

BEFORE THE  
MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the First Amended  
Accusation Against:

Norman Peter Woods, M.D.

Case No. 800-2017-036282

Physician's & Surgeon's  
Certificate No. G 34166

Respondent.


DECISION

The attached Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order is hereby adopted as the Decision and Order of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs, State of California.

This Decision shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on December 4, 2020.

IT IS SO ORDERED November 5, 2020.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA



Kristina D. Lawson, J.D., Chair  
Panel B

1 XAVIER BECERRA  
Attorney General of California  
2 MATTHEW M. DAVIS  
Supervising Deputy Attorney General  
3 MARTIN W. HAGAN  
Deputy Attorney General  
4 State Bar No. 155553  
600 West Broadway, Suite 1800  
5 San Diego, CA 92101  
P.O. Box 85266  
6 San Diego, CA 92186-5266  
Telephone: (619) 738-9405  
7 Facsimile: (619) 645-2061

8 *Attorneys for Complainant*

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**BEFORE THE  
MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

In the Matter of the First Amended Accusation  
Against:  
**NORMAN PETER WOODS, M.D.**  
**15425 Los Gatos Blvd., Suite 120**  
**Los Gatos, CA 95032-2553**  
  
**Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. G**  
**34166**  
  
Respondent.

Case No. 800-2017-036282  
OAH No. 2020040452  
**STIPULATED SETTLEMENT AND  
DISCIPLINARY ORDER**

21 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the parties to the above-  
22 entitled proceedings that the following matters are true:

**PARTIES**

23  
24 1. William Prasifka (Complainant) is the Executive Director of the Medical Board of  
25 California (Board), acting solely in his official capacity. This action was brought by the former  
26 Interim Executive Director of the Board, Christine J. Lally, acting solely in her official capacity.  
27 The Complainant is represented in this matter by Xavier Becerra, Attorney General of the State  
28 of California, by Martin W. Hagan, Deputy Attorney General.



1 **CULPABILITY**

2 8. Respondent does not contest that, at an administrative hearing, Complainant could  
3 establish a *prima facie* case with respect to the charges and allegations contained in First  
4 Amended Accusation No. 800-2017-036282 and that his Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate  
5 No. G 34166 is therefore subject to discipline.

6 9. Respondent further agrees that if an accusation is filed against him before the Board,  
7 all of the charges and allegations contained in First Amended Accusation No. 800-2017-036282  
8 shall be deemed true, correct and fully admitted by Respondent for purposes of that proceeding or  
9 any other licensing proceeding involving Respondent in the State of California or elsewhere.

10 **RESERVATIONS**

11 10. The admissions made by Respondent herein are only for the purposes of this  
12 proceeding, or any other proceedings in which the Board or other professional licensing agency is  
13 involved, and shall not be admissible in any other criminal or civil proceeding.

14 **CONTINGENCY**

15 11. This stipulation shall be subject to approval by the Medical Board of California.  
16 Respondent understands and agrees that counsel for Complainant and the staff of the Medical  
17 Board of California may communicate directly with the Board regarding this stipulation and  
18 settlement, without notice to or participation by Respondent or his counsel. By signing the  
19 stipulation, Respondent understands and agrees that he may not withdraw his agreement or seek  
20 to rescind the stipulation prior to the time the Board considers and acts upon it. If the Board fails  
21 to adopt this stipulation as its Decision and Order, the Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary  
22 Order shall be of no force or effect, except for this paragraph, it shall be inadmissible in any legal  
23 action between the parties, and the Board shall not be disqualified from further action by having  
24 considered this matter.

25 12. The parties understand and agree that Portable Document Format (PDF) and facsimile  
26 copies of this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order, including PDF and facsimile  
27 signatures thereto, shall have the same force and effect as the originals.

28 ////

1 13. In consideration of the foregoing admissions and stipulations, the parties agree that  
2 the Board may, without further notice or opportunity to be heard by the Respondent, issue and  
3 enter the following Disciplinary Order:

4 **DISCIPLINARY ORDER**

5 **A. PUBLIC REPRIMAND**

6 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. G 34166 issued  
7 to Respondent Norman Peter Woods, M.D., shall be and is hereby Publicly Reprimanded  
8 pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 2227, subdivision (a)(4). This  
9 Public Reprimand, issued in connection with the allegations and causes of discipline set forth in  
10 First Amended Accusation No. 800-2017-036282, is as follows:

11 You are hereby publicly reprimanded for the unprofessional conduct,  
12 repeated negligent acts and/or failure to maintain adequate or accurate records  
13 concerning Patients A and B, as set forth more fully in First Amended Accusation  
14 No. 800-2017-036282, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as  
15 Exhibit A and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein..

16 **B. PRESCRIBING PRACTICES COURSE.** Within 60 calendar days of the effective  
17 date of this Decision, Respondent shall enroll in a course in prescribing practices approved in  
18 advance by the Board or its designee. Respondent shall provide the approved course provider  
19 with any information and documents that the approved course provider may deem pertinent.  
20 Respondent shall participate in and successfully complete the classroom component of the course  
21 not later than six (6) months after Respondent's initial enrollment. Respondent shall successfully  
22 complete any other component of the course within one (1) year of enrollment. The prescribing  
23 practices course shall be at Respondent's expense and shall be in addition to the Continuing  
24 Medical Education (CME) requirements for renewal of licensure.

25 A prescribing practices course taken after the acts that gave rise to the charges in the First  
26 Amended Accusation, but prior to the effective date of the Decision may, in the sole discretion of  
27 the Board or its designee, be accepted towards the fulfillment of this condition if the course would  
28 have been approved by the Board or its designee had the course been taken after the effective date

1 of this Decision. Respondent shall submit a certification of successful completion to the Board or  
2 its designee not later than 15 calendar days after successfully completing the course, or not later  
3 than 15 calendar days after the effective date of the Decision, whichever is later. Failure to  
4 participate in and successfully complete the prescribing practices course requirements as outlined  
5 above shall constitute unprofessional conduct and be grounds for further disciplinary action.

6 **C. MEDICAL RECORD KEEPING COURSE.** Within 60 calendar days of the  
7 effective date of this Decision, Respondent shall enroll in a course in medical record keeping  
8 approved in advance by the Board or its designee. Respondent shall provide the approved course  
9 provider with any information and documents that the approved course provider may deem  
10 pertinent. Respondent shall participate in and successfully complete the classroom component of  
11 the course not later than six (6) months after Respondent's initial enrollment. Respondent shall  
12 successfully complete any other component of the course within one (1) year of enrollment. The  
13 medical record keeping course shall be at Respondent's expense and shall be in addition to the  
14 Continuing Medical Education (CME) requirements for renewal of licensure.

15 A medical record keeping course taken after the acts that gave rise to the charges in the  
16 First Amended Accusation, but prior to the effective date of the Decision may, in the sole  
17 discretion of the Board or its designee, be accepted towards the fulfillment of this condition if the  
18 course would have been approved by the Board or its designee had the course been taken after the  
19 effective date of this Decision. Respondent shall submit a certification of successful completion  
20 to the Board or its designee not later than 15 calendar days after successfully completing the  
21 course, or not later than 15 calendar days after the effective date of the Decision, whichever is  
22 later. Failure to participate in and successfully complete the medical record course requirements  
23 as outlined above shall constitute unprofessional conduct and be grounds for further disciplinary  
24 action.

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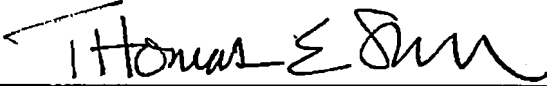
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ACCEPTANCE

I have carefully read the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order and have fully discussed it with my attorney, Thomas E. Still. I understand the stipulation and the effect it will have on my Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate. I enter into this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently, and agree to be bound by the Decision and Order of the Medical Board of California.

DATED: 9/16/20   
NORMAN PETER WOODS, M.D.  
*Respondent*

I have read and fully discussed with Respondent Norman Peter Woods, M.D., the terms and conditions and other matters contained in the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order. I approve its form and content.

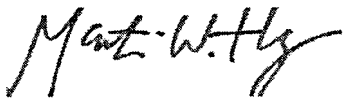
DATED: September 16, 2020   
THOMAS E. STILL  
*Attorney for Respondent*

ENDORSEMENT

The foregoing Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order is hereby respectfully submitted for consideration by the Medical Board of California.

DATED: September 17, 2020

Respectfully submitted,  
XAVIER BECERRA  
Attorney General of California  
MATTHEW M. DAVIS  
Supervising Deputy Attorney General

  
MARTIN W. HAGAN  
Deputy Attorney General  
*Attorneys for Complainant*

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**Exhibit A**

**First Amended Accusation No. 800-2017-036282**



1 XAVIER BECERRA  
Attorney General of California  
2 JANE ZACK SIMON  
Supervising Deputy Attorney General  
3 EMILY L. BRINKMAN  
Deputy Attorney General  
4 State Bar No. 219400  
455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000  
5 San Francisco, CA 94102-7004  
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7 *Attorneys for Complainant*

FILED  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA  
SACRAMENTO  
December 13, 2019  
BY: *Quinn Regan* ANALYST

8  
9 **BEFORE THE**  
10 **MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA**  
11 **DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS**  
12 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

13 In the Matter of the First Amended Accusation  
Against:

Case No. 800-2017-036282

**FIRST AMENDED ACCUSATION**

14 **Norman Peter Woods, M.D.**  
15 15425 Los Gatos Blvd.  
Suite 120  
16 Los Gatos, CA 95032-2553

17 **Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate**  
**No. G 34166,**

18 Respondent.

19  
20 **PARTIES**

21 1. Christine J. Lally (Complainant) brings this First Amended Accusation solely in her  
22 official capacity as the Interim Executive Director of the Medical Board of California,  
23 Department of Consumer Affairs (Board).

24 2. On or about June 6, 1977, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's  
25 Certificate Number G 34166 to Norman Peter Woods, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and  
26 Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought  
27 herein and will expire on January 31, 2022, unless renewed.

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**JURISDICTION**

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3. This First Amended Accusation is brought before the Board, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code (Code) unless otherwise indicated.

4. Section 2227 of the Code provides that a licensee who is found guilty under the Medical Practice Act may have his or her license revoked, suspended for a period not to exceed one year, placed on probation and required to pay the costs of probation monitoring, or such other action taken in relation to discipline as the Board deems proper.

5. Section 2234 of the Code, states, in relevant part:

The board shall take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct. In addition to other provisions of this article, unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

“ . . . . ”

(c) Repeated negligent acts. To be repeated, there must be two or more negligent acts or omissions. An initial negligent act or omission followed by a separate and distinct departure from the applicable standard of care shall constitute repeated negligent acts.

(1) An initial negligent diagnosis followed by an act or omission medically appropriate for that negligent diagnosis of the patient shall constitute a single negligent act.

(2) When the standard of care requires a change in the diagnosis, act, or omission that constitutes the negligent act described in paragraph (1), including, but not limited to, a reevaluation of the diagnosis or a change in treatment, and the licensee’s conduct departs from the applicable standard of care, each departure constitutes a separate and distinct breach of the standard of care.

“ . . . . ”

6. Section 2266 of the Code states: The failure of a physician and surgeon to maintain adequate and accurate records relating to the provision of services to their patients constitutes unprofessional conduct.

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**FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

**(Unprofessional Conduct [repeated negligent acts] and inadequate medical record keeping based on the care provided to Patient A)<sup>1</sup>**

7. Respondent Norman Peter Woods, M.D. is subject to disciplinary action under Code sections 2234 [unprofessional conduct], and/or 2234 (c) [repeated negligent acts], and/or 2266 [inadequate medical records] based on the care he provided to Patient A. The circumstances are as follows:

8. Respondent treated Patient A, a then 60-year-old female for long-term chronic conditions, including back pain and sciatica. Patient A also had a documented history of depression and anxiety. Respondent produced medical records to the Medical Board for the period from November 14, 2014 through November 2017.

9. On or about November 14, 2014, Respondent first met with Patient A. He noted the patient's chronic medical conditions and that she was currently taking diazepam<sup>2</sup> and Norco<sup>3</sup>. The medication note indicates that Patient A was taking one pill of 5/500 mg (milligrams) of Norco every day; however, the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES)<sup>4</sup> report indicates Patient A was actually prescribed seven pills of 5/325 mg of Norco every day.

10. At that first appointment, Respondent prescribed 240 pills of Norco, but increased the dosage from 5/325 mg to 7.5/325 mg (amounting to approximately eight pills per day) and 60

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<sup>1</sup> Patients will be identified alphabetically to protect their privacy. Respondent will learn the names of the patients during discovery.

<sup>2</sup> Diazepam, also known by the trade name Valium, is a benzodiazepine. It is a psychotropic drug used for the management of anxiety disorders or for the short-term relief of the symptoms of anxiety. It is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 and a schedule IV controlled substance as defined by Health and Safety Code section 11057.

<sup>3</sup> Norco is the trade name for acetaminophen and hydrocodone. Norco tablets contain five to 10 milligrams (mg) of hydrocodone bitartrate and 350 to 550 mg of acetaminophen. Acetaminophen is a non-opiate, non-salicylate analgesic and antipyretic. Hydrocodone bitartrate is a semisynthetic narcotic analgesic and a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022. Norco is a schedule II controlled substance as defined by Health and Safety Code section 11055. Repeated administration of hydrocodone over a course of several weeks may result in psychic and physical dependence

<sup>4</sup> The Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) is a database of Schedule II, III and IV controlled substance prescription dispensed in California serving the public health, regulatory oversight agencies, and law enforcement.

1 pills<sup>5</sup> of 10 mg diazepam (amounting to approximately two pills per day). Respondent's medical  
2 records do not document the reason why he increased the Norco dosage or prescribed diazepam.  
3 Respondent failed to review and document the patient's pain levels or pain history (i.e. the source  
4 of the pain, how long she's been in pain, how the pain impacts her life, whether she has suffered  
5 any impairment by the use of the controlled substances, and whether she had ever tried to reduce  
6 her pain medications). Additionally, Respondent did not conduct an evaluation of Patient A's  
7 alcohol use, which would be particularly important in a patient taking both opioids and  
8 benzodiazepines. Respondent also failed to take and document the medical justification for  
9 Patient A's dose of diazepam. Respondent also failed to consider the risks of a 60-year-old  
10 female taking such high doses of controlled substances and failed to document whether he  
11 discussed these risks with Patient A.

12 11. Through the end of 2014 and into 2015, Respondent continued to see Patient A on  
13 several occasions. At none of the appointments did Respondent take or document that he  
14 discussed the risks of the high doses of controlled substances with Patient A, assessed her use of  
15 alcohol, monitored her level of possible impairment while taking such high doses of controlled  
16 substances, or re-evaluated Patient A's need for these medications. Respondent continued to  
17 refill both the Norco and diazepam at high doses and quantities.

18 12. On or about October 12, 2015, Respondent wrote in Patient A's progress note "high  
19 dose Norco/diazepam" without any further explanation as to whether he expressed these concerns  
20 with Patient A or what he actually meant by this statement.

21 13. Throughout 2016, Patient A's medical records show Respondent approving  
22 medication refill requests for Norco and diazepam without any physician documentation. It is  
23 unclear from Patient A's medical record if Respondent was re-assessing Patient A's need for  
24 these medications or assessing any concerns for possible abuse. While the dosages remained  
25 stable during 2016, there were nine occasions when another physician prescribed Norco or  
26

27 <sup>5</sup> According to the medical record, Respondent prescribed Patient A 60 pills of diazepam;  
28 however, according to CURES only 50 pills of diazepam were actually filled.

1 oxycodone<sup>6</sup> to Patient A in small quantities.<sup>7</sup> Respondent did not document whether he was  
2 aware of these additional prescriptions when refilling Patient A's controlled substance  
3 medications.

4 14. On or about September 23, 2016, Respondent saw Patient A after a hospitalization for  
5 a drug overdose, but Respondent failed to review or document any information about the hospital  
6 admission and whether he had any concerns about Patient A overdosing on medications he  
7 prescribed. According to Respondent's progress notes, Patient A was "positive for substance  
8 abuse" but "negative for depression and suicidal ideas. The patient is nervous/anxious." Under  
9 the Assessment/Plan portion of the progress note, Respondent documented that he assessed her  
10 anxiety, including reviewing prescriptions and "counseling." He also noted that she had fractured  
11 ribs. There was no additional documentation or assessment about the fractured ribs. Respondent  
12 also documented that Patient A had a severe episode of recurrent major depressive disorder  
13 without psychotic features and he wrote "Psch [sic], counseling, rx." There was no  
14 documentation about whether this meant Respondent referred the patient for counseling or  
15 reviewed counseling records, and what he did in relation to the medications prescribed. At the  
16 end of the appointment, Respondent refilled 10 mg of diazepam (60 pills, with two refills) but  
17 refused to refill the Norco.

18 15. During Respondent's interview with Board investigators, he stated he was aware that  
19 Patient A drank excessively and took her medications leading to the overdose. Respondent never  
20 addressed nor documented that he discussed Patient A's alcohol use with her either before or after  
21 her overdose.

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24 <sup>6</sup> Oxycodone is also known by the trade name Endocet, a combination of oxycodone and  
25 Acetaminophen. Oxycodone is a semisynthetic narcotic analgesic with multiple actions  
26 qualitatively similar to those of morphine. It is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 and a  
27 schedule II controlled substance and narcotic as defined by section 11055, subdivision (b)(1) of  
28 the Health and Safety Code. Oxycodone can produce drug dependence of the morphine type and,  
therefore, has the potential for being abused.

<sup>7</sup> On a tenth occasion, another physician prescribed 240 pills of 7.5/325 mg of Norco to  
Patient A.



1 varying doses of fentanyl transdermal,<sup>8</sup> methadone,<sup>9</sup> Lyrica,<sup>10</sup> and diazepam going back to at least  
2 2014. Respondent treated Patient B from October 27, 2016 through December 21, 2018.

3 20. On or about October 27, 2016, Patient B went to Respondent for treatment of his  
4 phantom limb pain. The progress note stated that Patient B was unable to see a pain management  
5 specialist without any further explanation in the record. Prior to this visit, Patient B was taking  
6 the following medications: 300 mcg (micrograms) fentanyl (every 48 to 72 hours), 10 mg  
7 methadone (one to two pills per day), and 300 mg of Lyrica (three pills per day). Respondent  
8 increased the methadone to three pills per day, but he did not document in the medical record the  
9 reason for the increase in the methadone.

10 21. Over the course of the next two years, Patient B and Respondent's medical staff  
11 communicated extensively through email for medication refills and Respondent saw Patient B  
12 almost every three months. Patient B's requests were often related to needing early refills due to  
13 his work travel schedule, patches falling off early due to physical activity, requests for larger  
14 quantities of fentanyl patches so his out of pocket costs would not be as large, or that the  
15 pharmacy did not have the medication in stock. Only once did Patient B report that he lost his  
16 medications. There is no documentation in the medical record that Respondent discussed  
17 misuse/abuse issues with Patient B.

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20 <sup>8</sup> Fentanyl transdermal system is the generic name for Duragesic and comes in the form of  
21 a patch. Fentanyl is an opioid pain reliever used for the treatment of chronic pain that cannot be  
22 managed by lesser means. It is a dangerous drug as defined by section 4022 and is a schedule II  
23 controlled substances as defined by Health and Safety Code section 11055. Patients taking  
24 fentanyl are at increased risk for respiratory depression and care should be used when prescribing  
25 other central nervous system depressants (CNS) at the same time. Fentanyl can produce drug  
26 dependence similar to morphine and has the potential for abuse. Psychic and physical  
27 dependence, as well as tolerance may develop upon repeated use.

28 <sup>9</sup> Methadone hydrochloride is a synthetic narcotic pain reliever with similar properties as  
morphine. It is a dangerous drug as defined by section 4022 and is a schedule II controlled  
substances as defined by Health and Safety Code section 11055. Methadone can produce drug  
dependence similar to morphine and has the potential for abuse. Psychic and physical  
dependence, as well as tolerance may develop upon repeated use. It should be used cautiously in  
patients who are receiving other narcotic pain relievers.

<sup>10</sup> Lyrica is the tradename for pregabalin, an antiepileptic medication. It is a dangerous  
drug as defined by section 4022 and a schedule V controlled substance as defined by Health and  
Safety Code section 11058. Lyrica is used for the management of neuropathic pain.

1           22. Additionally, during this time, other physicians provided small quantities of  
2 medication refills to Patient B while providing coverage for Respondent while he was out of the  
3 office. Respondent did not document whether he was aware of or reviewed these additional  
4 refills made by other providers.

5           23. On or about August 25, 2017, Patient B returned to Respondent's office for a visit.  
6 According to the progress note, Respondent documented that he discussed a trial reduction of  
7 fentanyl, but that he would prescribe "extra Dilaudid for a short period."<sup>11</sup> Respondent refilled  
8 the fentanyl, methadone, and Lyrica without any changes. According to the CURES report,  
9 Patient never filled a prescription for Dilaudid from Respondent and never reduced his fentanyl  
10 prescription.

11           24. Over the course of treatment, Respondent moderately increased the dosages of Patient  
12 B's medications. Respondent did not clearly document the reasons for the increase in these  
13 doses. For example, Respondent initially prescribed 90 pills of 10 mg methadone to last for 30  
14 days (three pills per day) but increased the prescription to 90 pills of 10 mg of methadone every  
15 15 days.

16           25. It is almost impossible to determine exactly what doses of medications Patient B was  
17 taking at any point in time given the frequent refill requests. Patient B's medications were not  
18 reconciled in the chart to update doses or instructions to ensure the chart accurately reflected what  
19 medications and doses Patient B was actually prescribed. Respondent and other physicians  
20 prescribed the fentanyl patches in varying doses and quantities throughout the month. For  
21 example, in November 2016, Patient B filled two prescriptions for 100 mcg patches but for  
22 different quantities. One was for 20 patches for 20 days and the other prescription was for 10  
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24           <sup>11</sup> Dilaudid is the trade name for hydromorphone hydrochloride. It is a dangerous drug as  
25 defined by section 4022 and is a schedule II controlled substances as defined by Health and  
26 Safety Code section 11055. Dilaudid is a powerful pain reliever that can result in drowsiness,  
27 mental clouding, respiratory depression, and vomiting. Patients receiving Dilaudid should be  
28 monitored more carefully if they are also taking other CNS depressant medications because this  
medication increases CNS depression. Dilaudid can produce drug dependence similar to  
morphine and has the potential for abuse. Psychic and physical dependence, as well as tolerance  
may develop upon repeated use.



1 patches for 10 days. Then in October 2017, Patient A filled seven different fentanyl patch  
2 prescriptions, prescribed by Respondent, at varying doses and quantities:

- 3 a) October 2, 2017: 100 mcg 20 patches for 15 days;
- 4 b) October 9, 2017: 50 mcg five patches for three days;<sup>12</sup>
- 5 c) October 11, 2017: 75 mcg 10 patches for 10 days;<sup>13</sup>
- 6 d) October 16, 2017: 100 mcg five patches for five days;<sup>14</sup>
- 7 e) October 19, 2017: 100 mcg 30 patches for 20 days;
- 8 f) October 27, 2017: 50 mcg five patches for three days;
- 9 g) October 31, 2017: 50 mcg 10 patches for seven days.

10 This practice of varying quantities and doses of fentanyl patches continued through the end of  
11 Respondent's care of Patient B. Respondent did not document the rationale for the dosage  
12 changes, nor did he create a record that would allow for tracking of the medications and amounts  
13 over time.

14 26. Respondent departed from the standard of care based on his failure to document the  
15 actual doses of controlled substance medications he prescribed to Patient B along with the  
16 rationale for any changes to the prescriptions.

17 **PRAYER**

18 WHEREFORE, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters herein alleged,  
19 and that following the hearing, the Medical Board of California issue a decision:

- 20 1. Revoking or suspending Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate Number G 34166,  
21 issued to Norman Peter Woods, M.D.;
- 22 2. Revoking, suspending or denying approval of Norman Peter Woods, M.D.'s authority  
23 to supervise physician assistants and advanced practice nurses;
- 24 3. Ordering Norman Peter Woods, M.D., if placed on probation, to pay the Board the  
25 costs of probation monitoring; and

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>12</sup> Another physician wrote this prescription.

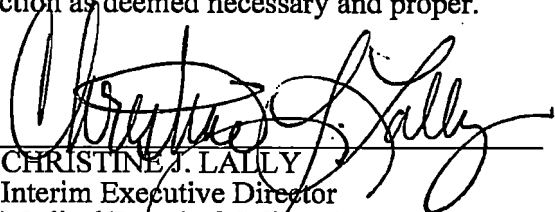
<sup>13</sup> Another physician wrote this prescription.

<sup>14</sup> Another physician wrote this prescription.

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4. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.

DATED: December 13, 2019



CHRISTINE J. LALLY  
Interim Executive Director  
Medical Board of California  
Department of Consumer Affairs  
State of California  
*Complainant*

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