

## **OVARIAN CANCER ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF TALCUM POWDER**

Strong Law Offices is accepting ovarian cancer case screens associated with the use of talcum powder. Within the last year, juries have awarded \$55 million and \$72 million verdicts against Johnson & Johnson relating to the use of talcum powder products and its association with the diagnosis of ovarian cancer. If you or a loved one has been diagnosed with ovarian cancer and has used talcum powder products, Strong Law Offices is available to assist our clients in screening their potential claims to determine whether or not their ovarian cancer is associated with or related to the use of talcum powder. Talcum powder is otherwise known as magnesium trisilicate, a naturally occurring subject mined from the earth found in a lot of mines in China. Talc has been commonly found in cosmetic and industrial settings, perfume products, baby powder, body powder, or other creams and bath and shower products.

There have been over 20 epidemiologic studies which support an association between talc powder use in the genital area and ovarian cancer. There have been meta-analyses of genital talc use and ovarian cancer which have been performed over the last 20 years which demonstrate much greater odds of being diagnosed and acquiring ovarian cancer with the use of talc in the genital area for women. Talc particles or particles of the powder have been found within tumors of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer. This diagnosis is often found with the use of a microscopic dispersive x-ray analysis system. If the microscopic spectron x-ray reveals talc in the ovarian tissue, this could be direct evidence of a causal link between the presence of talc and the development of ovarian cancer in women. If it can be demonstrated in a good case screening that talc has been found within the actual tissue, contamination during processing can be ruled out as a cause. Contamination is oftentimes thought to be a defense from large manufacturers and processors of talc.

Product identification and perineal use of talc are factors to be considered, investigated and analyzed in determining and proving an association between a diagnosis of ovarian cancer and the use of talc. Strong Law Offices works hard to review and screen all potential ovarian cancer diagnoses for the use of talc as a proximate cause of the ovarian cancer. Many scientific and epidemiological investigators are utilized by Strong Law Offices in determining whether or not an ovarian cancer lawsuit can be brought for our clients.

What did the manufacturers and processors of talc know and when did they know it? More importantly, why did the processors and manufacturers of talc not warn its female consumers that there was a known association between the perineal use of talc and diagnosis of ovarian cancer. Should women have been warned? In two recent lawsuits brought against Johnson & Johnson, one of the largest processors of talc, there has been evidence introduced which suggests that there may have been knowledge dating back to the 1970s.

Industry records and reports suggest that processors and manufacturers used marketing techniques to target African-American and Hispanic females for talc products. Shouldn't female consumers have the right to know the scientific association and link between the use of talc and ovarian cancer? Statistical studies suggesting that there are approximately 22,000 diagnoses of ovarian cancer in the United States per year. Of those, there is also a suggestion that up to 10%, or 2,200, of those could be attributable to the use of talc.

When all of this evidence has been laid out, two juries have already issued multi-million dollar verdicts against a specific manufacturer and processor of talc. Strong Law Offices would meet with you personally to discuss and review talc use, product identification, diagnosis, epidemiological studies, and consider employing spectron x-rays and microscopes to determine whether or not the diagnosis of ovarian cancer can be associated or identified with perineal use of talc.