

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

In the Matter of the Accusation
Against:

Robert Adams Graham, M.D.

Physician's and Surgeons
Certificate No. A 32806

Respondent.

Case No. 800-2017-031578

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 February 26, 2021.

IT IS SO ORDERED: January 27, 2021.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA



Ronald H. Lewis, M.D., Chair
Panel A

1 XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General of California
2 STEVE DIEHL
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
3 LYNETTE D. HECKER
Deputy Attorney General
4 State Bar No. 182198
California Department of Justice
5 2550 Mariposa Mall, Room 5090
Fresno, CA 93721
6 Telephone: (559) 705-2320
Facsimile: (559) 445-5106
7 *Attorneys for Complainant*

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

12 In the Matter of the Accusation Against:
13 **ROBERT ADAMS GRAHAM, M.D.**
14 **728 E. Bullard Avenue, Suite 101**
Fresno, CA 93710
15 **Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A**
16 **32806**
17 Respondent.

Case No. 800-2017-031578
OAH No. 2020050338
STIPULATED SETTLEMENT AND
DISCIPLINARY ORDER

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

21 **PARTIES**

22 1. William Prasifka (Complainant) is the Executive Director of the Medical Board of
23 California (Board). He brought this action solely in his official capacity and is represented in this
24 matter by Xavier Becerra, Attorney General of the State of California, by Lynette D. Hecker,
25 Deputy Attorney General.

26 2. Robert Adams Graham, M.D. (Respondent) is represented in this proceeding by
27 attorney Lawrence E. Wayte, Esq., whose address is: 7647 North Fresno Street, Fresno, CA
28 93720.

1 15. 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 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 32806 issued
6 to Respondent Robert Adams Graham, M.D. is revoked. However, the revocation is stayed and
7 Respondent is placed on probation for two (2) years, to run consecutive to and taking effect
8 immediately upon completion of the four (4) years imposed by the probationary order in case no.
9 800-2016-025845, on the same terms and conditions as set forth in the probationary order in case
10 no. 800-2016-025845, which is attached as Exhibit B and incorporated here by reference as if
11 fully set forth.

12 1. FUTURE ADMISSIONS CLAUSE. If Respondent should ever apply or reapply for
13 a new license or certification, or petition for reinstatement of a license, by any other health care
14 licensing action agency in the State of California, all of the charges and allegations contained in
15 Accusation No. 800-2017-031578 shall be deemed to be true, correct, and admitted by
16 Respondent for the purpose of any Statement of Issues or any other proceeding seeking to deny or
17 restrict his license.

18 **ACCEPTANCE**

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

24
25 DATED: 1/04/2020

26 
ROBERT ADAMS GRAHAM, M.D.
Respondent

1 I have read and fully discussed with Respondent Robert Adams Graham, M.D. the terms
2 and conditions and other matters contained in the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary
3 Order. I approve its form and content.

4 DATED: Nov 4, 2020


LAWRENCE E. WAYTE, ESQ.
Attorney for Respondent


7 **ENDORSEMENT**

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

10 DATED: November 4, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

11
12 XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General of California
13 STEVE DIEHL
Supervising Deputy Attorney General

14 
15 LYNETTE D. HECKER
16 Deputy Attorney General
Attorneys for Complainant

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Exhibit A

Accusation No. 800-2017-031578

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Attorney General of California
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9 **BEFORE THE**
MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
10 **DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS**
11 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

12 In the Matter of the Accusation Against:

Case No. 800-2017-031578

13 **Robert Adams Graham, M.D.**
14 **728 E. Bullard Avenue, Suite 101**
15 **Fresno, CA 93710**

ACCUSATION

16 **Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate**
17 **No. A 32806,**

Respondent.

18
19 **PARTIES**

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

23 2. On or about August 21, 1978, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's
24 Certificate Number A 32806 to Robert Adams Graham, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and
25 Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought
26 herein and will expire on June 30, 2020, unless renewed.

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28 //

JURISDICTION

1
2 3. This Accusation is brought before the Board, under the authority of the following
3 laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code (Code) unless otherwise
4 indicated.

5 4. Section 725 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

6 (a) Repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing, furnishing, dispensing,
7 or administering of drugs or treatment, repeated acts of clearly excessive
8 use of diagnostic procedures, or repeated acts of clearly excessive use
9 of diagnostic or treatment facilities as determined by the standard of the
10 community of licensees is unprofessional conduct for a physician and
11 surgeon,

12 . . .

13 (c) A practitioner who has a medical basis for prescribing, furnishing,
14 dispensing, or administering dangerous drugs or prescription controlled
15 substances shall not be subject to disciplinary action or prosecution
16 under this section.

17 (d) No physician and surgeon shall be subject to disciplinary action
18 pursuant to this section for treating intractable pain in compliance with
19 Section 2241.5.

20 5. This Section 2227 of the Code states:

21 (a) A licensee whose matter has been heard by an administrative law judge
22 of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel as designated in Section 11371 of
23 the Government Code, or whose default has been entered, and who is
24 found guilty, or who has entered into a stipulation for disciplinary action
25 with the board, may, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:

26 (1) Have his or her license revoked upon order of the board.

27 (2) Have his or her right to practice suspended for a period not to
28 exceed one year upon order of the board.

 (3) Be placed on probation and be required to pay the costs of
 probation monitoring upon order of the board.

 (4) Be publicly reprimanded by the board. The public reprimand may
 include a requirement that the licensee complete relevant
 educational courses approved by the board.

 (5) Have any other action taken in relation to discipline as part of an
 order of probation, as the board or an administrative law judge
 may deem proper.

1 (b) Any matter heard pursuant to subdivision (a), except for warning letters,
2 medical review or advisory conferences, professional competency
3 examinations, continuing education activities, and cost reimbursement
4 associated therewith that are agreed to with the board and successfully
5 completed by the licensee, or other matters made confidential or
6 privileged by existing law, is deemed public, and shall be made
7 available to the public by the board pursuant to Section 803.1.

6 6. Section 2234 of the Code, states, in pertinent part:

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

9 (a) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, assisting in or
10 abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision of this
11 chapter.

11 (b) Gross negligence.

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

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

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

20 (d) Incompetence.

21 ...
22 7. Section 2266 of the Code states: "The failure of a physician and surgeon to maintain
23 adequate and accurate records relating to the provision of services to their patients constitutes
24 unprofessional conduct."

25 **PERTINENT DRUGS AND DEFINITIONS**

26 8. Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System 2.0 (CURES) is a
27 database of Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substance prescriptions dispensed in California
28 serving the public health, regulatory and oversight agencies and law enforcement. CURES 2.0 is

1 committed to the reduction of prescription drug abuse and diversion without affecting legitimate
2 medical practice or patient care.

3 9. A Controlled Substances Agreement is also known as a pain management contract or
4 pain management agreement. A pain management agreement is recommended for patients on
5 short-acting opioids at the time of the third visit; on long acting opioids; or expected to require
6 more than three months of opioids. A pain management agreement outlines the responsibilities of
7 the physician and patient during the time that controlled substances are prescribed. (Medical
8 Board of California: Guidelines for Prescribing Controlled Substances for Pain, November 2014.)

9 10. Morphine equivalent dose (MED) is an abbreviation used to evaluate the levels of
10 opioids prescribed to a patient. The Centers for Disease Control recommends avoiding or
11 carefully justifying any dosage greater than 90 MED/day.

12 11. Acetaminophen (Tylenol®) is a pain reliever and a fever reducer. It is used to treat
13 many conditions including headache, muscle aches, arthritis, backache, toothaches, colds, and
14 fevers. Acetaminophen is not a controlled substance.

15 12. Acetaminophen and codeine (Tylenol® with codeine, Tylenol 3®) is a combination
16 of two medicines used to treat moderate to severe pain. Codeine is an opioid pain medication,
17 commonly referred to as a narcotic. Acetaminophen is a less potent pain reliever that increases
18 the effects of codeine. Codeine has a high potential for abuse. Codeine is a Schedule II
19 controlled substance and narcotic as defined by section 11055, subdivision (b)(1) of the Health
20 and Safety Code, and a Schedule II controlled substance as defined by Section 1308.12 (b)(1) of
21 Title 21 of the code of Federal Regulations and a dangerous drug as defined in Business and
22 Professions Code section 4022. Respiratory depression is the chief hazard from all opioid agonist
23 preparations.

24 13. Acetaminophen and hydrocodone bitartrate (Vicodin® and Norco®) is a combination
25 of two medicines used to treat moderate to severe pain. Hydrocodone is an opioid pain
26 medication, commonly referred to as a narcotic. Acetaminophen is a less potent pain reliever that
27 increases the effects of hydrocodone. Hydrocodone has a high potential for abuse. Hydrocodone
28 is a Schedule II controlled substance and narcotic as defined by section 11055, subdivision (b)(1)

1 of the Health and Safety Code, and a Schedule II controlled substance as defined by Section
2 1308.12 (b)(1) of Title 21 of the code of Federal Regulations and a dangerous drug as defined in
3 Business and Professions Code section 4022.

4 14. Acetaminophen and oxycodone (Endocet®, Percocet®, Roxicet®) is a combination
5 of two medicines used to treat moderate to severe pain. Oxycodone is an opioid pain medication,
6 commonly referred to as a narcotic. Acetaminophen is a less potent pain reliever that increases
7 the effects of oxycodone. Oxycodone has a high potential for abuse. Oxycodone is a Schedule II
8 controlled substance and narcotic as defined by section 11055, subdivision (b)(1) of the Health
9 and Safety Code, and a Schedule II controlled substance as defined by Section 1308.12 (b)(1) of
10 Title 21 of the code of Federal Regulations and a dangerous drug as defined in Business and
11 Professions Code section 4022. Oxycodone should be used with caution and started in a reduced
12 dosage (1/3 to 1/2 of the usual dosage) in patients who are concurrently receiving other central
13 nervous system depressants including sedatives or hypnotics, general anesthetics, phenothiazines,
14 other tranquilizers, and alcohol. The Drug Enforcement Administration (“DEA”) has identified
15 opioids, such as oxycodone, as a drug of abuse. (Drugs of Abuse, DEA Resource Guide (2011
16 Edition), at p. 41.) Respiratory depression is the chief hazard from all opioid agonist
17 preparations.

18 15. Alprazolam (Xanax®) is in the class of benzodiazepine medications. It affects
19 chemicals in the brain that may be unbalanced in people with anxiety. Xanax is used to treat
20 anxiety disorders, panic disorders, and anxiety caused by depression. Xanax has the potential for
21 abuse. Xanax is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section
22 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section
23 4022.

24 16. Benzodiazepines are a class of agents that work on the central nervous system, acting
25 on select receptors in the brain that inhibit or reduce the activity of nerve cells within the brain.
26 Valium, diazepam, alprazolam, and temazepam are all examples of benzodiazepines. All
27 benzodiazepines are Schedule IV controlled substances and have the potential for abuse,
28 addiction, and diversion.

1 17. Butalbital (Fiorinal®) is a Schedule III controlled substance pursuant to Health and
2 Safety Code section 11056, subdivision (c), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and
3 Professions Code section 4022. Butalbital is a barbiturate which may be habit-forming.
4 Tolerance, psychological dependence, and physical dependence may occur especially following
5 prolonged use of high doses of barbiturates.

6 18. Carisoprodol (Soma®) is a muscle relaxant with a known potentiating effect on
7 narcotics. It works by blocking pain sensations between the nerves and the brain. It is a Schedule
8 IV controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d), and a
9 dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022. When properly
10 prescribed, it is used for the treatment of acute and painful musculoskeletal conditions.
11 According to the DEA, Office of Diversion Control, “[c]arisoprodol abuse has escalated in the
12 last decade in the United States. According to Diversion Drug Trends, published by the DEA on
13 the trends in diversion of controlled and non-controlled pharmaceuticals, carisoprodol continues
14 to be one of the most commonly diverted drugs. Diversion and abuse of carisoprodol is prevalent
15 throughout the country. As of March 2011, street prices for [carisoprodol] Soma® ranged from
16 \$1 to \$5 per tablet. Diversion methods include doctor shopping for the purposes of obtaining
17 multiple prescriptions and forging prescriptions.” In December 2011, the Federal Drug
18 Administration (“FDA”) listed carisoprodol as a Schedule IV controlled substance (76 Fed.Reg.
19 77330 (Dec. 12, 2011).)

20 19. Clonazepam (Klonopin®, Clonopin®), a benzodiazepine, is a centrally acting
21 hypnotic-sedative that is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code
22 section 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code
23 section 4022. When properly prescribed and indicated, it is used to treat seizure disorders and
24 panic disorders. Concomitant use of Klonopin® with opioids “may result in profound sedation,
25 respiratory depression, coma, and death.” The DEA has identified benzodiazepines, such as
26 Klonopin®, as drug of abuse. (Drugs of Abuse, DEA Resource Guide (2011 Edition), at p. 53.)

27 20. Diazepam (Valium®), a benzodiazepine, is a centrally acting hypnotic-sedative that is
28 a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11057,

1 subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
2 When properly prescribed and indicated, it is used for the management of anxiety disorders or for
3 short-term relief of anxiety. Concomitant use of Valium® with opioids “may result in profound
4 sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death.” The DEA has identified benzodiazepines,
5 such as Valium®, as a drug of abuse. (Drugs of Abuse, DEA Resource Guide (2011 Edition), at
6 p. 53.)

7 21. Hydromorphone (Dilaudid®) an opioid analgesic, is a Schedule II controlled
8 substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11055, subdivision (b), and a dangerous
9 drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022. When properly prescribed and
10 indicated, it is used for the treatment of moderate to severe pain. The DEA has identified
11 hydromorphone, as a drug of abuse. (Drugs of Abuse, DEA Resource Guide (2011 Edition), at p.
12 37.) The FDA has issued black box warnings for Dilaudid® which warn about, among other
13 things, addiction, abuse and misuse, and the possibility of life-threatening respiratory distress.
14 The warnings also caution about the risks associated with concomitant use of Dilaudid® with
15 benzodiazepines or other central nervous system (CNS) depressants.

16 22. Fentanyl (Duragesic®) is an opioid medication that has a high potential for abuse. It
17 is a Schedule II controlled substance and narcotic as defined by section 11055, subdivision (b)(1)
18 of the Health and Safety Code, and a Schedule II controlled substance as defined by Section
19 1308.12 (b)(1) of Title 21 of the code of Federal Regulations and a dangerous drug as defined in
20 Business and Professions Code section 4022. Fentanyl transdermal system is a means for
21 conveyance of fentanyl to the patient via a patch that adheres to the skin, releasing the substance
22 via absorption, over time. When properly prescribed and indicated fentanyl transdermal patches
23 are indicated for the management of pain in opioid-tolerant patients, severe enough to require
24 daily, around-the-clock, long term opioid treatment and for which alternative treatment options
25 are inadequate. The FDA has issued several black box warnings about fentanyl transdermal
26 patches including, but not limited to, the risks of addiction, abuse and misuse; life threatening
27 respiratory depression; accidental exposure; neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome; and the risks
28 associated with the concomitant use with benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants.

1 23. Ketamine is a Schedule III controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code
2 section 11056, subdivision (g), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code
3 section 4022. It is an analgesic that is most effective when used alongside a low-dose opioid.
4 This is because, while it does have analgesic effects by itself, the doses required for adequate pain
5 relief when it is used as the sole analgesic agent are considerably higher and far more likely to
6 produce disorienting side effects. It may cause hallucinations. The short duration of effects
7 promotes bingeing, tolerance can develop, and withdrawal symptoms (including anxiety, shaking,
8 and palpitations) may be present in some daily users following cessation of use. The increase in
9 recreational use prompted ketamine to be placed in Schedule III of the United States Controlled
10 Substance Act in August 1999.

11 24. Methadone is an opioid medication that has a high potential for abuse. It is a
12 dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 and a Schedule II controlled substance and narcotic as
13 defined by section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code. Methadone is used as a pain reliever
14 and as part of drug addiction detoxification and maintenance programs. It may cause a prolonged
15 QT interval (a rare heart problem that may cause irregular heartbeat, fainting, or sudden death).

16 25. Oxycodone (Oxaydo®, OxyCONTIN®, Oxyfast®, Roxicodon®, Xtampza ER®) is a
17 white odorless crystalline powder derived from an opium alkaloid. It is a pure agonist opioid
18 whose principal therapeutic action is analgesia. Other therapeutic effects of oxycodone include
19 anxiolysis, euphoria, and feelings of relaxation. Oxycodone is a Schedule II controlled substance
20 and narcotic as defined by section 11055, subdivision (b)(1) of the Health and Safety Code, a
21 Schedule II controlled substance as defined by Section 1308.12 (b)(1) of Title 21 of the code of
22 Federal Regulations, and a dangerous drug as defined in Business and Professions Code section
23 4022. When properly prescribed and indicated, oxycodone is used for the management of pain
24 severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment for which alternative
25 treatment options are inadequate. Respiratory depression is the chief hazard from all opioid
26 agonist preparations. The risk of respiratory depression and overdose is increased with the
27 concomitant use of benzodiazepines or when prescribed to patients with pre-existing respiratory
28 depression. Oxycodone should be used with caution and started in a reduced dosage (1/3 to 1/2

1 of the usual dosage) in patients who are concurrently receiving other central nervous system
2 depressants including sedatives or hypnotics, general anesthetics, phenothiazines, other
3 tranquilizers, and alcohol. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has identified
4 oxycodone, as a drug of abuse. (Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide (2011 Edition), at p.
5 41.)

6 26. Phentermine HCL (Lonamin®, Fastin®, Adipex®) an anorectic, is a Schedule IV
7 controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (f), and a
8 dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022. When properly
9 prescribed and indicated phentermine HCL is used as a short term adjunct in a regimen of weight
10 reduction based on exercise, behavioral modification, and caloric restriction. According to the
11 DEA fact sheet for anorectic drugs, phentermine can produce amphetamine-like effects and is
12 frequently encountered on the illicit market.

13 27. Pregabalin (Lyrica®) is an antiepileptic drug, also called an anticonvulsant. It works
14 by slowing down impulses in the brain that cause seizures. It also affects chemicals in the brain
15 that send pain signals across the nervous system. It is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and
16 Professions Code section 4022. It is a Schedule V controlled substance and narcotic as defined
17 by section 11058 of the Health and Safety Code, a Schedule II controlled substance as defined by
18 Section 1308.15 (e)(4) of Title 21 of the code of Federal Regulations, and a dangerous drug as
19 defined in Business and Professions Code section 4022. When properly prescribed and indicated,
20 pregabalin is used for, among other things, the treatment of neuropathic pain associated with
21 spinal cord injury and/or the management of fibromyalgia or seizures. Caution must be exercised
22 when prescribing pregabalin to patients with a history of depression, suicidal thoughts, drug
23 and/or alcohol addiction.

24 28. Tapentadol hydrochloride (Nucynta®) is an opioid pain medication or narcotic that is
25 used to treat moderate to severe pain. Tapentadol hydrochloride has a high potential for abuse.
26 Tapentadol hydrochloride is a Schedule II controlled substance and narcotic as defined by both
27 Health and Safety Code section 11055, subdivision (b)(1), and Section 1308.12(b)(1) of Title 21 of
28

1 the Code of Federal Regulations as well as a dangerous drug as defined in Business and
2 Professions Code section 4022.

3 29. Tramadol (Ultram®) an opioid analgesic, is a Schedule IV controlled substance
4 pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug
5 pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022. Tramadol has the potential for abuse.
6 When properly prescribed and indicated, it is used for the treatment of moderate to severe pain.

7 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

8 30. At all times relevant to the charges brought herein, Respondent worked as a sole
9 practitioner in a clinic in Fresno, California. Each of the patients discussed below saw Respondent
10 as their primary care physician.

11 **Circumstances related to Patient A¹**

12 31. Patient A saw Respondent as her primary care physician for many years, since at least
13 2005. She was treated for a variety of medical conditions, including back pain, muscle spasm and
14 peripheral neuropathy, trouble sleeping, headaches, and fibromyalgia. Her medical issues began
15 with back problems and pain. Though she obtained back surgery, her pain was not relieved and
16 instead worsened. Subsequently, her complaints regularly included low back pain radiating
17 peripherally neuropathically which made her very unhappy and/or depressed, to the point of
18 sometimes expressing suicidal ideations to Respondent. Patient A regularly complained to
19 Respondent that almost every part of her body always hurts. Overtime, her back pain expanded
20 beyond her lower back to include her thoracic spine. Though x-rays were taken, no particular
21 abnormalities were found to substantiate the amount of pain complained of by Patient A.

22 32. On or about October 14, 2015, Respondent completed a brief evaluation of Patient A
23 and refilled her prescriptions for medications: Tramadol, Dilaudid, and methadone for back pain;
24 Soma for muscle spasms and peripheral neuropathy; and Valium for trouble sleeping and muscle
25 spasms. Respondent realized that Patient A's addictive behavior was severe, but continued to
26 prescribe both tramadol and Dilaudid, which are short-acting pain relievers, for Patient A because
27 she insisted that she could not maintain her job as a hairdresser without all of the medication he

28 ¹ Patients are referred to by letter to protect their privacy.

1 was prescribing for her at that time. On or about February 19, 2016, Patient A was seen by
2 Respondent for having fallen on her right knee. Respondent took an x-ray of her knee and again
3 refilled her medications.

4 33. On or about March 10, 2016, Patient A presented complaining of having difficulty
5 obtaining her medication from her pharmacy. Respondent prescribed 180 tablets of Norco and
6 refilled both her prescription of Valium and a previous prescription of oxycodone. On or about
7 May 4, 2016, Patient A presented to Respondent requesting a change in medication, complaining
8 that Lisinopril, which Respondent previously prescribed, was not working. Respondent noted
9 that Patient A had back pain since a motor vehicle accident which occurred 16 years before, but
10 that her neck, abdomen, and chest were normal on exam. Despite this, Patient A complained of a
11 lot of pain. Patient A had stopped taking methadone. Respondent increased Patient A's
12 Lisinopril from 5 mg to 20 mg, changed Patient A's prescription from Norco to Percocet, and
13 terminated her oxycodone prescription. Respondent noted that Patient A was no longer taking
14 methadone because the pharmacy would no longer dispense it to her. Despite complaints of
15 withdrawal, Patient A still went to work and Respondent believed she was offsetting with Norco
16 or Percocet.

17 34. Respondent did not see Patient A again until on or about August 1, 2016. Despite
18 this, though Respondent only wanted Patient A to take a maximum of 4 Soma per day, he issued
19 prescriptions for Patient A for 60 Soma which she filled on or about May 10, 2016, and for 120
20 Soma which she filled on or about May 25, 2016, June 24, 2016, July 7, 2016, and August 1,
21 2016. This allowed her to take up to 6 per day during those months.

22 35. On or about August 1, 2016, Patient A presented to Respondent for refills of Valium,
23 Percocet, tramadol, Soma, and Norvasc. Respondent noted that Patient A had a new pain
24 complaint related to injury to her right index finger. Respondent noted that she had degenerative
25 arthritis and "lots of back pain." On or about August 23, 2016, Respondent noted that Patient A
26 had run out of oxycodone and wanted Respondent to increase her prescription. Respondent
27 declined and refilled her prescription at the level previously prescribed.

28 ///

1 36. On or about December 6, 2016, Patient A came in for refills and a nurse noted she
2 was "shaky." However, Respondent spent little, if any, time with Patient A and merely ordered
3 refills for her prescriptions of tramadol, Soma, Valium, and Percocet.

4 37. On or about January 9, 2017, Patient A presented to Respondent in follow-up to a
5 recent hospital visit. She presented with complaints of passing out since the prior week, vertigo,
6 blurred vision, gait disturbance, worsening headaches, some incontinence, memory loss, her chest
7 was tired, and she had chest pain. Respondent noted Patient A had back surgery 4-5 years ago,
8 has had facet epidural injections, and needs a total lumbar fusion. Patient A had been on vacation
9 for three or four days. Respondent noted that Patient A had variable use of Percocet, taking up to
10 as many as 10 per day, with Soma and a few Valium. Respondent confronted Patient A that her
11 symptoms were drug caused and told her that she was using an excessive amount of her
12 medications and that "vacation just about killed her." Despite this, Respondent ordered refills of
13 her prescriptions for Soma, tramadol, Diazepam and Percocet at the same dosage he previously
14 prescribed for Patient A.

15 38. On or about March 7, 2017, Patient A reported that only Percocet decreased her pain.
16 Methadone or other opiates were not effective pain-relievers. On or about June 5, 2017, Patient
17 A's medication use was going down and she no longer mentioned suicidal thoughts.

18 39. According to the CURES report, during the period of on or about December 16, 2015,
19 through on or about August 5, 2017, Patient A filled the following prescriptions of controlled
20 substances that were prescribed by Respondent:

Date Filled	Drug Name	Strength	Quantity
12/16/15	METHADONE HCL	10mg	300
12/16/15	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
12/16/15	DIAZEPAM	10mg	30
12/16/15	HYDROMORPHONE HCL	4mg	270
12/18/15	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
1/14/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
1/14/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
1/14/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	30
1/20/16	METHADONE HCL	10mg	300
1/20/16	HYDROMORPHONE HCL	4mg	270

1	3/10/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
2	3/10/16	ACETAMINOPHEN-HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE	325mg-10mg	180
3	3/10/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
4	3/15/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
5	4/11/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
6	4/11/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	30
7	4/11/16	ACETAMINOPHEN-HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE	325mg-10mg	150
8	5/4/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
9	5/4/16	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	180
10	5/10/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	60
11	5/10/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
12	5/25/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	60
13	6/3/16	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	180
14	6/9/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
15	6/9/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
16	6/24/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
17	7/6/16	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	180
18	7/7/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
19	7/7/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
20	7/7/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
21	8/1/16	OXYCODONE HCL	20mg	120
22	8/4/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
23	8/4/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
24	8/4/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
25	8/28/16	OXYCODONE HCL	20mg	120
26	8/30/16	METHADONE HCL	10mg	300
27	9/3/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
28	9/3/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
29	9/3/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
30	10/2/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
31	10/2/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
32	10/2/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
33	10/3/16	METHADONE HCL	10mg	300
34	10/6/16	OXYCODONE HCL	20mg	120
35	11/1/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
36	11/1/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
37	11/1/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
38	11/6/16	METHADONE HCL	10mg	300
39	12/6/16	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
40	12/6/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
41	12/6/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
42	12/6/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
43	1/5/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
44	1/5/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
45	1/5/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240

1	1/5/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
	2/2/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
2	2/2/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
	2/2/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
3	2/7/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
	3/6/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
4	3/6/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
	3/6/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
5	3/7/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
	4/1/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
6	4/2/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
7	4/2/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
	4/7/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	3000
8	5/6/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
9	5/6/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
	5/6/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
10	5/7/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
11	6/6/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
	6/6/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
12	6/6/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
	6/6/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
13	7/4/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
	7/6/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
14	7/6/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
	7/6/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
15	8/5/17	OXYCODONE HCL-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	300
16	8/5/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
17	8/5/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	240
18	8/5/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120

19 40. In the visits noted in paragraphs 31 through 39, above, Patient A exhibited signs of
20 medication misuse, abuse, or addiction. Patient A had severe addictive behavior such as:
21 demanding more medication than should be taken; specifically requesting that Respondent
22 prescribe Soma for her; taking more Soma (6 per day) than Respondent intended to prescribe (4
23 per day); running out of and requesting an increase of her oxycodone prescription; suicidal
24 thoughts (prior to June 5, 2017); requesting refills and presenting as “shaky” to a nurse;
25 presenting on another visit with complaints of vertigo, blurred vision, gait disturbance, and
26 headaches; had at least one significant event with health consequences from use of an excessive
27 amount of medications.

28 ///

1 41. Throughout treatment, Respondent provided Patient A with high-risk combinations of
2 medications, including long and short acting narcotics along with benzodiazepines creating a high
3 risk for respiratory depression. Additionally, Respondent prescribed Patient A Soma, which has
4 barbiturate metabolites and is currently a controlled substance that, especially when mixed with
5 other respiratory depressants, causes an additional risk for side-effects such as respiratory
6 depression.

7 42. During the period of on or about December 16, 2015, through on or about June 5,
8 2017, Respondent prescribed Patient A five different narcotics including approximately: 540
9 tablets of hydrocodone 10 mg; 4,610 tablets of Tramadol 50 mg; 1,500 tablets of methadone 10
10 mg; 540 tablets of hydromorphone 4 mg; 3,180 tablets of oxycodone 10 mg; and 2401 tablets of
11 oxycodone 20 mg. This is an approximate average of 219 MED per day, which is high. In
12 addition, Respondent prescribed and Patient A used 2,340 tablets of Soma 350 mg concurrently
13 with Diazepam.

14 **Circumstances related to Patient B**

15 43. Respondent began seeing Patient B, a heavyset woman with multiple sclerosis and
16 degenerative changes, on or about July of 2007.² Subsequently, Patient B, had an unsuccessful
17 knee surgery, which caused pain to the point of causing her to be wheelchair bound and
18 necessitated eventual further surgical repair.

19 44. As of on or about September of 2015, Patient B's current medications included
20 Tramadol, Xanax, Phentermine, oxycodone, and fentanyl. Respondent saw Patient B on or about
21 September 3, 2015. Her exam was unremarkable aside from being miserable from knee pain for
22 which Respondent prescribed oxycodone 30 mg, 4 times daily.

23 45. On or about October 5, 2015, Patient B saw Respondent and stated that the generic
24 fentanyl was insufficient and ineffective for her pain. Respondent prescribed the brand name
25 medication, Duragesic, for her. On that date, Respondent noted that Patient B had received 200
26

27 ² Conduct occurring more than seven (7) years from the filing date of this Accusation is for
28 informational purposes only and is not alleged as a basis for disciplinary action.

1 tablets³ of oxycodone from a pharmacy, and would pick up the remaining 40 Respondent had
2 ordered soon. On or about November 5, 2015, Patient B reported having weak spells, occasional
3 inability to get out of bed, and that her feet sometimes turned purple.

4 46. On or about January 29, 2016, Respondent gave Patient B early refills of Duragesic
5 patches and oxycodone. On or about July 12, 2016, Patient B presented to Respondent
6 complaining of severe pain everywhere, coupled with being very fatigued. On or about
7 December 20, 2016, Respondent noted Patient B was deteriorating and was depressed, but made
8 no change to her medications.

9 47. On or about May 2, 2017, Patient B lost a fentanyl patch and Respondent authorized
10 an early refill for her. On or about May 26, 2017, Respondent gave Patient B the choice to
11 receive Xanax or Soma, but not both. Patient B chose Xanax and Respondent cancelled her
12 prescription of Soma.

13 48. According to the CURES report, during the period of on or about May 17, 2016,
14 through on or about July 26, 2017, Patient B filled the following prescriptions of controlled
15 substances that were prescribed by Respondent:

Date Filled	Drug Name	Strength	Quantity
5/17/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	120
5/19/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	90
5/19/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
5/19/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	1
5/22/16	PHENTERMINE HCL	37.5mg	30
5/29/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
6/15/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	120
6/15/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
6/15/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
6/15/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	1
6/25/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
7/12/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
7/12/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	1
7/12/16	TESTOSTERONE MICRONIZED	---	1
7/12/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120

27 ³ Presumably Patient B received 200 tablets of oxycodone and would receive the remaining
28 40 tablets shortly, but Respondent's records are so illegible and scant, and his recollection so
unclear, that it is uncertain as to which medication this was.

1	7/13/16	PHENTERMINE HCL	37.5mg	30
	7/13/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	120
2	7/21/16	KETAMINE HCL	--	13
	7/22/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
3	8/3/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	2
	8/8/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
4	8/8/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
	8/15/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
5	8/19/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
	8/24/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	100
6	9/4/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
	9/4/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
8	9/6/16	PHENTERMINE HCL	37.5mg	30
	9/15/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
9	9/19/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
	9/20/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	100
10	9/21/16	KETAMINE HCL	--	13
	10/2/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
11	10/2/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
12	10/12/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
	10/12/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	100
13	10/16/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
	10/18/16	KETAMINE HCL	--	13
14	10/29/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
	10/29/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
15	11/4/16	PHENTERMINE HCL	37.5mg	30
16	11/10/16	KETAMINE HCL	--	13
	11/12/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
17	11/25/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
	11/25/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
18	11/29/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
19	12/9/16	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
	12/9/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	100
20	12/21/16	KETAMINE HCL	--	13
	12/22/16	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
21	12/22/16	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
22	12/26/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
	1/2/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	100
23	1/5/17	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
	1/12/17	KETAMINE HCL	--	27
24	1/18/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
	1/18/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
25	1/25/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	120
26	2/2/17	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
	2/2/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
27	2/14/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	30
28	2/14/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240

1	2/22/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	120
	3/1/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
2	3/1/17	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
	3/7/17	NUCYNTA	100mg	30
3	3/13/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	30
	3/13/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
4	3/17/17	PHENTERMINE HCL	2mg	120
	3/28/17	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
5	3/28/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	120
	3/28/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
6	4/9/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	30
7	4/9/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
	5/2/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
8	5/3/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	1
	5/6/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
9	5/6/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
10	5/13/17	PHENTERMINE HCL	37.5mg	30
	5/21/17	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
11	5/21/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	120
	5/22/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	120
12	6/2/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	240
13	6/2/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
	6/17/17	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
14	6/29/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	210
	6/29/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10
15	7/14/17	ALPRAZOLAM	2mg	120
16	7/26/17	OXYCODONE HCL	30mg	150
17	7/26/17	FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL SYSTEM	100mcg/1hr	10

18 49. In the visits noted in paragraphs 43 through 48, above, Patient B exhibited concerning
19 signs and symptoms for chronic controlled substances therapy including reporting weak spells,
20 occasional inability to get out of bed, and that occasionally her feet turned purple. Patient B
21 received early refills of Duragesic patches and oxycodone. Patient B told Respondent that she
22 was very fatigued and Respondent noted that Patient B was deteriorating and depressed and
23 repeatedly lost fentanyl patches.

24 50. Respondent provided Patient B with high-risk combinations of medications in the
25 form of long and short acting narcotics along with benzodiazepines, which when taken in
26 combination create a high risk for respiratory depression. Additionally, Respondent prescribed
27 Patient B Soma, a medication that metabolizes to barbiturates and has a potentiating effect on
28 narcotics.

1 51. Respondent prescribed Patient B controlled substances from at least on or about
2 August 3, 2016, to on or about July 26, 2017. During this time Respondent prescribed for Patient
3 B three different narcotics including approximately: fentanyl 100 mcg/hr., 142 patches; Tramadol
4 50 mg, 1080 tablets; Nucynta 100 mg, 30 tablets; and oxycodone 30 mg, 3264 tablets. This is an
5 approximate average of 525 MED per day, which is very high. This level of MEDs placed
6 Patient B at an unacceptably high risk for abuse, misuse, addiction, and overdose. Patient B was
7 concurrently using a prescription from Respondent for Soma (that metabolizes to a barbiturate)
8 350 mg, 1080 tablets and alprazolam 2 mg, 1440 tablets. Additionally, Respondent prescribed for
9 Patient B phentermine 37.5 mg, 120 tablets.

10 **Circumstances related to Patient C**

11 52. Respondent began seeing Patient C nearly two decades ago, primarily for back and
12 knee pain as well as obesity. Respondent's long-term pain management plan consisted of
13 counseling, support, and maintaining patient advocacy. Patient C's pain was ongoing and never
14 showed improvement. Respondent did not have a pain management contract with Patient C,
15 though he discussed the risks of long-term opiate use with her. However, Respondent did not
16 monitor Patient C's use of controlled substances using urine toxicology screens.

17 53. On or about March 4, 2015, Respondent saw Patient C and noted she had an injection
18 in her knee, which did not prove helpful. On or about April 15, 2015, Patient C called
19 Respondent's office and indicated that the Cymbalta he had prescribed worked well for her pain.
20 On or about February 10, 2016, Respondent continued Patient C's prescription for Norco for her
21 to take 8 times a day. On or about September 1, 2016, Respondent started Patient C on Lyrica.
22 On or about January 11, 2017, Respondent saw Patient C in follow-up to an ER visit after a near
23 syncope (fainting) episode, and noted Patient C was having headaches and dizziness. On or about
24 February 28, 2017, Respondent saw Patient C and noted that she fell a few months prior. On or
25 about July 21, 2017, Respondent saw Patient C and noted her continuing complaint of pain from
26 shoulder impingement.

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28 //

54. According to the CURES report, during the period of on or about August 2, 2016, through on or about July 24, 2017, Patient C filled the following prescriptions of controlled substances that were prescribed by Respondent:

Date Filled	Drug Name	Strength	Quantity
8/2/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
8/2/16	LYRICA	75mg	60
8/31/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
9/2/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
9/2/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
10/1/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
10/15/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
10/28/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
11/1/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
11/20/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
12/1/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
12/1/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
12/22/16	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
12/29/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
12/30/16	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
1/30/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
2/1/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
2/3/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
2/28/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
3/3/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
3/8/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
3/29/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
4/14/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
4/14/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
5/26/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240
5/30/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
6/1/17	TRAMADOL HCL	50mg	90
6/25/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240

7/18/17	DIAZEPAM	10mg	60
7/24/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE- ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	240

55. In the visits noted in paragraphs 52 through 54, above, Respondent provided Patient C high-risk combinations of medications. Throughout treatment, Respondent prescribed Patient C long and short acting narcotics along with benzodiazepines, which when taken in combination, cause a high risk for respiratory depression.

56. The CURES reports show that Respondent prescribed Patient C controlled substances from at least on or about August 2, 2016 to on or about July 24, 2017. During this time Respondent prescribed her two narcotics: hydrocodone 10 mg, 2880 tablets and Tramadol 50 mg, 720 tablets. This is approximately an average of 91 MEDs per day, which is a high dose. Patient C was concurrently using diazepam, 630 tablets (benzodiazepine). Additionally, Respondent prescribed Lyrica 75 mg, 60 tablets (a non-narcotic schedule IV pain reliever).

Circumstances related to Patient D

57. Respondent began seeing Patient D in the 1980s. He treated Patient D for injuries sustained in a train accident that occurred 10-15 years ago, in which she suffered vertebral fractures. Respondent prescribed Norco three times per day and Klonopin for sleep and nerves. Respondent also treated Patient D for Parkinson's and migraines. Respondent has prescribed betablockers, Fiorinal, and either Soma or Xanax (the latter two which she occasionally used interchangeably) for Patient D. Patient D signed a pain contract in May of 2018, but no urine screening for drugs were completed.

58. On or about December 17, 2014, Respondent discontinued Patient D's Norco and prescribed Tylenol with codeine instead. On or about January 8, 2015, Respondent suspected possible neuropathy for a thigh problem Patient D presented with, and noted that her Norco prescription had not been filled. On or about April 19, 2016, Respondent was aware that Patient D was taking Xanax and Soma daily.

59. According to the CURES report, during the period of on or about September 14, 2016, through on or about July 24, 2017, Patient D filled the following prescriptions of controlled substances that were prescribed by Respondent:

Date Filled	Drug Name	Strength	Quantity	Days Supply
9/14/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	90	30
9/21/16	ALPRAZOLAM	0.5mg	30	15
11/10/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	90	30
11/30/16	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	60	30
11/30/16	ALPRAZOLAM	0.5mg	30	30
12/22/16	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	90	30
1/20/17	ALPRAZOLAM	0.5mg	30	30
2/2/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	60	30
2/20/17	ALPRAZOLAM	0.5mg	30	30
3/9/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	90	30
3/9/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	90	30
3/27/17	ALPRAZOLAM	0.5mg	30	30
4/7/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	90	30
4/24/17	ALPRAZOLAM	0.5mg	30	30
5/26/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	90	30
7/5/17	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE-ACETAMINOPHEN	325mg-10mg	90	30
7/24/17	CARISOPRODOL	350mg	90	30

60. In the visits noted in paragraphs 57 through 59, above, Respondent provided Patient D high-risk combinations of medications. Throughout treatment, Respondent prescribed Patient D long and short acting narcotics along with benzodiazepines, which when taken in combination, cause a high risk for respiratory depression. Additionally, Respondent concurrently prescribed Soma, a muscle relaxant that metabolizes to a barbiturate, and which potentiates opiates.

61. The CURES reports show that Respondent prescribed Patient D controlled substances from at least on or about September 14, 2016 to on or about July 24, 2017. During this time she was prescribed hydrocodone 10mg, 630 tablets (a narcotic). This is an approximate average of 20 MED per day. Respondent concurrently prescribed Soma (carisoprodol/Class IV controlled substance that metabolizes to a barbiturate) 350mg, 300 tablets and alprazolam 0.5mg, 150 tablets (benzodiazepine).

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1 Respondent failed to use screening tools such as pain intensity and interference or Sheehan
2 Disability Scale and failed to identify the potential benefits and risks of opioid therapy. Each
3 such failure constitutes gross negligence.

4 67. Respondent failed to undertake any risk assessment/stratification for prescribing long-
5 term, high dose (greater than 90 MEDs per day) use of controlled substances, such as use of
6 various screening tools (PHQ-2, CAGE-AID, Opioid Risk Tool, SOAPP-R). Respondent also
7 failed to fully evaluate potential risks of combined high dose opiate therapy (oxycodone,
8 Tramadol, methadone, hydromorphone, and hydrocodone), or the risks when taken with other
9 respiratory depressants such as benzodiazepines (diazepam) and Soma, a muscle relaxer with
10 barbiturate metabolites. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

11 68. Respondent failed to specify measurable goals and objectives used to evaluate
12 treatment progress. Respondent also failed to include an exit strategy for discontinuing opioid
13 therapy, in the event the tapering or termination of opioid therapy became necessary. Each such
14 failure constitutes gross negligence.

15 69. Respondent failed to discuss potential risks of long-term opioid use, combined opioid
16 use, combined narcotic and benzodiazepine use, and combined narcotic, benzodiazepine and
17 Soma use with Patient A, nor did he discuss potential side effects with Patient A. Respondent
18 also failed to discuss the risk of impaired motor skills with concern for activities such as driving
19 and the risk of misuse, dependence, addiction, and overdose with Patient A. Finally, Respondent
20 failed to discuss the limited evidence of benefit of long-term opioid therapy with Patient A. Each
21 such failure constitutes gross negligence.

22 70. Respondent failed to document evidence of Patient A's progress toward treatment
23 objectives – failed to document decrease in pain; failed to discuss any improvement in Patient A's
24 level of function and experience of side effects, and failed to discuss medication abuse or
25 diversion, nor appropriate behavior and mood with Patient A. Each such failure constitutes gross
26 negligence.

27 71. Respondent failed to place Patient A on a controlled substances contract. Each such
28 failure constitutes gross negligence.

1 72. Respondent failed to investigate Patient A's medication use and failed to undertake
2 any advised compliance monitoring such as drug testing, review of CURES Reports and/or
3 conducting pill counting. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

4 **Patient B**

5 73. Despite minimal basis for chronic opioid therapy, Respondent prescribed long-term
6 narcotic therapy for Patient B's reported musculo-skeletal pain. Further, Respondent failed to use
7 screening tools such as pain intensity and interference or Sheehan Disability Scale and failed to
8 identify the potential benefits and risks of opioid therapy. Each such failure constitutes gross
9 negligence.

10 74. Respondent failed to undertake any risk assessment/stratification for prescribing long-
11 term use of controlled substances, such as use of various screening tools (PHQ-2, CAGE-AID,
12 Opioid Risk Tool, SOAPP-R) to Patient B. He also failed to fully evaluate potential risks for
13 Patient B of combined opiate therapy (fentanyl, oxycodone, Tramadol) or the risks when taken
14 with other respiratory depressants such as benzodiazepines (alprazolam) and Soma, a muscle
15 relaxer with barbiturates metabolites. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

16 75. Respondent failed to specify measurable goals and objectives used to evaluate Patient
17 B's treatment progress and failed to include an exit strategy for discontinuing opioid therapy, in
18 the event the tapering or termination of opioid therapy became necessary. Each such failure
19 constitutes gross negligence.

20 76. Respondent failed to discuss with Patient B the potential risks of long-term opioid
21 use, combined opioid use (fentanyl, Tramadol and oxycodone) and combined narcotic and
22 benzodiazepine use. Additionally, Respondent failed to discuss potential side effects of the
23 medication he prescribed with Patient B and failed to discuss the risk of impaired motor-skills
24 concerning activities such as driving as well as the risk of misuse, dependence, addiction, and
25 overdose. Respondent also failed to discuss the limited evidence of benefit of long-term opioid
26 therapy or the risks of use of prescription controlled substances with Patient B. Each such failure
27 constitutes gross negligence.

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1 77. Respondent failed to conduct appropriate investigation and failed to undertake any
2 advised compliance monitoring of Patient B such as drug testing, review of CURES Reports,
3 and/or conducting pill counting. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

4 78. Respondent failed to document evidence of Patient B's progress toward treatment
5 objectives, decreased pain, improvement in level of function, experience of side effects,
6 medication abuse or diversion, or appropriate behavior and mood. Each such failure constitutes
7 gross negligence.

8 79. Although Respondent placed Patient B on a controlled substances contract on or
9 about in July of 2018, Patient B was not on a contract for over three years. Prescribing controlled
10 substances to Patient B for over three years in the absence of such a contract constitutes gross
11 negligence.

12 **Patient C**

13 80. Respondent failed to conduct a sufficient evaluation of Patient C for chronic opioid
14 use. Respondent prescribed long-term narcotic therapy for Patient C's reported musculoskeletal
15 pain based on little to no evidence to support chronic opioid therapy. Respondent did not
16 establish a diagnosis of medical necessity to support long-term use of opioids for chronic, non-
17 cancer pain. Respondent failed to use screening tools such as pain intensity and interference or
18 Sheehan Disability Scale and failed to identify the potential benefits and risks of opioid therapy.
19 Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

20 81. Respondent failed to undertake any risk assessment/stratification for prescribing long-
21 term use of controlled substances, such as PHQ-2, CAGE-AID, Opioid Risk Tool, and/or
22 SOAPP-R. Respondent also failed to fully evaluate potential risks to Patient C of combining
23 opiate therapy (Norco and Tramadol) with other respiratory depressants such as benzodiazepines
24 (diazepam). Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

25 82. Respondent failed to develop a treatment plan by specifying measurable goals and
26 objectives to evaluate treatment progress in Patient C. Respondent also failed to include an exit
27 strategy for discontinuing opioid therapy, in the event the tapering or termination of opioid
28 therapy became necessary. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

1 83. Respondent failed to obtain adequate patient consent. Respondent failed to discuss
2 potential side effects and risks of long-term opioid use, combined opioid use (Tramadol and
3 Norco), and combined narcotic and benzodiazepine use (Tramadol/Norco and diazepam) with
4 Patient C. Respondent failed to discuss the risk of impaired motor-skills for activities such as
5 driving as well as the risk of misuse, dependence, and addiction. Respondent failed to discuss the
6 limited evidence of benefit of long-term opioid therapy. Each such failure constitutes gross
7 negligence.

8 84. Respondent failed to ensure appropriate compliance monitoring. Respondent failed
9 to conduct an appropriate investigation and failed to undertake any advised compliance
10 monitoring such as drug testing, review of CURES Reports, and/or conducting pill counting.
11 Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

12 85. Respondent continued Patient C on controlled substance therapy beyond an initial
13 trial that was not based on outcomes such as making progress toward functional goals, presence
14 and nature of side effects, pain status and a lack of evidence of patient misuse, abuse or diversion.
15 Respondent failed to document evidence of patient's progress toward treatment objectives and
16 any decrease in pain. Respondent failed to discuss improvement in level of function, side effects
17 experienced, medication abuse or diversion, nor appropriate behavior and mood. Each such
18 failure constitutes gross negligence.

19 86. Respondent failed to place Patient C on a controlled substances contract despite
20 placing her on them for long-term use (greater than 90 days). Prescribing controlled substances
21 to Patient C in the absence of such a contract constitutes gross negligence.

22 **Patient D**

23 87. Respondent failed to undertake any risk assessment/stratification for prescribing long-
24 term use of controlled substances, such as use of various screening tools (PHQ-2, CAGE-AID,
25 Opioid Risk Tool, SOAPP-R). He also failed to evaluate potential risks of combining opiate
26 therapy (hydrocodone) with other respiratory depressants such as benzodiazepines (alprazolam)
27 and Soma, a muscle relaxer that metabolizes to a barbiturate. Each such failure constitutes gross
28 negligence.

1 88. Respondent failed to develop and specify measurable goals and objectives to evaluate
2 Patient D's treatment progress. Respondent also failed to include an exit strategy for
3 discontinuing opioid therapy, in the event the tapering or termination of opioid therapy became
4 necessary. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

5 89. Respondent failed to discuss potential risks with Patient D of long-term opioid use,
6 and combined use of a narcotic, benzodiazepine, and Soma, which metabolizes into a barbiturate.
7 Respondent failed to discuss potential side effects of the medications he prescribed with Patient D
8 and failed to discuss the risk of impaired motor skills for activities such as driving. Respondent
9 also failed to discuss the risk of misuse, dependence, addiction, and overdose with Patient D.
10 Finally, Respondent failed to discuss the limited evidence of benefit from long-term opioid
11 therapy with Patient D. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

12 90. Respondent failed to conduct appropriate investigation. Respondent failed to
13 undertake any efforts to ensure appropriate compliance monitoring of Patient D such as drug
14 testing, review of CURES Reports, and/or conducting pill counting. Each such failure constitutes
15 gross negligence.

16 91. Respondent failed to document evidence of Patient D's progress toward treatment
17 objectives and failed to document any decrease in pain. Respondent failed to discuss or
18 document improvement in Patient D's level of function. Respondent failed to discuss or
19 document Patient D's experience of side effects and failed to discuss medication abuse or
20 diversion as well as discuss or document appropriate behavior and mood. Each such failure
21 constitutes gross negligence.

22 92. Respondent failed to have Patient D sign a pain contract, despite placing her on long-
23 term use of controlled substances. Prescribing controlled substances to Patient D in the absence
24 of such a contract constitutes gross negligence.

25 **Patient E**

26 93. Respondent failed to undertake any risk assessment/stratification for prescribing long-
27 term use of controlled substances for Patient E, such as use of various screening tools (PHQ-2,
28 CAGE-AID, Opioid Risk Tool, SOAPP-R), and failed to evaluate potential risks of combining

1 opiates (Norco) with other respiratory depressants such as benzodiazepines (Xanax). Each such
2 failure constitutes gross negligence.

3 94. Respondent failed to develop measurable goals and objectives to evaluate Patient E's
4 treatment progress. Respondent also failed to create an exit strategy for discontinuing Patient E's
5 opioid therapy, in the event the tapering or termination of opioid therapy was necessary. Each
6 such failure constitutes gross negligence.

7 95. Respondent failed to obtain Patient E's informed consent to the medication he
8 prescribed. Specifically, Respondent failed to discuss the following with Patient E: potential
9 risks of long-term opioid use and combined narcotic and benzodiazepine use; potential side
10 effects of the medications prescribed; the risk of impaired motor skills for activities such as
11 driving; the risk of misuse, dependence, addiction and overdose; and the limited evidence of
12 benefit of long-term opioid therapy or the risks of use of prescription controlled substances. Each
13 such failure constitutes gross negligence.

14 96. Respondent failed to ensure appropriate compliance monitoring of Patient E's
15 medication use. Specifically, Respondent failed to conduct appropriate investigation and failed to
16 utilize drug-testing, review of CURES Reports, and/or conduct pill counting. Each such failure
17 constitutes gross negligence.

18 97. Respondent failed to engage in any ongoing assessment of Patient E's progress
19 toward functional goals, presence and nature of side effects, pain status, and/or potential misuse,
20 abuse, or diversion. Specifically, Respondent failed to discuss or document the following with
21 Patient E: progress toward treatment objectives, including any decrease in pain; improvement in
22 level of function; experience of side effects; medication abuse or diversion; nor evaluate Patient
23 E's behavior and mood. Each such failure constitutes gross negligence.

24 98. Respondent failed to place Patient E on a controlled substances contract until on or
25 about April of 2018. Prescribing controlled substances to Patient E in the absence of such a
26 contract constitutes gross negligence.

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1 alleged as separate and distinct acts of negligence. Respondent's records regarding Patient A,
2 Patient B, Patient C, Patient D, and Patient E above, are so illegible and lacking in content as to
3 be rendered useless.

4 **DISCIPLINARY CONSIDERATIONS**

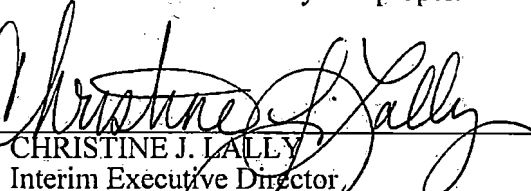
5 103. To determine the degree of discipline, if any, to be imposed on Respondent, Robert
6 Adams Graham, M.D., Complainant alleges that on or about June 14, 2019, in a prior disciplinary
7 action titled *In the Matter of the Accusation Against Robert Adams Graham, M.D. before the*
8 *Medical Board of California*, in Case Number 800-2016-025845, Respondent's license was
9 revoked. However, revocation was stayed and Respondent was placed on probation for four (4)
10 years with standard terms and conditions for gross negligence, repeated negligent acts, aiding and
11 abetting the unlicensed practice of medicine, and for a substantially related conviction. That
12 decision is now final and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

13 **PRAYER**

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

- 16 1. Revoking or suspending Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate Number A 32806,
17 issued to Robert Adams Graham, M.D.;
- 18 2. Revoking, suspending or denying approval of Robert Adams Graham, M.D.'s
19 authority to supervise physician assistants and advanced practice nurses;
- 20 3. Ordering Robert Adams Graham, M.D., if placed on probation, to pay the Board the
21 costs of probation monitoring; and
- 22 4. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.

23
24 DATED: April 7, 2020


25 CHRISTINE J. LALLY
26 Interim Executive Director
27 Medical Board of California
28 Department of Consumer Affairs
State of California
Complainant

FR2019100831/95338163.docx

Exhibit B

**Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order
Re: Accusation No. 800-2016-025845**

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

**In the Matter of the Second Amended)
Accusation Against:)**

**Robert Adams Graham, M.D.)
Physician's and Surgeon's)
Certificate No. A 32806)
Respondent)**

Case No. 800-2016-025845

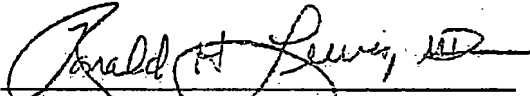
DECISION

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 June 14, 2019.

IT IS SO ORDERED: May 17, 2019.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA



**Ronald H. Lewis, M.D., Chair
Panel A**

1 XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General of California
2 GLORIA CASTRO
Senior Assistant Attorney General
3 STEVE DIEHL
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
4 State Bar No. 235250
California Department of Justice
5 2550 Mariposa Mall, Room 5090
Fresno, CA 93721
6 Telephone: (559) 705-2313
Facsimile: (559) 445-5106
7 *Attorneys for Complainant*

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

12
13 In the Matter of the Second Amended
Accusation Against:
14 **ROBERT ADAMS GRAHAM, M.D.**
15 **728 E. Bullard Avenue, Suite 101**
Fresno, CA 93710
16 **Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A**
17 **32806**
18 **Respondent.**

Case No. 800-2016-025845
OAH No. 2018020003

**STIPULATED SETTLEMENT AND
DISCIPLINARY ORDER**

19
20 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the parties to the above-
21 entitled proceedings that the following matters are true:

22 **PARTIES**

23 1. Kimberly Kirchmeyer (Complainant) is the Executive Director of the Medical Board
24 of California (Board). She brought this action solely in her official capacity and is represented in
25 this matter by Xavier Becerra, Attorney General of the State of California, by Steve Diehl,
26 Supervising Deputy Attorney General.

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1 2. Respondent Robert Adams Graham, M.D. (Respondent) is represented in this
2 proceeding by attorney Lawrence E. Wayte, Esq., whose address is: 7647 North Fresno Street
3 Fresno, CA 93720.

4 3. On or about August 21, 1978, the Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate
5 No. A 32806 to Robert Adams Graham, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and Surgeon's
6 Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in Second
7 Amended Accusation No. 800-2016-025845, and will expire on June 30, 2020, unless renewed.

8 JURISDICTION

9 4. Second Amended Accusation No. 800-2016-025845 was filed before the Board, and
10 is currently pending against Respondent. The Second Amended Accusation and all other
11 statutorily required documents were properly served on Respondent. Respondent timely filed his
12 Notice of Defense contesting the Second Amended Accusation.

13 5. A copy of Second Amended Accusation No. 800-2016-025845 is attached as exhibit
14 A and incorporated herein by reference.

15 ADVISEMENT AND WAIVERS

16 6. Respondent has carefully read, fully discussed with counsel, and understands the
17 charges and allegations in Second Amended Accusation No. 800-2016-025845. Respondent has
18 also carefully read, fully discussed with counsel, and understands the effects of this Stipulated
19 Settlement and Disciplinary Order.

20 7. Respondent is fully aware of his legal rights in this matter, including the right to a
21 hearing on the charges and allegations in the Second Amended Accusation; the right to confront
22 and cross-examine the witnesses against him; the right to present evidence and to testify on his
23 own behalf; the right to the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the
24 production of documents; the right to reconsideration and court review of an adverse decision;
25 and all other rights accorded by the California Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable
26 laws.

27 8. Respondent voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently waives and gives up each and
28 every right set forth above.

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CULPABILITY

9. Respondent understands and agrees that the charges and allegations in Second Amended Accusation No. 800-2016-025845, if proven at a hearing, constitute cause for imposing discipline upon his Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate.

10. For the purpose of resolving the Second Amended Accusation without the expense and uncertainty of further proceedings, Respondent agrees that, at a hearing, Complainant could establish a factual basis for the charges in the Second Amended Accusation, and that Respondent hereby gives up his right to contest those charges. Respondent agrees that if he ever petitions for early termination or modification of probation, or if the Board ever petitions for revocation of probation, all of the charges and allegations contained in Second Amended Accusation No. 800-2016-025845 shall be deemed true, correct and fully admitted by respondent for purposes of that proceeding or any other licensing proceeding involving respondent in the State of California.

11. Respondent agrees that his Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate is subject to discipline and he agrees to be bound by the Board's probationary terms as set forth in the Disciplinary Order below.

CONTINGENCY

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

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

4 14. In consideration of the foregoing admissions and stipulations, the parties agree that
5 the Board may, without further notice or formal proceeding, issue and enter the following
6 Disciplinary Order:

7 **DISCIPLINARY ORDER**

8 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 32806 issued
9 to Respondent Robert Adams Graham, M.D. is revoked. However, the revocation is stayed and
10 Respondent is placed on probation for four (4) years on the following terms and conditions.

11 1. **EDUCATION COURSE.** Within 60 calendar days of the effective date of this
12 Decision, and on an annual basis thereafter, Respondent shall submit to the Board or its designee
13 for its prior approval educational program(s) or course(s) which shall not be less than 20 hours
14 per year, for each year of probation. The educational program(s) or course(s) shall be aimed at
15 correcting any areas of deficient practice or knowledge and shall be Category I certified. The
16 educational program(s) or course(s) shall be at Respondent's expense and shall be in addition to
17 the Continuing Medical Education (CME) requirements for renewal of licensure. Following the
18 completion of each course, the Board or its designee may administer an examination to test
19 Respondent's knowledge of the course. Respondent shall provide proof of attendance for 45
20 hours of CME of which 20 hours were in satisfaction of this condition.

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

1 Medical Education (CME) requirements for renewal of licensure.

2 A prescribing practices course taken after the acts that gave rise to the charges in the
3 Second Amended Accusation, but prior to the effective date of the Decision may, in the sole
4 discretion of the Board or its designee, be accepted towards the fulfillment of this condition if the
5 course would have been approved by the Board or its designee had the course been taken after the
6 effective date of this Decision.

7 Respondent shall submit a certification of successful completion to the Board or its
8 designee not later than 15 calendar days after successfully completing the course, or not later than
9 15 calendar days after the effective date of the Decision, whichever is later.

10 3. PROFESSIONALISM PROGRAM (ETHICS COURSE). Within 60 calendar days of
11 the effective date of this Decision, Respondent shall enroll in a professionalism program, that
12 meets the requirements of Title 16, California Code of Regulations (CCR) section 1358.1.
13 Respondent shall participate in and successfully complete that program. Respondent shall
14 provide any information and documents that the program may deem pertinent. Respondent shall
15 successfully complete the classroom component of the program not later than six (6) months after
16 Respondent's initial enrollment, and the longitudinal component of the program not later than the
17 time specified by the program, but no later than one (1) year after attending the classroom
18 component. The professionalism program shall be at Respondent's expense and shall be in
19 addition to the Continuing Medical Education (CME) requirements for renewal of licensure.

20 A professionalism program taken after the acts that gave rise to the charges in the Second
21 Amended Accusation, but prior to the effective date of the Decision may, in the sole discretion of
22 the Board or its designee, be accepted towards the fulfillment of this condition if the program
23 would have been approved by the Board or its designee had the program been taken after the
24 effective date of this Decision.

25 Respondent shall submit a certification of successful completion to the Board or its
26 designee not later than 15 calendar days after successfully completing the program or not later
27 than 15 calendar days after the effective date of the Decision, whichever is later.

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1 4. MONITORING - PRACTICE. Within 30 calendar days of the effective date of this
2 Decision, Respondent shall submit to the Board or its designee for prior approval as a practice
3 monitor, the name and qualifications of one or more licensed physicians and surgeons whose
4 licenses are valid and in good standing, and who are preferably American Board of Medical
5 Specialties (ABMS) certified. A monitor shall have no prior or current business or personal
6 relationship with Respondent, or other relationship that could reasonably be expected to
7 compromise the ability of the monitor to render fair and unbiased reports to the Board, including
8 but not limited to any form of bartering, shall be in Respondent's field of practice, and must agree
9 to serve as Respondent's monitor. Respondent shall pay all monitoring costs.

10 The Board or its designee shall provide the approved monitor with copies of the Decision
11 and Second Amended Accusation, and a proposed monitoring plan. Within 15 calendar days of
12 receipt of the Decision, Second Amended Accusation, and proposed monitoring plan, the monitor
13 shall submit a signed statement that the monitor has read the Decision and Second Amended
14 Accusation, fully understands the role of a monitor, and agrees or disagrees with the proposed
15 monitoring plan. If the monitor disagrees with the proposed monitoring plan, the monitor shall
16 submit a revised monitoring plan with the signed statement for approval by the Board or its
17 designee.

18 Within 60 calendar days of the effective date of this Decision, and continuing throughout
19 probation, Respondent's practice shall be monitored by the approved monitor. Respondent shall
20 make all records available for immediate inspection and copying on the premises by the monitor
21 at all times during business hours and shall retain the records for the entire term of probation.

22 If Respondent fails to obtain approval of a monitor within 60 calendar days of the effective
23 date of this Decision, Respondent shall receive a notification from the Board or its designee to
24 cease the practice of medicine within three (3) calendar days after being so notified. Respondent
25 shall cease the practice of medicine until a monitor is approved to provide monitoring
26 responsibility.

27 The monitor(s) shall submit a quarterly written report to the Board or its designee which
28 includes an evaluation of Respondent's performance, indicating whether Respondent's practices

1 are within the standards of practice of medicine, and whether Respondent is practicing medicine
2 safely. It shall be the sole responsibility of Respondent to ensure that the monitor submits the
3 quarterly written reports to the Board or its designee within 10 calendar days after the end of the
4 preceding quarter.

5 If the monitor resigns or is no longer available, Respondent shall, within 5 calendar days of
6 such resignation or unavailability, submit to the Board or its designee, for prior approval, the
7 name and qualifications of a replacement monitor who will be assuming that responsibility within
8 15 calendar days. If Respondent fails to obtain approval of a replacement monitor within 60
9 calendar days of the resignation or unavailability of the monitor, Respondent shall receive a
10 notification from the Board or its designee to cease the practice of medicine within three (3)
11 calendar days after being so notified. Respondent shall cease the practice of medicine until a
12 replacement monitor is approved and assumes monitoring responsibility.

13 In lieu of a monitor, Respondent may participate in a professional enhancement program
14 approved in advance by the Board or its designee that includes, at minimum, quarterly chart
15 review, semi-annual practice assessment, and semi-annual review of professional growth and
16 education. Respondent shall participate in the professional enhancement program at Respondent's
17 expense during the term of probation.

18 This condition shall be in effect for the first three (3) years of probation, and will expire
19 thereafter, unless the practice monitor recommends continued monitoring.

20 5. PROHIBITED PRACTICE. During probation, Respondent is prohibited from acting
21 as Medical Director of any medical spa or facility where cosmetic treatments are performed.
22 After the effective date of this Decision, all patients being treated by the Respondent shall be
23 notified that the Respondent is prohibited from acting as Medical Director of any medical spa or
24 facility where cosmetic treatments are performed. Any new patients must be provided this
25 notification at the time of their initial appointment.

26 Respondent shall maintain a log of all patients to whom the required oral notification was
27 made. The log shall contain the: 1) patient's name, address and phone number; 2) patient's
28 medical record number, if available; 3) the full name of the person making the notification; 4) the

1 date the notification was made; and 5) a description of the notification given. Respondent shall
2 keep this log in a separate file or ledger, in chronological order, shall make the log available for
3 immediate inspection and copying on the premises at all times during business hours by the Board
4 or its designee, and shall retain the log for the entire term of probation.

5 6. NOTIFICATION. Within seven (7) days of the effective date of this Decision, the
6 Respondent shall provide a true copy of this Decision and Second Amended Accusation to the
7 Chief of Staff or the Chief Executive Officer at every hospital where privileges or membership
8 are extended to Respondent, at any other facility where Respondent engages in the practice of
9 medicine, including all physician and locum tenens registries or other similar agencies, and to the
10 Chief Executive Officer at every insurance carrier which extends malpractice insurance coverage
11 to Respondent. Respondent shall submit proof of compliance to the Board or its designee within
12 15 calendar days.

13 This condition shall apply to any change(s) in hospitals, other facilities or insurance carrier.

14 7. SUPERVISION OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS AND ADVANCED PRACTICE
15 NURSES. During probation, Respondent is prohibited from supervising physician assistants and
16 advanced practice nurses.

17 8. OBEY ALL LAWS. Respondent shall obey all federal, state and local laws, all rules
18 governing the practice of medicine in California and remain in full compliance with any court
19 ordered criminal probation, payments, and other orders.

20 9. QUARTERLY DECLARATIONS. Respondent shall submit quarterly declarations
21 under penalty of perjury on forms provided by the Board, stating whether there has been
22 compliance with all the conditions of probation.

23 Respondent shall submit quarterly declarations not later than 10 calendar days after the end
24 of the preceding quarter.

25 10. GENERAL PROBATION REQUIREMENTS.

26 Compliance with Probation Unit

27 Respondent shall comply with the Board's probation unit.

28 Address Changes

1 Respondent shall, at all times, keep the Board informed of Respondent's business and
2 residence addresses, email address (if available), and telephone number. Changes of such
3 addresses shall be immediately communicated in writing to the Board or its designee. Under no
4 circumstances shall a post office box serve as an address of record, except as allowed by Business
5 and Professions Code section 2021(b).

6 Place of Practice

7 Respondent shall not engage in the practice of medicine in Respondent's or patient's place
8 of residence, unless the patient resides in a skilled nursing facility or other similar licensed
9 facility.

10 License Renewal

11 Respondent shall maintain a current and renewed California physician's and surgeon's
12 license.

13 Travel or Residence Outside California

14 Respondent shall immediately inform the Board or its designee, in writing, of travel to any
15 areas outside the jurisdiction of California which lasts, or is contemplated to last, more than thirty
16 (30) calendar days.

17 In the event Respondent should leave the State of California to reside or to practice,
18 Respondent shall notify the Board or its designee in writing 30 calendar days prior to the dates of
19 departure and return.

20 11. INTERVIEW WITH THE BOARD OR ITS DESIGNEE. Respondent shall be
21 available in person upon request for interviews either at Respondent's place of business or at the
22 probation unit office, with or without prior notice throughout the term of probation.

23 12. NON-PRACTICE WHILE ON PROBATION. Respondent shall notify the Board or
24 its designee in writing within 15 calendar days of any periods of non-practice lasting more than
25 30 calendar days and within 15 calendar days of Respondent's return to practice. Non-practice is
26 defined as any period of time Respondent is not practicing medicine as defined in Business and
27 Professions Code sections 2051 and 2052 for at least 40 hours in a calendar month in direct
28 patient care, clinical activity or teaching, or other activity as approved by the Board. If

1 Respondent resides in California and is considered to be in non-practice, Respondent shall
2 comply with all terms and conditions of probation. All time spent in an intensive training
3 program which has been approved by the Board or its designee shall not be considered non-
4 practice and does not relieve Respondent from complying with all the terms and conditions of
5 probation. Practicing medicine in another state of the United States or Federal jurisdiction while
6 on probation with the medical licensing authority of that state or jurisdiction shall not be
7 considered non-practice. A Board-ordered suspension of practice shall not be considered as a
8 period of non-practice.

9 In the event Respondent's period of non-practice while on probation exceeds 18 calendar
10 months, Respondent shall successfully complete the Federation of State Medical Boards' Special
11 Purpose Examination, or, at the Board's discretion, a clinical competence assessment program
12 that meets the criteria of Condition 18 of the current version of the Board's "Manual of Model
13 Disciplinary Orders and Disciplinary Guidelines" prior to resuming the practice of medicine.

14 Respondent's period of non-practice while on probation shall not exceed two (2) years.

15 Periods of non-practice will not apply to the reduction of the probationary term.

16 Periods of non-practice for a Respondent residing outside of California will relieve
17 Respondent of the responsibility to comply with the probationary terms and conditions with the
18 exception of this condition and the following terms and conditions of probation: Obey All Laws;
19 General Probation Requirements; Quarterly Declarations; Abstain from the Use of Alcohol and/or
20 Controlled Substances; and Biological Fluid Testing.

21 13. COMPLETION OF PROBATION. Respondent shall comply with all financial
22 obligations (e.g., restitution, probation costs) not later than 120 calendar days prior to the
23 completion of probation. Upon successful completion of probation, Respondent's certificate shall
24 be fully restored.

25 14. VIOLATION OF PROBATION. Failure to fully comply with any term or condition
26 of probation is a violation of probation. If Respondent violates probation in any respect, the
27 Board, after giving Respondent notice and the opportunity to be heard, may revoke probation and
28 carry out the disciplinary order that was stayed. If an Accusation, or Petition to Revoke Probation,

1 or an Interim Suspension Order is filed against Respondent during probation, the Board shall have
2 continuing jurisdiction until the matter is final, and the period of probation shall be extended until
3 the matter is final.


4 15. LICENSE SURRENDER. Following the effective date of this Decision, if
5 Respondent ceases practicing due to retirement or health reasons or is otherwise unable to satisfy
6 the terms and conditions of probation, Respondent may request to surrender his or her license.
7 The Board reserves the right to evaluate Respondent's request and to exercise its discretion in
8 determining whether or not to grant the request, or to take any other action deemed appropriate
9 and reasonable under the circumstances. Upon formal acceptance of the surrender, Respondent
10 shall within 15 calendar days deliver Respondent's wallet and wall certificate to the Board or its
11 designee and Respondent shall no longer practice medicine. Respondent will no longer be subject
12 to the terms and conditions of probation. If Respondent re-applies for a medical license, the
13 application shall be treated as a petition for reinstatement of a revoked certificate.

14 16. PROBATION MONITORING COSTS. Respondent shall pay the costs associated
15 with probation monitoring each and every year of probation, as designated by the Board, which
16 may be adjusted on an annual basis. Such costs shall be payable to the Medical Board of
17 California and delivered to the Board or its designee no later than January 31 of each calendar
18 year.

19 ACCEPTANCE

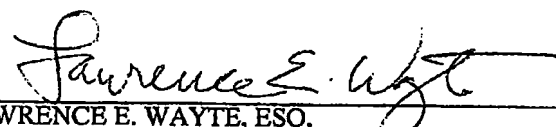
20 I have carefully read the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order and have fully
21 discussed it with my attorney, Lawrence E. Wayte, Esq. I understand the stipulation and the
22 effect it will have on my Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate. I enter into this Stipulated
23 Settlement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

25
26 DATED: 1/31/2019


27 ROBERT ADAMS GRAHAM, M.D.
Respondent

1 I have read and fully discussed with Respondent Robert Adams Graham, M.D. the terms
2 and conditions and other matters contained in the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary
3 Order. I approve its form and content.

4 DATED: Jan 31, 2019


LAWRENCE E. WAYTE, ESQ.
Attorney for Respondent

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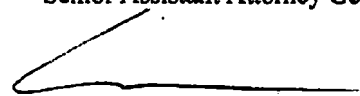
ENDORSEMENT

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

Dated: 2/6/19

Respectfully submitted,

XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General of California
GLORIA CASTRO
Senior Assistant Attorney General


STEVE DIEHL
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
Attorneys for Complainant

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13421293.docx

Exhibit A

Second Amended Accusation No. 800-2016-025845

1 XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General of California
2 GLORIA L. CASTRO
Senior Assistant Attorney General
3 STEVE DIEHL
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
4 State Bar No. 235250
California Department of Justice
5 2550 Mariposa Mall, Room 5090
Fresno, CA 93721
6 Telephone: (559) 477-1626
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7 *Attorneys for Complainant*

FILED
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
SACRAMENTO FEB 20 20 19
BY SQUAD 103101 ANALYST

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

11 In the Matter of the Second Amended
12 Accusation Against:

Case No. 800-2016-025845

13 **ROBERT ADAMS GRAHAM, M.D.**
14 728 E. Bullard Avenue, Suite 101
Fresno, CA 93710

SECOND AMENDED ACCUSATION

15 Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate
No. A 32806,

16 Respondent.

17
18 Complainant alleges:

19 **PARTIES**

20 1. Kimberly Kirchmeyer (Complainant) brings this Second Amended Accusation solely
21 in her official capacity as the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department
22 of Consumer Affairs (Board).

23 2. On or about August 21, 1978, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's
24 Certificate Number A 32806 to Robert Adams Graham, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and
25 Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought
26 herein and will expire on June 30, 2020, unless renewed.

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1 JURISDICTION

2 3. This Second Amended Accusation, which supersedes the First Amended Accusation
3 filed on December 3, 2018, in the above entitled matter, is brought before the Board under the
4 authority of the following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code
5 unless otherwise indicated.

6 4. Section 2227 of the Code states:

7 "(a) A licensee whose matter has been heard by an administrative law judge of the Medical
8 Quality Hearing Panel as designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code, or whose default
9 has been entered, and who is found guilty, or who has entered into a stipulation for disciplinary
10 action with the board, may, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:

11 "(1) Have his or her license revoked upon order of the board.

12 "(2) Have his or her right to practice suspended for a period not to exceed one year upon
13 order of the board.

14 "(3) Be placed on probation and be required to pay the costs of probation monitoring upon
15 order of the board.

16 "(4) Be publicly reprimanded by the board. The public reprimand may include a
17 requirement that the licensee complete relevant educational courses approved by the board.

18 "(5) Have any other action taken in relation to discipline as part of an order of probation, as
19 the board or an administrative law judge may deem proper.

20 "(b) Any matter heard pursuant to subdivision (a), except for warning letters, medical
21 review or advisory conferences, professional competency examinations, continuing education
22 activities, and cost reimbursement associated therewith that are agreed to with the board and
23 successfully completed by the licensee, or other matters made confidential or privileged by
24 existing law, is deemed public, and shall be made available to the public by the board pursuant to
25 Section 803.1."

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1 5. Section 2234 of the Code, states:

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

5 “(a) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, assisting in or abetting the
6 violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision of this chapter.

7 “(b) Gross negligence.

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

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

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

18 “(d) Incompetence.

19 “(e) The commission of any act involving dishonesty or corruption which is substantially
20 related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a physician and surgeon.

21 “(f) Any action or conduct which would have warranted the denial of a certificate.

22 “(g) The practice of medicine from this state into another state or country without meeting
23 the legal requirements of that state or country for the practice of medicine. Section 2314 shall not
24 apply to this subdivision. This subdivision shall become operative upon the implementation of the
25 proposed registration program described in Section 2052.5.

26 “(h) The repeated failure by a certificate holder, in the absence of good cause, to attend and
27 participate in an interview by the board. This subdivision shall only apply to a certificate holder
28 who is the subject of an investigation by the board.”

1 6. Section 2236 of the Code states:

2 “(a) The conviction of any offense substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or
3 duties of a physician and surgeon constitutes unprofessional conduct within the meaning of this
4 chapter. The record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence only of the fact that the conviction
5 occurred.

6 “(b) The district attorney, city attorney, or other prosecuting agency shall notify the
7 Division of Medical Quality of the pendency of an action against a licensee charging a felony or
8 misdemeanor immediately upon obtaining information that the defendant is a licensee. The notice
9 shall identify the licensee and describe the crimes charged and the facts alleged. The prosecuting
10 agency shall also notify the clerk of the court in which the action is pending that the defendant is
11 a licensee, and the clerk shall record prominently in the file that the defendant holds a license as a
12 physician and surgeon.

13 “(c) The clerk of the court in which a licensee is convicted of a crime shall, within 48 hours
14 after the conviction, transmit a certified copy of the record of conviction to the board. The
15 division may inquire into the circumstances surrounding the commission of a crime in order to fix
16 the degree of discipline or to determine if the conviction is of an offense substantially related to
17 the qualifications, functions, or duties of a physician and surgeon.

18 “(d) A plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction after a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to
19 be a conviction within the meaning of this section and Section 2236.1. The record of conviction
20 shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the conviction occurred.”

21 7. Section 2052 of the Code states:

22 “(a) Notwithstanding Section 146, any person who practices or attempts to practice, or who
23 advertises or holds himself or herself out as practicing, any system or mode of treating the sick or
24 afflicted in this state, or who diagnoses, treats, operates for, or prescribes for any ailment,
25 blemish, deformity, disease, disfigurement, disorder, injury, or other physical or mental condition
26 of any person, without having at the time of so doing a valid, unrevoked, or unsuspended
27 certificate as provided in this chapter [Chapter 5, the Medical Practice Act], or without being
28 authorized to perform the act pursuant to a certificate obtained in accordance with some other

1 provision of law, is guilty of a public offense, punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand
2 dollars (\$10,000), by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal
3 Code, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and either
4 imprisonment.

5 “(b) Any person who conspires with or aids or abets another to commit any act described
6 in subdivision (a) is guilty of a public offense, subject to the punishment described in that
7 subdivision.

8 “(c) The remedy provided in this section shall not preclude any other remedy provided by
9 law.”

10 8. Title 16, Section 1379 of the California Code of Regulations states:

11 “A physician and surgeon or a podiatrist who collaborates in the development of
12 standardized procedures for registered nurses shall comply with Title 16 California
13 Administrative Code Sections 1470 through 1474 governing development and use of standardized
14 procedures.”

15 9. Title 16, Section 1474 of the California Code of Regulations states:

16 “Following are the standardized procedure guidelines jointly promulgated by the Medical
17 Board of California and by the Board of Registered Nursing:

18 “(a) Standardized procedures shall include a written description of the method used in
19 developing and approving them and any revision thereof.

20 “(b) Each standardized procedure shall:

21 “(1) Be in writing, dated and signed by the organized health care system personnel
22 authorized to approve it.

23 “(2) Specify which standardized procedure functions registered nurses may perform and
24 under what circumstances.

25 “(3) State any specific requirements which are to be followed by registered nurses in
26 performing particular standardized procedure functions.

27 “(4) Specify any experience, training, and/or education requirements for performance of
28 standardized procedure functions.

1 ordered it from. Respondent had no standardized protocols in place governing the care DeMoss
2 provided, and Respondent was unaware of what, if any, prior training DeMoss had in performing
3 cosmetic treatments.

4 12. Registered Nurses may perform cosmetic treatments under the supervision of a
5 physician. When prescription drugs or devices are to be used, a prior physical examination by a
6 physician is required. Once the examination is performed, the physician can delegate the
7 procedure to the nurse, pursuant to standardized procedures that dictate when the physician
8 should be contacted regarding a patient's condition. The physician must be immediately
9 reachable and able to assist in the management of the patient's care.

10 13. On or about November 3, 2014, patient S.E. presented to DeMoss for a Botox
11 treatment of wrinkles in the glabellar area and chin as well as a browlift. Respondent was not
12 present and provided no prior physical examination. DeMoss provided the requested treatment
13 while under observation by an undercover investigator.

14 14. Patient P.E. presented to DeMoss for Juvederm and Botox treatments on four
15 occasions: April 27, 2013; November 29, 2013; June 6, 2014; and September 9, 2014. DeMoss
16 failed to document a medical history, and Respondent failed to perform a prior physical
17 examination. Respondent never reviewed this patient's chart.

18 15. Patient S.H. presented to DeMoss on nine occasions between November 25, 2012,
19 and October 7, 2014, for Botox and/or Juvederm treatments. DeMoss never documented a
20 medical history, and Respondent never documented a prior physical examination. Respondent
21 never reviewed this patient's chart.

22 16. Patient C.H. presented to DeMoss on three occasions: December 4, 2013; March 24,
23 2013; and September 12, 2014, for Botox and/or Juvederm treatments. Respondent never
24 documented a prior physical examination of this patient. Respondent never reviewed this
25 patient's chart.

26 17. Patient R.S. presented to DeMoss on ten occasions between July 23, 2011, and
27 November 4, 2014, for Botox and/or Juvederm treatments. DeMoss never documented a medical
28

1 history, and Respondent never documented a prior physical examination. Respondent never
2 reviewed this patient's chart.

3 18. Respondent committed gross negligence in allowing a registered nurse, whom he had
4 agreed to supervise, to evaluate and treat patients with Botox and Juvederm without a prior
5 physical examination.

6 Circumstances related to Julie Guyette, N.P., are as follows:

7 19. On or about July 10, 2013, the Board of Registered Nursing initiated an investigation
8 regarding allegations that Julie Guyette, N.P., a licensee of that Board, was recklessly prescribing
9 narcotic medications. Julie Guyette, N.P., worked at the North Fresno Family Health clinic in
10 Fresno, California. Respondent was her supervising physician.

11 20. On or about October 22, 2013, an undercover investigator using the fictitious name
12 "Kristina Rios" presented to Julie Guyette, N.P. The investigator told Guyette that she had not
13 been sleeping well for the past three to four months, and that the problem was worsening.
14 Guyette completed a brief physical examination of the investigator, and discussed the reasons for
15 insomnia and indicated that the inability to sleep is a symptom of depression. Guyette asked the
16 investigator questions about her employment status, marital status, children, and support system.
17 Guyette told the investigator she could provide sample medications that would help her with sleep
18 and assist with depression and anxiety. Guyette provided the investigator with ten individually
19 packaged Lunesta¹ 3 mg tablets, and three packages containing Viibyrd² tablets.

20 21. On or about November 13, 2013, an undercover investigator using the fictitious name
21 "Michael Williams" presented to Julie Guyette, N.P. The investigator told Guyette that he had
22 not been sleeping well for the past four months. The investigator stated that he could sleep better
23

24
25 ¹ Lunesta (eszopiclone) is a sedative medication used to treat insomnia. It is a Schedule
26 IV controlled substance.

27 ² Viibyrd (vilazodone) is a serotonergic antidepressant. It is not a scheduled controlled
28 substance, but is available only by prescription.

1 when he drank alcoholic beverages or took Vicodin³, and described drinking six beers per night.
2 Guyette completed a brief physical examination and discussed causes of insomnia. The
3 investigator stated that he had tried Ambien and Lunesta, and that neither worked for him.
4 Guyette stated that an older sleep agent may work, and suggested that the investigator do blood
5 work and have a sleep study performed. The investigator refused blood work or a sleep study.
6 Guyette then issued a prescription for thirty temazepam⁴ tablets.

7 22. On or about October 14, 2014, an undercover investigator using the fictitious name
8 "Julian Padron" presented to Julie Guyette, N.P. The investigator told a medical assistant that he
9 was being seen for anxiety related to fear of flying. Guyette asked the investigator questions
10 related to allergies to medications, surgeries, family health history, and which pharmacy he
11 utilized. The investigator told Guyette he had been taking Vicodin to help him with sleep, and
12 stated that the Vicodin was not prescribed and that he obtained it from coworkers. The
13 investigator stated that he was taking the Vicodin for anxiety, and that he didn't like the side
14 effects of other medications like Ambien. Guyette asked the investigator if he had tried Valium,
15 and the investigator said he had not. Guyette issued a prescription for thirty Vicodin and thirty
16 Valium. Guyette did not document any indication for the Vicodin prescription other than
17 "anxiety." The investigator returned to Guyette on two additional separate occasions, each time
18 obtaining additional prescriptions of Vicodin for "anxiety."

19 23. In each of the above encounters with undercover investigators, Julie Guyette, N.P.,
20 failed to document any formal pain inventory or assessment, any review of prior records, any
21 access of the CURES⁵ Patient Activity Report, or any review of the patient cases with
22 Respondent, who was her supervising physician. Guyette failed to document any pain or
23 controlled substance contracts with the patients. Respondent never saw any of the three fictitious
24 patients, and he never documented any review of the prescriptions Guyette issued.

25 ³ Vicodin is a preparation of the opiate hydrocodone and acetaminophen.

26 ⁴ Temazepam is a benzodiazepine sedative used to treat insomnia. It is a Schedule IV
27 controlled substance.

28 ⁵ Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System.

1 **FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

2 **(Substantially Related Conviction)**

3 29. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under section 2236 in that he suffered a
4 misdemeanor conviction substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a
5 physician and surgeon. The circumstances are set forth in paragraphs 11 through 18, above,
6 which are incorporated here by reference as if fully set forth. Additional circumstances are as
7 follows:

8 30. On or about August 31, 2016, in the Superior Court of California for the County of
9 Fresno, in an action entitled "The People of the State of California vs. Rebekah Suzanne Demoss
10 and Robert Adams Graham," case number F16905392, a felony complaint was filed alleging inter
11 alia that on or about October 1, 2014, through November 30, 2014, Respondent committed a
12 violation of Business and Professions Code section 2052, subdivision (b), a felony, aiding and
13 abetting the unlicensed practice of medicine.

14 31. On or about December 18, 2018, in the Superior Court of California for the County of
15 Fresno, in an action entitled "The People of the State of California vs. Rebekah Suzanne Demoss
16 and Robert Adams Graham," case number F16905392, Respondent entered a plea of no contest to
17 an amended single misdemeanor count of violating Business and Professions Code section 2052,
18 subdivision (b), aiding and abetting unlicensed practice of medicine. Respondent was sentenced
19 to one year of bench probation with various terms and conditions.

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PRAYER

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

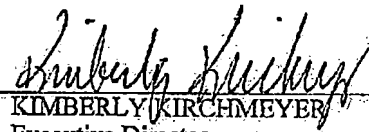
1. Revoking or suspending Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate Number A 32806, issued to Robert Adams Graham, M.D.;

2. Revoking, suspending or denying approval of Robert Adams Graham, M.D.'s authority to supervise physician assistants and advanced practice nurses;

3. Ordering Robert Adams Graham, M.D., if placed on probation, to pay the Board the costs of probation monitoring; and

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

DATED: February 20, 2019



KIMBERLY KIRCHMEYER
Executive Director
Medical Board of California
Department of Consumer Affairs
State of California
Complainant

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