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8	BEFORE THE	
9	MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS	
10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
11		
12	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 800-2022-093204
13	ARASH MALIAN PADIDAR, M.D. 105 N. Bascom Ave. Ste. 104	ACCUSATION
14	San Jose, CA 95128-1811	
15	Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. G 74857,	
16	Respondent.	
17		
18		
19	PARTIES	
20	1. Reji Varghese (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in his official capacity as	
21	the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs	
22	(Board).	
23	2. On or about August 4, 1992, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's	
24	Certificate Number G 74857 to Arash Malian Padidar, 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 April 30, 2024, unless renewed.	
27	<i> </i>	
28	<i>III</i>	
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JURISDICTION

- 3. This Accusation is brought before the Board, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code (Code) unless otherwise indicated.
- 4. Section 2227 of the Business and Professions Code authorizes the Board to take action against a licensee by revoking, suspending for a period not to exceed one year, placing the license on probation and requiring payment of costs of probation monitoring, or taking such other action taken as the Board deems proper.
 - 5. Section 2228.1 of the Code states.
 - (a) On and after July 1, 2019, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (c), the board and the Podiatric Medical Board of California shall require a licensee to provide a separate disclosure that includes the licensee's probation status, the length of the probation, the probation end date, all practice restrictions placed on the licensee by the board, the board's telephone number, and an explanation of how the patient can find further information on the licensee's probation on the licensee's profile page on the board's online license information internet web site, to a patient or the patient's guardian or health care surrogate before the patient's first visit following the probationary order while the licensee is on probation pursuant to a probationary order made on and after July 1, 2019, in any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) A final adjudication by the board following an administrative hearing or admitted findings or prima facie showing in a stipulated settlement establishing any of the following:
 - (A) The commission of any act of sexual abuse, misconduct, or relations with a patient or client as defined in Section 726 or 729.
 - (B) Drug or alcohol abuse directly resulting in harm to patients or the extent that such use impairs the ability of the licensee to practice safely.
 - (C) Criminal conviction directly involving harm to patient health.
 - (D) Inappropriate prescribing resulting in harm to patients and a probationary

period of five years or more.

- (2) An accusation or statement of issues alleged that the licensee committed any of the acts described in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of paragraph (1), and a stipulated settlement based upon a nolo contendre or other similar compromise that does not include any prima facie showing or admission of guilt or fact but does include an express acknowledgment that the disclosure requirements of this section would serve to protect the public interest.
- (b) A licensee required to provide a disclosure pursuant to subdivision (a) shall obtain from the patient, or the patient's guardian or health care surrogate, a separate, signed copy of that disclosure.
- (c) A licensee shall not be required to provide a disclosure pursuant to subdivision (a) if any of the following applies:
- (1) The patient is unconscious or otherwise unable to comprehend the disclosure and sign the copy of the disclosure pursuant to subdivision (b) and a guardian or health care surrogate is unavailable to comprehend the disclosure and sign the copy.
- (2) The visit occurs in an emergency room or an urgent care facility or the visit is unscheduled, including consultations in inpatient facilities.
- (3) The licensee who will be treating the patient during the visit is not known to the patient until immediately prior to the start of the visit.
 - (4) The licensee does not have a direct treatment relationship with the patient.
- (d) On and after July 1, 2019, the board shall provide the following information, with respect to licensees on probation and licensees practicing under probationary licenses, in plain view on the licensee's profile page on the board's online license information internet web site.
- (1) For probation imposed pursuant to a stipulated settlement, the causes alleged in the operative accusation along with a designation identifying those causes by which the licensee has expressly admitted guilt and a statement that acceptance of

the settlement is not an admission of guilt.

- (2) For probation imposed by an adjudicated decision of the board, the causes for probation stated in the final probationary order.
- (3) For a licensee granted a probationary license, the causes by which the probationary license was imposed.
 - (4) The length of the probation and end date.
 - (5) All practice restrictions placed on the license by the board.
 - (e) Section 2314 shall not apply to this section.
- 6. Section 820 of the Code provides that whenever it appears that a licensee may be unable to practice his or her profession safely as a result of mental illness or physical illness affecting competency, the licensing agency may order an examination of licensee.
- 7. Section 822 of the Code provides that, if a licensing agency determines that a licensee's ability to practice his or her profession safely is impaired because of mental or physical illness affecting competency, the licensing agency may take action by revoking the licensee's certificate or license, suspending the licensee's right to practice, placing the licensee on probation, or taking such other action in relation to the licensee as the licensing agency in its discretion deems proper.

COST RECOVERY

8. Section 125.3 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the Board may request the administrative law judge to direct a licensee found to have committed a violation or violations of the licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of the case, with failure of the licensee to comply subjecting the license to not being renewed or reinstated. If a case settles, recovery of investigation and enforcement costs may be included in a stipulated settlement.

DEFINITIONS

9. Buprenorphine is a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat Opioid Use Disorder. Buprenorphine is a dangerous drug as defined in Business and Professions Code section 4022, and is a schedule III narcotic analgesic.

- 10. Cocaine is a schedule II controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 11055(b)(2)(6) and dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 11. Norco, the trade name for hydrocodone w/APAP (hydrocodone with acetaminophen), is semisynthetic narcotic analgesic, a dangerous drug as defined in Business and Professions Code section 4022 of the Business and Professions Code, and a schedule II controlled substance and narcotic as defined by section 11055, subdivision (e) of the Health and Safety Code.
- 12. CURES "is California's prescription drug monitoring program. By statute, every prescription of a Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substance must be logged in CURES, along with the patient's name, address, telephone number, gender, date of birth, drug name, quantity, number of refills, and information about the prescribing physician and pharmacy. [Citation.]" (*Lewis v. Superior Court* (2017) 3 Cal.5th 561, 565 (*Lewis*).) The Board is authorized to access the CURES database (*id.* at p. 567), which is maintained by the California Department of Justice (*id.* at p. 566).

FACTS

- 13. On October 7, 2020, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) executed a state search warrant at Respondent's residence and at his clinic. Cocaine was found at his home, and Respondent acknowledged using cocaine to stay awake, and then Norco afterwards.
- 14. When interviewed by the Medical Board on March 28, 2023, Respondent noted that codeine tolerance came about due to knee pain. When discussing his prescribing practice to patients, including family members, Respondent stated, in part:
 - "I wrote prescriptions for them which may have been appropriate at that time. However, as you know, we are here because I became dependent on codeine product and I then asked some of these folks who were family members, some were friends, would they help me, and you know, fill prescriptions for me on my behalf. And so, it was wrong of me, I did a stupid thing and a non-responsible thing, definitely, and I'm ashamed of it. But that's the explanation for why there is so many Norcos in the CURES that you see."
- 15. When discussing prescribing to Respondent's biological father, it was noted there were 25 prescriptions for Norco, amounting to 100 pills each prescription, written to the father under

another physician's name although that physician stated he had not written the prescriptions, and would not write a prescription for 100 pills. Respondent stated he would take responsibility for those prescriptions, but that it could have been done by a nurse to avoid prescriptions under the same name. Respondent said his father had real pain issues and so the majority of the medication probably went to his father rather than to him.

- 16. On May 7, 2023, Respondent underwent an evaluation by a Board appointed psychiatrist. During the course of the examination, Respondent noted that after the raid at his home by the DEA, Respondent sought treatment that included monitoring, counseling, education, and medication support (buprenorphine), and he claims to have been in recovery since October 2020. Respondent also informed the Board appointed psychiatrist that at the time of the DEA raid Respondent was using cocaine more regularly to see if he could substitute it for the opioids, but did not like it.
- 17. In a report dated May 15, 2023, the Board appointed psychiatrist opined that Respondent "clearly meets criteria for opioid use disorder." The Board appointed psychiatrist further noted, "He does clearly meet criteria for an Opioid Use Disorder, Severe, which is currently in Sustained Remission."

CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Impairment Affecting Competency)

- 18. The allegations of paragraphs 13 17 above are incorporated by reference as if set out in full.
- 18. Respondent Arash Malian Padidar, M.D. is subject to disciplinary action under Business and Professions Code sections 822, 2227, and 2228.1, in that due to a mental illness (opioid use disorder), his ability to practice medicine safely is impaired.

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 G 74857, issued to Arash Malian Padidar, M.D.;