrhea, and other serious and life-long difficulties that can prevent affected people from engaging in many types of employment and general activities of daily living.
- 23. On June 20, 2018, at the age of 32, Jason was diagnosed with diffuse gastric cancer. After chemotherapy was unsuccessful, he was required to undergo a gastrectomy (a stomach-removal surgery) in late 2018. Jason has a well-established family history of gastric cancer and lobular breast cancer, including two aunts who died of gastric cancer in their forties. Based on his family history and age at diagnosis, Jason's treating physician suspected that he carried the CDH1 mutation and referred him to a genetic counselor. Genetic testing confirmed that Jason carries the CDH1 mutation.
- 24. Jason and Melissa recognized the risks posed by their respective genetic mutations. Acting responsibly for their future children, they did not attempt to conceive naturally. After consulting with their treating physicians, they sought out IVF with pre-implantation genetic testing.

Choosing HRC Fertility & Dr. Kolb

- 25. Jason and Melissa conducted research on HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb before they chose to become patients of HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb.
- 26. Jason and Melissa relied upon the representations set forth in HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb's websites, which boasted their purportedly high standards of care, treatment, and technology. After researching several treatment options, they chose HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb for IVF services.
- 27. HRC Fertility operates nine locations throughout southern California. HRC Fertility's website touted HRC Fertility as being "the best" fertility center. It highlighted HRC Fertility's purportedly "state-of-the-art" embryology labs, claiming that what sets HRC Fertility apart is it "remarkable lab personnel of highly trained and dedicated embryologists who are devoted to obtaining the best possible results." HRC Fertility further claimed on its website that it does "everything possible to make [its clients'] dreams come to life." It went so far as to assert on its Yelp page that it had "perfected fertility treatments and procedures."
- 28. HRC Fertility is an enormous company. Its Yelp page acknowledged that it is "one of the largest" fertility clinics in the world. HRC is owned by the Chinese corporation Jinxin Fertility, which runs one of China's largest fertility companies and owns multiple large Chinese hospitals. Jinxin, in turn, sold a substantial portion of its company to the global private equity firm Warburg Pincus, which proudly noted that HRC Fertility is "ranked first among all [assisted reproductive services] providers in the United States."
- 29. HRC Fertility's website boasted that Dr. Kolb "is internationally known for his expertise in complex reproductive matters" and has "patients traveling from around the world to HRC Fertility Pasadena to see him." It further stated that his "practice is known for helping to develop and implementing cutting edge technologies in the genetic screening of embryos, the development of new laboratory technologies and the development of highly efficient treatment."

- 30. Based on these above-referenced representations, the Diazes fully trusted HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb to perform the promised IVF services competently so they could achieve their dreams of parenthood without subjecting their children to the stomach cancer Jason and his family members had endured.
- 31. The Defendants assured the Diazes that they would treat their most intimate family decisions and precious personal property—their embryos—with the utmost care.
- 32. From the beginning, the Diazes expressly advised HRC Fertility, its employees, and Dr. Kolb that they sought IVF with preimplantation genetic testing to avoid having a child with Jason's CDH1 mutation for hereditary diffuse gastric cancer.
- 33. Jason and Melissa clearly and unequivocally communicated their instruction for Defendants to transfer only embryos without the CDH1 mutation. Defendants promised to follow this instruction.
- 34. At no point did Defendants disclose a risk that they would transfer an embryo with the stomach-cancer mutation in derogation of Plaintiffs' express instructions.
- 35. Defendants never disclosed that HRC Fertility has a long history of using its patients' genetic material in ways that its patients did not authorize.
- 36. Defendants never disclosed that HRC Fertility's processes and procedures were insufficient to prevent HRC Fertility from using its patients' genetic material in ways contrary to its patients' authorization.
- 37. HRC Fertility has concealed and hidden its previous misuse of genetic material from potential clients/patients, and further hidden that it did not alter its processes and procedures to prevent such misconduct.

The IVF Services

38. IVF is an expensive process, especially when incorporating preimplantation genetic testing and genetic counseling.

- 39. Melissa underwent two separate egg-retrieval procedures, on February 17, 2020, and June 11, 2020. HRC Fertility's embryology laboratory created five embryos from the February retrieval and four embryos from the June retrieval.
- 40. In June 2020, Jason and Melissa began planning for their first embryo transfer with their point of contact at HRC Fertility: Flor Parada, IVF Coordinator.
- 41. On June 19, 2020, Melissa emailed Ms. Parada, with the subject line "Genetic mutations in embryos":

Hey Flor

I spoke to my insurance just to have a plan b and maybe try another ivf cycle but it looks like I don't have enough coverage for another round. We want to see what options we have with the embryos from the last cycle. I dont want to know the gender yet but is there a way you can tell me out of the 4 with genetic mutations how many have the BRCA and how many have the CDH1?

- 42. On June 23, 2020, Ms. Parada emailed Melissa in response: "Number's 2 and 4 have both markers, Number's 1 and 5 only has your mark and not your husbands And number 3 does not have any of your markers." Melissa replied the same day: "Ok great can you tell me the sex of 1 and 5 with my markers only. Just to see if there are any boys in there since my gene doesn't really affect the boys. Please and thank you!"
- 43. Ms. Parada replied, also on June 23, 2020: "Ok, number one is a boy and number 5 is a girl." Melissa replied the same date, confirming that while she and Jason wanted the sex of the embryo without either genetic marker to be a surprise, the sex of the embryos with only BRCA was relevant: "[T]hank you so much Flor this way we have an option of implanting the boy with the braca markers. Just in case we need a plan b. Thank you again!"
- 44. On August 14, 2020, Dr. Kolb transferred the embryo that did not have either mutation (embryo #3). Unfortunately, this transfer resulted in an early miscarriage.

- 45. In December 2020, Melissa and Jason began planning another transfer. On December 18, 2020, Ms. Parada asked Melissa via email which embryo Melissa wanted to transfer. Melissa responded, referring to their prior discussions about the embryo genetic-testing results: "We want to transfer the boy with BRCA." Ms. Parada replied: "Got it."
- 46. Ms. Parada had misrepresented the preimplantation genetic testing results. None of the embryos was a male embryo with the BRCA-1 mutation but not the CDH1 mutation.
- 47. Melissa and Jason had relied on Ms. Parada's representations regarding the preimplantation genetic testing. Melissa and Jason expected and believed that HRC Fertility would transfer a male embryo with the BRCA-1 mutation that did not have the CDH1 mutation.
- 48. On January 7, 2021, Flor Parada sent the following email to various people at HRC Fertility, including "TeamKolb" and an embryologist, with the subject line "RE: Which Embryo to Thaw for Melissa Flores-Diaz," wrongly instructing them to thaw an embryo with the CDH1 mutation:

From: Flo	r Parada Irsday, Januar	v 7 2021 1/	1-28 AM	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e				
	ine Moon	y 7, 2021 I	J.ZO AIVI	: Team	Valle			
				, ream	KOID			
	nbryologist			li el el				
Subject: F	RE: Which Em	bryo to Tha	w for M	elissa Flores-Diaz				
Here you	go,							
results su	JMMARY: I EMBI	RYO MEET TEST	SELECTIC	IN CRITERIA				
Procedure IO:	PG519-020713-Z, F	GD19-C02293-Z						
Mopey Detec	2020-02-22 Blo 2020-02-23	pay Performed by:	HRC Fersiby	Somple Type:	Traphectoderm	Sample	(s) Received:	2020-02-27
	Sor	ople Condition:	All samples	onived in good confition.				
		Hereditary d		Breast-ovarian		7		
		gestric cance	er PGT-M	concer, familial, 1	207 4 2 h	1980	Liver and	d'and
A olganes.	Sample Barcade	Result		PGT-M Result	PGT-A Result	Sax	Interpreta	lion

49. Despite the language "Mutant allele detected" under "Hereditary diffuse gastric cancer PGT-M Result," neither Ms. Parada nor any of the email's recipients questioned whether this was the intended embryo for transfer to Melissa.

- 50. The HRC Laboratory Requisition & Records form completed for Melissa's January 8, 2021 transfer confirmed that the embryo thawed for transfer was the embryo with the cancer mutation. On this same form, which Dr. Kolb signed, boxes were checked for "All PGS/PGD consents signed" and "PGS/PGD result (FET)."
- 51. Dr. Kolb's Embryo Transfer Note dated January 8, 2021 stated: "Informed consent was given and consisted of a thorough review of the embryology report[.]" This statement was false. Dr. Kolb did not conduct such a review of the embryology report with Melissa or Jason before the transfer procedure. Had he advised them that he planned to transfer an embryo with the "hereditary diffuse gastric cancer PGT-M result," Plaintiffs would not have consented to the transfer.
- 52. Dr. Kolb was very familiar with Jason and Melissa, who were his patients. Dr. Kolb knew from the time of his first visit with them, on December 12, 2018, that they intended to avoid passing on this rare mutation for stomach cancer. Jason and Melissa's genetic counselor sent reports regarding testing for the specific mutations directly to Dr. Kolb in 2019. Dr. Kolb coordinated with Cooper Genomics to ensure that it could conduct specific preimplantation genetic testing for CDH1.
- 53. Even if Dr. Kolb had forgotten his patients' objective on the transfer date, he had complete access to their charts, which repeatedly referenced the couple's goal and instructions to avoid transferring any embryo with a CDH1 mutation.
- 54. Despite his knowledge of the Diazes' intention to avoid transferring any embryo with the gastric-cancer mutation, Dr. Kolb transferred just such an embryo: embryo #1, a male embryo with the CDH1 mutation.
- 55. Based upon his Embryo Transfer Note dated January 8, 2021, Dr. Kolb transferred the embryo after reading the Preimplantation Genetic Testing Results.
- 56. Dr. Kolb did not have Jason and Melissa's consent to place an embryo with the CDH1 mutation within Melissa's uterus. The scope of Plaintiffs' consent to the transfer procedure was limited by an express condition: that Dr. Kolb would transfer a

male embryo with the BRCA mutation, not the CDH1 mutation. Plaintiffs did not consent to the transfer of any other embryo.

- 57. At the time of the January 8, 2021 transfer, Melissa and Jason had no idea that Dr. Kolb had transferred an embryo with the CDH1 mutation. They believed that he had transferred a male embryo with the BRCA-1 mutation (but not the stomach-cancer gene), just as Melissa had instructed. Melissa's directive was consistent with Jason and Melissa's prior instructions to Dr. Kolb and HRC Fertility over the course of their treatment.
- 58. The Diazes were elated to welcome a baby boy in September 2021. Their families shared their joy. Jason's side of the family through a giant party to celebrate eliminating the CDH1 mutation from the Diaz family line. The Diaz family believed that Jason and Melissa had broken the curse that had doomed other family members to cancer and early death.

<u>Plaintiffs' discovery of Defendants' error and Defendant's subsequent efforts to conceal the truth.</u>

- 59. Tragically, the family's joy was short-lived. In July 2022, when Plaintiffs' baby boy was about ten months old, Melissa began corresponding with her new point of contact at HRC Fertility, IVF Coordinator Yanyun ("Vikki") Zhang, to coordinate either another transfer or, if necessary, an egg-retrieval procedure.
- 60. Melissa and Jason needed to move forward with plans for a second child so Melissa could complete any additional egg-retrieval procedures that were necessary before she was required to undergo an oophorectomy (ovary removal) due to her BRCA-1 mutation.
- 61. Ms. Zhang offered to send Melissa the report showing which embryos Melissa and Jason had stored at the clinic so they could decide which, if any, to transfer.
- 62. On July 15, 2022, Ms. Zhang emailed Melissa: "Before I send your embryo report, just confirm with you, would you like to have fully report, including the gender of the embryo?" Melissa responded the same day: "Yes please and thank you!"

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63. Ms. Zhang emailed Melissa a copy of her embryo report at 10:28 a.m. on July 15, 2022. It included the following handwritten notations by HRC Fertility:

Procedure ID:	PGS19-020713-Z	, PGD19-002293-Z				A 44 A 44 A 44 A
Biopsy Date;	2020-02-22 B 2020-02-23	Siopsy Performed by: HRC Fertility	y Sample Type:	Trophectoderm	Sample(s) Received:	2020-02-27
	S	iample Condition: All samples	arrived in good condition.		31/3/20	<i>γ</i> υ*
Sample ID	Sample Barcoo		Breast-ovarian cancer, familial, 1 PGT-M Result	PGT-A Result	Sex Interprete	
]	(21)201906190	1 Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele not detected	Euploid 4813	XY Alphormal	
2	(21)201906190	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele detected	Euploid HBB		-
3	(21)201906190	1 MUTANT ALLELE NOT DETECTED	MUTANT ALLELE NOT DETECTED	EUPLOID 3BB	XY NORMAL	- 844
4	(21)201906190	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele detected	Euploid 6BB	The parties of the	
5	(21)201906190	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele not	Euploid 48P	XX Abnormal	

- 64. Melissa recognized the third embryo as the embryo transferred August 14, 2020, which resulted in a miscarriage.
- 65. To her horror, Melissa also recognized the first embryo—clearly designated as carrying the mutant allele for hereditary diffuse gastric cancer—as the embryo transferred on January 8, 2021. Embryo #1 had become her beloved infant son.
- 66. Despite Ms. Parada's representations, there was no male embryo that carried only the BRCA-1 mutation. All of the Diazes' male embryos with BRCA-1 also carried CDH1.
- 67. At 11:07 a.m. on July 15, 2022, Melissa wrote back to Ms. Zhang: "I have a question the embryo we transferred that was successful has the gastric cancer gene?" Ms. Zhang did not respond to this email.
- 68. Five days later, on July 20, 2022, Ms. Zhang wrote to Melissa about an unrelated issue. She did not even acknowledge Melissa's urgent question.

69. On July 22, 2022, Melissa emailed Ms. Zhang, again asking for an 1 explanation for the embryo report: 2 Good morning Vikky 3 The reason why we did IVF was to eliminate the gastric cancer mutation if not 4 both genetic mutations. We have been so stressed thinking of what our son will 5 go through because of this genetic mutation. Can you please double check that this is the correct report for our embryos? We are just confused and sad as we 6 had an understanding that my son had my genetic mutation the breast cancer mutation. Is there any way this could be a mistake? Anything you recommend 7 we do? I am on the road but I wanted to send this email out as it is Friday. Can 8 you email me back and I can see it when I get to my destination thank you. 9 10 70. Ms. Zhang again did not respond. 11 71. Shortly thereafter, someone from HRC Fertility called Melissa and 12 admitted that HRC had made a serious mistake. This HRC Fertility representative 13 asked for Melissa and Jason to come to HRC Fertility's office for "a sit-down." 14 72. To determine whether there was any possibility that another embryo—an 15 embryo without the stomach-cancer genetic mutation—had been transferred, Melissa 16 requested her medical records from HRC Fertility. As a patient, Melissa was entitled 17 to receive a complete copy of her medical records under California law, including Cal. 18 Health & Safety Code § 123110. 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 ///

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73. HRC Fertility provided what it represented to be Melissa's medical records on October 10, 2022. Within that records production was the following:

Procedure ID:	PG\$19-020713-Z, P	YO MEET TEST SELECTIO GD19-002293-Z	N CRITERIA .			
Biopsy Date:	2020-02-22 Biop 2020-02-23	sy Performed by: HRC Fertility	Sample Type:	Trophectoderm		(s) Received; 2020-02-27
	Sam	ple Condition: All samples	arrived in good condition,			BIB loom.
Sample ID	Sample Barcode	Hereditary diffuse gastric cancer PGT-M Result	Breast-ovarian cancer, familial, 1 PGT-M Result	PGT-A Result	Sex	Interpretation
1	(21)2019061901	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele not detected	Euploid		Abnormal
2	(21)2019061901	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele detected	Euploid		Abnormal
3	(21)2019061901	MUTANT ALLELE NOT DETECTED	MUTANT ALLELE NOT DETECTED	EUPLOID		NORMAL
4	(21)2019061901	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele detected	Euploid		Abnormal
				Euploid		Abnormal

74. This report was an altered, falsified version of the report she had received from Ms. Zhang on July 15, 2022. The July 2022 production, unlike the October 2022 production, showed the embryo grading, sex, and notes about which embryos had been transferred and transfer dates:

Procedure ID:	PGS19-020713-Z, F	GD19-002293-Z				
Biopsy Date:		psy Performed by: HRC Fertility	y Sample Type:	Trophectoderm	Sample(s) Received:	2020-02-27
	Sar	nple Condition: All samples	arrived in good condition.		831.31	m.
Sample ID	Sample Barcode	Hereditary diffuse gastric cancer PGT-M Result	Breast-ovarian cancer, familial, 1 PGT-M Result	PGT-A Result	Sex Interpre	
]	(21)2019061901	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele not detected	Euploid 48B	XY Alphormo	1 BON
2	(21)2019061901	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele detected	Euploid HBB		108/21
	(21)2019061901	MUTANT ALLELE NOT DETECTED	MUTANT ALLELE NOT DETECTED	EUPLOID	XY NORMA	ı - 84 y
4	(21)2019061901	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele detected	Euploid 6BB	XX Abnorma	14/20
5	(21)2019061901	Mutant allele detected	Mutant allele not detected	Euploid 48B	71011011110	7.1

75. HRC Fertility's falsified records from October 2022 are evidence of HRC Fertility's knowledge of and intent to hide its misconduct.

- 76. Gravely concerned about the falsification of patient records, Plaintiffs' counsel requested Melissa's medical records on October 24, 2022. Despite the fact that California law mandates the production of such records within fifteen days, HRC Fertility did not produce the records until December 2022. That production, sent via HRC Fertility's counsel, included the handwritten notations that were previously deleted from the October 2022 production.
- 77. Neither HRC Fertility nor Dr. Kolb ever informed Melissa and Jason that it was possible that they would transfer an embryo with the CDH1 mutation. This error is not a material risk inherent to any aspect of IVF, including the transfer procedure.
- 78. Instead, this is the type of error that could occur only through a series of intentional, willful, knowing and/or reckless acts. Jason and Melissa rightfully expected that HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb would follow their instructions not to transfer any embryo with the stomach-cancer mutation.
- 79. But HRC Fertility's IVF Coordinator, Flor Parada, instructed the embryology laboratory to thaw an embryo with the CDH1 mutation, and none of the multiple recipients of this email—including the laboratory scientists and Dr. Kolb—took steps to determine whether this was the patients' intention. For his part, Dr. Kolb, who read the embryology report, failed to ensure that Melissa wanted him to transfer an embryo carrying an often-fatal genetic mutation.

DAMAGES

- 80. To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, Melissa and Jason's baby boy will develop cancer if he does not have a preventative gastrectomy as a young adult. His treating physician will monitor him and wait as long as possible to perform this procedure in hopes that the boy will finish growing before he is diagnosed with gastric cancer, as a gastrectomy inevitably causes nutritional deficiencies that impede growth and development, including brain development.
- 81. But if Plaintiffs' child is diagnosed with gastric cancer before he has finished growing, he will be forced to undergo an early gastrectomy, possibly after

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attempting chemotherapy to delay surgery. An early gastrectomy would leave Plaintiffs' child with additional lifelong physical and cognitive impairments from malnutrition.

- 82. Regardless of when the gastrectomy occurs, the effects of the medically inevitable gastrectomy on the child's quality of life cannot be overstated. He will not be able to eat and digest food normally and will experience daily gastrointestinal pain and discomfort. Most post-gastrectomy patients have chronic diarrhea that limits their education and employment prospects. He will be forced to undergo medical monitoring for life.
- 83. Respondents' misconduct has astonishing financial repercussions, including the substantial costs of future medical expenses, occupational therapy, nutritional services, other supportive services, and likely disability from many types of employment for which he would otherwise be suited. Jason and/or Melissa will likely also incur significant lost wages to care for their son.
- 84. Jason and Melissa have suffered and will continue to endure unimaginable mental anguish from Defendants' egregious errors. After Jason and Melissa acted responsibly—and expended considerable funds—to avoid passing down Jason's CDH1 mutation, HRC Fertility, Flor Parada, and Dr. Kolb knowingly, willfully, or intentionally undertook a series of actions damning Plaintiffs' child to a future with a gastrectomy and its attendant consequences, hereditary diffuse gastric cancer, early death, or all three.
- 85. The child himself, of course, will also experience untold pain and suffering because of Defendants' misconduct.
- 86. Plaintiffs have and will continue to suffer damages from Defendant's efforts to conceal what happened with the January 8, 2021 transfer.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT (All Defendants)

- 87. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs by reference, as if fully set forth herein.
- 88. HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb marketed and promoted their services and made representations to the public and to Plaintiffs regarding the quality of those services as described herein.
- 89. Defendants' representations were false, and Defendants either knew the truth or made the representations without regard for the truth. HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb intended for Plaintiffs to rely on their representations and pay them to perform the above-referenced IVF services, and Plaintiffs reasonably relied on these representations when purchasing such services. Moreover, had Plaintiffs been apprised of the deficiencies affecting HRC Fertility's relevant systems and protocols, Plaintiffs would not have purchased or continued purchasing such services.
- 90. At the time that they advertised and sold their services to Plaintiffs, HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb intentionally suppressed and concealed material facts concerning the services being provided, including but not limited to the fact that HRC had a history, as alleged, of misusing patients' genetic material in ways not authorized by their patients, and that there were not sufficient protocols and procedures in place to prevent such misuse, including the wrongful transfer of an embryo.
- 91. HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb knew or reasonably should have known that HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb's systems and processes were inadequate to protect against such damage to Plaintiffs. HRC and Dr. Kolb intentionally failed to notify Plaintiffs of these risks, and HRC furthermore failed to fully inform them of the true circumstances when questions arose about the January 8, 2021 transfer.
- 92. The omission and concealment of these facts made HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb's actual disclosures deceptive regarding HRC Fertility's systems and processes,

the risks of a wrongful embryo transfer, HRC Fertility's supposed expertise in IVF, and the facts of the January 8, 2021 transfer.

- 93. At the time they were using HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb, Plaintiffs had no reasonable means of knowing that HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb's systems and processes were inadequate, or that HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb's representations about such systems were incomplete, false, or misleading for failure to disclose such inadequacies. Plaintiffs did not and reasonably could not have discovered HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb's deception prior to purchasing (and continuing to pay for) these services. Moreover, had Plaintiffs been apprised of the true facts, Plaintiffs would have taken different, immediate action (*i.e.*, not use HRC Fertility), to HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb's immediate detriment.
- 94. When Melissa requested her patient records in October 2022, HRC Fertility deceived Plaintiffs by altering the portions of her records showing that Defendants had authorized and completed the transfer of an embryo with the CDH1 mutation.
- 95. Defendants were under a duty to disclose the true facts to Plaintiffs. This duty arose by reason of Defendants' exclusive knowledge regarding the true facts, and because Defendants made partial, erroneous representations about relevant facts without disclosing material facts needed to understand the truth.
 - 96. Defendants intended to deceive Plaintiffs by concealing the true facts.
- 97. Plaintiffs reasonably relied to their detriment upon Defendants' material omissions and misrepresentations. Plaintiffs were unaware of the omitted material facts and would not have acted as they did had these facts been disclosed.
- 98. Plaintiffs sustained damage as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' fraud, deceit and fraudulent concealment.
 - 99. Defendants' deceit and concealment caused Plaintiffs' harm.
- 100. The foregoing acts and omissions were committed maliciously, oppressively, deliberately, with intent to defraud, and in reckless disregard of

Plaintiffs' rights, interests, and well-being to enrich HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATIONS OF THE UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW ("UCL"), CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200 ET SEQ.

(Defendants HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb)

- 101. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs by reference, as if set forth fully herein.
- 102. The UCL prohibits acts of "unfair competition," including any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice."
- 103. Defendants' conduct is unfair because it is immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, oppressive, and substantially injurious. Plaintiffs entrusted Defendants to preserve their options for procreating without providing their child with the CDH1 gene mutation. Defendants breached that trust by, among other things:
 - i. failing to adequately supervise and institute systems and processes that would ensure against the improper use of clients' embryos, resulting in an unauthorized embryo transfer;
 - ii. failing to adequately supervise and institute systems and processes that would ensure against the unauthorized use of clients' embryos, resulting in an unauthorized embryo transfer;
 - iii. failing to adequately supervise and institute systems and processes that would ensure the provision of accurate information about the genetic characteristics of clients' embryos, resulting in an unauthorized embryo transfer;
 - iv. failing to follow reasonable scientific and laboratory procedures for safeguarding embryos and patients in their care, resulting in an unauthorized embryo transfer; and

- v. failing to disclose and actively concealing the lack of appropriate processes and systems in place to protect Plaintiffs' embryos, resulting in an unauthorized embryo transfer.
- 104. The gravity of the harm resulting from Defendants' conduct far outweighs any conceivable utility of this conduct. There are reasonably available alternatives that would further Defendants' legitimate business interests, such as implementing reasonable protocols and procedures, to prevent the misuse of reproductive material.
- 105. Plaintiffs could not have reasonably avoided injury from Defendants' unfair conduct. Plaintiffs did not know, and had no reasonable means of learning, that Defendants were not properly using their patients' genetic material, interpreting preimplantation genetic testing, safeguarding the embryos in their custody and control, and implementing adequate systems and processes in place to do so.
- 106. Defendants' conduct also is fraudulent in violation of the UCL because it is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.
- 107. Defendants knowingly and intentionally concealed from Plaintiffs that they had previously misused other patients' biological material, as alleged, prior to working with Plaintiffs, and they did not put in place sufficient safeguards to ensure the same errors would not occur with Plaintiffs.
- 108. Defendants HRC Fertility and Dr. Kolb volunteered specific information to Plaintiffs through advertising, on the HRC Fertility website, through conversations with Dr. Kolb, and in documents that Defendants' services were of an exceptionally high quality.
- 109. Defendants made these specific representations despite knowing (and without disclosing) that Defendants' systems were inadequate to protect against the unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' genetic material. Defendants' partial representations gave rise to an independent duty to disclose to Plaintiffs that the systems and processes in place at HRC Fertility's facility were inadequate to protect against such damages.

- 110. Defendants had ample means and opportunities to alert Plaintiffs to the fact that their systems and processes were inadequate to protect against the damage described herein. However, Defendants did not disclose such inadequacies to Plaintiffs. Had Defendants disclosed such inadequacies to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs would not have purchased Defendants' services and would have used a different, safer clinic.
- 111. Defendants were under a duty to disclose that their systems and processes were inadequate given Defendants' exclusive knowledge of the inadequacies and because they made partial representations about the services without disclosing the inadequacies.
- 112. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' UCL violations, Plaintiffs have suffered injuries in fact and seek appropriate relief under the UCL, including but not necessarily limited to injunctive relief and restitution.
- 113. The requested injunction under the UCL will primarily benefit the interests of the general public. It will have the primary purpose and effect of prohibiting acts that threaten injury to members of the public who have placed, or who in the future will place, reproductive materials under Defendants' care.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully pray for relief and judgment as follows:

- a. Compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- b. Costs of suit;
- c. Injunctive relief; and
- d. Such further relief as this Court deems equitable, just, and proper.

1	Date: March 1, 2023	Respectfully submitted,
2		Ad Wolf
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4		ADAM B. WOLF (Cal. Bar No. 215914)
5		MELISA A. ROSADINI-KNOTT (Cal. Bar No. 316369)
6		PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE CONWAY &
7		WISE, LLP 5042 Wilshire Blvd., No. 304
8		Los Angeles, CA 90036 Telephone: (415) 766-3545
9		Facsimile: (415) 402-0058
10		awolf@peifferwolf.com mrosadini@peifferwolf.com
11		JESSICA S. SAVOIE (PHV to be submitted)
12		PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE CONWAY &
13		WISE, LLP 6370 SOM Center Rd., Suite 108
14		Cleveland, OH 44139
15		Telephone: (216) 589-9280 Facsimile: (216) 258-0161
16		jsavoie@peifferwolf.com
17		Attorneys for Plaintiffs
18		
19		
20		
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs Jason Diaz and Melissa Diaz hereby demand a jury trial of all causes of action so triable.

Date: March 1, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

Adunog

ADAM B. WOLF (Cal. Bar No. 215914)
MELISA A. ROSADINI-KNOTT
(Cal. Bar No. 316369)
PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE CONWAY &
WISE, LLP
5042 Wilshire Blvd., No. 304
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Telephone: (415) 766-3545
Facsimile: (415) 402-0058
awolf@peifferwolf.com
mrosadini@peifferwolf.com

JESSICA SAVOIE (PHV to be submitted)
PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE CONWAY &
WISE, LLP
6370 SOM Center Rd., Suite 108
Cleveland, OH 44139
Telephone: (216) 589-9280
Facsimile: (216) 258-0161
jsavoie@peifferwolf.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs