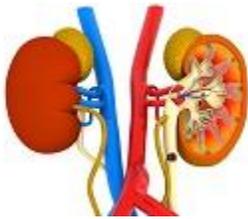


Personal Injuries • Medical Malpractice • Auto Accidents • Dangerous Drugs and Devices



Studies Show Increased Risk of Kidney Failure After Long-Term Use of PPIs

In 2013, doctors prescribed proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs)—drugs that reduce gastric acid production—to approximately 15 million people in the United States. An April 2016 study published in the *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* supports previous research suggesting that long-term use of PPIs can cause kidney damage. [Learn more about the research connecting PPIs to kidney damage and other serious health problems.](#)



Report Warns Against “Off-Label” Use of SGLT2 Inhibitors for Type 1 Diabetes

SGLT2 inhibitors, a group of drugs approved for people with Type 2 diabetes, have been prescribed “off-label” by some doctors for patients with Type 1 diabetes. While this practice is not illegal, off-label use of medication for an unapproved condition or illness can lead to serious consequences. This has been the case for some Type 1 diabetes patients who experienced a potentially life-threatening complication—euglycemic diabetic ketoacidosis (euDKA)—after being prescribed an SGLT2 inhibitor off-label. [Learn more about how SGLT2 inhibitor drugs may be putting your health at risk.](#)



Ovarian Cancer Linked to Use of Talcum Powder

Talc is an ingredient found in soap and cosmetics, but most consumers recognize it as component of talcum powder—a common household product used on babies and by adults. Yet, since the 1970s, studies have shown a potential link between talcum powder and ovarian cancer. After being applied to a female’s genital area,

talc can travel to the ovaries, causing inflammation and taking many years to dissolve. Doctors have found talc particles in cancerous ovarian tissues, supporting the suggested link between products that contain talc and ovarian cancer. [Learn more about the risks of talcum powder use and lawsuits against Johnson & Johnson, the makers of Baby Powder and Shower to Shower.](#)



Link Found Between Antibiotic Drug Levaquin and Aortic Aneurysms

Patients who take Levaquin, an antibiotic drug to treat infections such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and Legionnaires' disease, may be at risk for an aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection—two potentially life-threatening conditions. Levaquin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, and fluoroquinolones have been known to degrade collagen in tendons and cause tendinitis and tendon rupture. This same collagen is found in the aorta walls, and a 2015 study suggests that Levaquin and other similar drugs might cause aorta walls to degrade. Weakened aorta walls may lead to fatal leaks or ruptures. [Learn more about the connection between Levaquin and these serious side effects.](#)

Thank You!

We value our clients and their families, and this newsletter is a way of providing up-to-date news, reports, and research findings that may affect your health and well-being. As June begins, we wish you a safe and happy start to the summer. We'll be back in July with more critical information that may be of importance to you and your family.

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