

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

**In the Matter of the Accusation
Against:**

Vlad Nusinovich, M.D.

**Physician's and Surgeon's
Certificate No. A 92996**

Case No.: 800-2017-034952

Respondent.

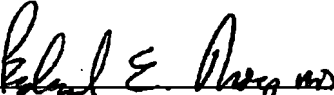
DECISION

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

This Decision shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on October 28, 2021.

IT IS SO ORDERED: September 28, 2021.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA



**Richard E. Thorp, M.D., Chair
Panel B**

1 ROB BONTA
Attorney General of California
2 E. A. JONES III
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
3 CHRISTINE R. FRIAR
Deputy Attorney General
4 State Bar No. 228421
California Department of Justice
5 300 So. Spring Street, Suite 1702
Los Angeles, CA 90013
6 Telephone: (213) 269-6472
Facsimile: (916) 731-2117
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 **VLAD NUSINOVICH, M.D.**
14 **7855 Santa Monica Blvd.**
West Hollywood, CA 90046

15 **Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate**
16 **No. A 92996,**

17 **Respondent.**

Case No. 800-2017-034952

OAH No. 2021020527

**STIPULATED SETTLEMENT AND
DISCIPLINARY ORDER**

18
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
24 1. William Prasifka (Complainant) is the Executive Director of the Medical Board of
25 California (Board). He brought this action solely in his official capacity and is represented in this
26 matter by Rob Bonta, Attorney General of the State of California, by Christine R. Friar, Deputy
27 Attorney General.

28 2. Respondent Vlad Nusinovich, M.D. (Respondent) is represented in this proceeding by

1 attorney Edward Shkolnikov, Esq. of The Law Offices of Edward Shkolnikov, located at 13245
2 Riverside Drive, Suite 501, Sherman Oaks, California 91423.

3 3. On or about October 5, 2005, the Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate
4 No. A 92996 to Vlad Nusinovich, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate
5 was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in Accusation No. 800-
6 2017-034952, and will expire on May 31, 2023, unless renewed.

7 **JURISDICTION**

8 4. Accusation No. 800-2017-034952 was filed before the Board, and is currently
9 pending against Respondent. The Accusation and all other statutorily required documents were
10 properly served on Respondent on July 23, 2020. Respondent timely filed his Notice of Defense
11 contesting the Accusation.

12 5. A copy of Accusation No. 800-2017-034952 is attached as Exhibit A and
13 incorporated herein by reference.

14 **ADVISEMENT AND WAIVERS**

15 6. Respondent has carefully read, fully discussed with counsel, and understands the
16 charges and allegations in Accusation No. 800-2017-034952. Respondent has also carefully read,
17 fully discussed with his counsel, and understands the effects of this Stipulated Settlement and
18 Disciplinary Order.

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

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

27 **CULPABILITY**

28 9. Respondent admits the truth of each and every charge and allegation in Accusation

1 No. 800-2017-034952.

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

5 **CONTINGENCY**

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

16 12. Respondent agrees that if he ever petitions for early termination or modification of
17 probation, or if an accusation and/or petition to revoke probation is filed against him before the
18 Board, all of the charges and allegations contained in Accusation No. 800-2017-034952 shall be
19 deemed true, correct and fully admitted by respondent for purposes of any such proceeding or any
20 other licensing proceeding involving Respondent in the State of California.

21 13. This Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order is intended by the parties herein
22 to be an integrated writing representing the complete, final, and exclusive embodiment of the
23 agreements of the parties in the above-entitled matter.

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

27 15. In consideration of the foregoing admissions and stipulations, the parties agree that
28 the Board may, without further notice or opportunity to be heard by the Respondent, issue and

1 enter the following Disciplinary Order:

2 **DISCIPLINARY ORDER**

3 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 92996 issued
4 to Respondent VLAD NUSINOVICH, M.D. is revoked. However, the revocation is stayed and
5 Respondent is placed on probation for five (5) years on the following terms and conditions:

6 1. **EDUCATION COURSE.** Within 60 calendar days of the effective date of this
7 Decision, and on an annual basis thereafter, Respondent shall submit to the Board or its designee
8 for its prior approval educational program(s) or course(s) which shall not be less than 40 hours
9 per year, for each year of probation. The educational program(s) or course(s) shall be aimed at
10 correcting any areas of deficient practice or knowledge and shall be Category I certified. The
11 educational program(s) or course(s) shall be at Respondent's expense and shall be in addition to
12 the Continuing Medical Education (CME) requirements for renewal of licensure. Following the
13 completion of each course, the Board or its designee may administer an examination to test
14 Respondent's knowledge of the course. Respondent shall provide proof of attendance for 65
15 hours of CME of which 40 hours were in satisfaction of this condition.

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

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

1 this Decision.

2 Respondent shall submit a certification of successful completion to the Board or its
3 designee not later than 15 calendar days after successfully completing the course, or not later than
4 15 calendar days after the effective date of the Decision, whichever is later.

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

14 A medical record keeping course taken after the acts that gave rise to the charges in the
15 Accusation, but prior to the effective date of the Decision may, in the sole discretion of the Board
16 or its designee, be accepted towards the fulfillment of this condition if the course would have
17 been approved by the Board or its designee had the course been taken after the effective date of
18 this Decision.

19 Respondent shall submit a certification of successful completion to the Board or its
20 designee not later than 15 calendar days after successfully completing the course, or not later than
21 15 calendar days after the effective date of the Decision, whichever is later.

22 4. PROFESSIONALISM PROGRAM (ETHICS COURSE). Within 60 calendar days of
23 the effective date of this Decision, Respondent shall enroll in a professionalism program, that
24 meets the requirements of Title 16, California Code of Regulations (CCR) section 1358.1.
25 Respondent shall participate in and successfully complete that program. Respondent shall
26 provide any information and documents that the program may deem pertinent. Respondent shall
27 successfully complete the classroom component of the program not later than six (6) months after
28 Respondent's initial enrollment, and the longitudinal component of the program not later than the

1 time specified by the program, but no later than one (1) year after attending the classroom
2 component. The professionalism program shall be at Respondent's expense and shall be in
3 addition to the Continuing Medical Education (CME) requirements for renewal of licensure.

4 A professionalism program taken after the acts that gave rise to the charges in the
5 Accusation, but prior to the effective date of the Decision may, in the sole discretion of the Board
6 or its designee, be accepted towards the fulfillment of this condition if the program would have
7 been approved by the Board or its designee had the program been taken after the effective date of
8 this Decision.

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

12 5. CLINICAL COMPETENCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM. Within 60 calendar days
13 of the effective date of this Decision, Respondent shall enroll in a clinical competence assessment
14 program approved in advance by the Board or its designee. Respondent shall successfully
15 complete the program not later than six (6) months after Respondent's initial enrollment unless
16 the Board or its designee agrees in writing to an extension of that time.

17 The program shall consist of a comprehensive assessment of Respondent's physical and
18 mental health and the six general domains of clinical competence as defined by the Accreditation
19 Council on Graduate Medical Education and American Board of Medical Specialties pertaining to
20 Respondent's current or intended area of practice. The program shall take into account data
21 obtained from the pre-assessment, self-report forms and interview, and the Decision(s),
22 Accusation(s), and any other information that the Board or its designee deems relevant. The
23 program shall require Respondent's on-site participation for a minimum of three (3) and no more
24 than five (5) days as determined by the program for the assessment and clinical education
25 evaluation. Respondent shall pay all expenses associated with the clinical competence
26 assessment program.

27 At the end of the evaluation, the program will submit a report to the Board or its designee
28 which unequivocally states whether the Respondent has demonstrated the ability to practice

1 safely and independently. Based on Respondent's performance on the clinical competence
2 assessment, the program will advise the Board or its designee of its recommendation(s) for the
3 scope and length of any additional educational or clinical training, evaluation or treatment for any
4 medical condition or psychological condition, or anything else affecting Respondent's practice of
5 medicine. Respondent shall comply with the program's recommendations.

6 Determination as to whether Respondent successfully completed the clinical competence
7 assessment program is solely within the program's jurisdiction.

8 Respondent shall not practice medicine until Respondent has successfully completed the
9 program and has been so notified by the Board or its designee in writing.

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

19 The Board or its designee shall provide the approved monitor with copies of the Decision(s)
20 and Accusation(s), and a proposed monitoring plan. Within 15 calendar days of receipt of the
21 Decision(s), Accusation(s), and proposed monitoring plan, the monitor shall submit a signed
22 statement that the monitor has read the Decision(s) and Accusation(s), fully understands the role
23 of a monitor, and agrees or disagrees with the proposed monitoring plan. If the monitor disagrees
24 with the proposed monitoring plan, the monitor shall submit a revised monitoring plan with the
25 signed statement for approval by the Board or its designee.

26 Within 60 calendar days of the effective date of this Decision, and continuing throughout
27 probation, Respondent's practice shall be monitored by the approved monitor. Respondent shall
28 make all records available for immediate inspection and copying on the premises by the monitor

1 at all times during business hours and shall retain the records for the entire term of probation.

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

7 The monitor shall submit a quarterly written report to the Board or its designee which
8 includes an evaluation of Respondent's performance, indicating whether Respondent's practices
9 are within the standards of practice of medicine, and whether Respondent is practicing medicine
10 safely. It shall be the sole responsibility of Respondent to ensure that the monitor submits the
11 quarterly written reports to the Board or its designee within 10 calendar days after the end of the
12 preceding quarter.

13 If the monitor resigns or is no longer available, Respondent shall, within 5 calendar days of
14 such resignation or unavailability, submit to the Board or its designee, for prior approval, the
15 name and qualifications of a replacement monitor who will be assuming that responsibility within
16 15 calendar days. If Respondent fails to obtain approval of a replacement monitor within 60
17 calendar days of the resignation or unavailability of the monitor, Respondent shall receive a
18 notification from the Board or its designee to cease the practice of medicine within three (3)
19 calendar days after being so notified. Respondent shall cease the practice of medicine until a
20 replacement monitor is approved and assumes monitoring responsibility.

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

26 7. NOTIFICATION. Within seven (7) days of the effective date of this Decision, the
27 Respondent shall provide a true copy of this Decision and Accusation to the Chief of Staff or the
28 Chief Executive Officer at every hospital where privileges or membership are extended to

1 Respondent, at any other facility where Respondent engages in the practice of medicine,
2 including all physician and locum tenens registries or other similar agencies, and to the Chief
3 Executive Officer at every insurance carrier which extends malpractice insurance coverage to
4 Respondent. Respondent shall submit proof of compliance to the Board or its designee within 15
5 calendar days.

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

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

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

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

15 10. GENERAL PROBATION REQUIREMENTS.

16 Compliance with Probation Unit

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

18 Address Changes

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

24 Place of Practice

25 Respondent shall not engage in the practice of medicine in Respondent's place of residence.

26 License Renewal

27 Respondent shall maintain a current and renewed California physician's and surgeon's
28 license.

1 Respondent shall maintain a current and renewed California physician's and surgeon's
2 license.

3 Travel or Residence Outside California

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

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

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

13 12. NON-PRACTICE WHILE ON PROBATION. Respondent shall notify the Board or
14 its designee in writing within 15 calendar days of any periods of non-practice lasting more than
15 30 calendar days and within 15 calendar days of Respondent's return to practice. Non-practice is
16 defined as any period of time Respondent is not practicing medicine as defined in Business and
17 Professions Code sections 2051 and 2052 for at least 40 hours in a calendar month in direct
18 patient care, clinical activity or teaching, or other activity as approved by the Board. If
19 Respondent resides in California and is considered to be in non-practice, Respondent shall
20 comply with all terms and conditions of probation. All time spent in an intensive training
21 program which has been approved by the Board or its designee shall not be considered non-
22 practice and does not relieve Respondent from complying with all the terms and conditions of
23 probation. Practicing medicine in another state of the United States or Federal jurisdiction while
24 on probation with the medical licensing authority of that state or jurisdiction shall not be
25 considered non-practice. A Board-ordered suspension of practice shall not be considered as a
26 period of non-practice.

27 In the event Respondent's period of non-practice while on probation exceeds 18 calendar
28 months, Respondent shall successfully complete the Federation of State Medical Boards's Special

1 Purpose Examination, or, at the Board's discretion, a clinical competence assessment program
2 that meets the criteria of Condition 18 of the current version of the Board's "Manual of Model
3 Disciplinary Orders and Disciplinary Guidelines" prior to resuming the practice of medicine.

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

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

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

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

15 14. VIOLATION OF PROBATION. Failure to fully comply with any term or condition
16 of probation is a violation of probation. If Respondent violates probation in any respect, the
17 Board, after giving Respondent notice and the opportunity to be heard, may revoke probation and
18 carry out the disciplinary order that was stayed. If an Accusation, or Petition to Revoke Probation,
19 or an Interim Suspension Order is filed against Respondent during probation, the Board shall have
20 continuing jurisdiction until the matter is final, and the period of probation shall be extended until
21 the matter is final.

22 15. LICENSE SURRENDER. Following the effective date of this Decision, if
23 Respondent ceases practicing due to retirement or health reasons or is otherwise unable to satisfy
24 the terms and conditions of probation, Respondent may request to surrender his or her license.
25 The Board reserves the right to evaluate Respondent's request and to exercise its discretion in
26 determining whether or not to grant the request, or to take any other action deemed appropriate
27 and reasonable under the circumstances. Upon formal acceptance of the surrender, Respondent
28 shall within 15 calendar days deliver Respondent's wallet and wall certificate to the Board or its

1 designee and Respondent shall no longer practice medicine. Respondent will no longer be subject
2 to the terms and conditions of probation. If Respondent re-applies for a medical license, the
3 application shall be treated as a petition for reinstatement of a revoked certificate.

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

9 17. FUTURE ADMISSIONS CLAUSE. If Respondent should ever apply or reapply for
10 a new license or certification, or petition for reinstatement of a license, by any other health care
11 licensing action agency in the State of California, all of the charges and allegations contained in
12 Accusation No. 800-2017-034952 shall be deemed to be true, correct, and admitted by
13 Respondent for the purpose of any Statement of Issues or any other proceeding seeking to deny or
14 restrict license.

15 ACCEPTANCE

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

21 DATED: June 23, 2021
22 VLAD NUSINOVICH, M.D.

23 I have read and fully discussed with Respondent Vlad Nusinovich, M.D. the terms and
24 conditions and other matters contained in the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order.
25 I approve its form and content.

26 DATED: 06/23/2021
27 EDWARD SHKOLNIKOV, ESQ.
28 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: June 24, 2021

Respectfully submitted,
ROB BONTA
Attorney General of California
E. A. JONES III
Supervising Deputy Attorney General

Christine R. Friar

CHRISTINE R. FRIAR
Deputy Attorney General
Attorneys for Complainant

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Exhibit A

Accusation No. 800-2017-034952

1 XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General of California
2 E. A. JONES III
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
3 CHRISTINE R. FRIAR
Deputy Attorney General
4 State Bar No. 228421
California Department of Justice
5 300 So. Spring Street, Suite 1702
Los Angeles, CA 90013
6 Telephone: (213) 269-6472
Facsimile: (916) 731-2117
7 *Attorneys for Complainant*

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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. 800-2017-034952

13 **VLAD NUSINOVICH, M.D.**
14 **7855 Santa Monica Blvd.**
West Hollywood, CA 90046

A C C U S A T I O N

15 **Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate**
16 **No. A 92996,**

17 Respondent.

18
19
20 **PARTIES**

21 1. William Prasifka (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in his official capacity
22 as the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs
23 (Board).

24 2. On or about October 5, 2005, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's
25 Certificate Number A 92996 to Vlad Nusinovich, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and
26 Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought
27 herein and will expire on May 31, 2021, unless renewed.

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1 physical therapist, chiropractor, optometrist, speech-language pathologist, or
2 audiologist.

3 (b) Any person who engages in repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing or
4 administering of drugs or treatment is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished
5 by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than six hundred
6 dollars (\$600), or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 60 days nor more than
7 180 days, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

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

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

13 8. Section 2266 of the Code states, the failure of a physician and surgeon to maintain
14 adequate and accurate records relating to the provision of services to their patients constitutes
15 unprofessional conduct.”

16 9. Section 3501 of the Code states in pertinent part:

17 As used in this chapter:

18 ...

19 (d) “Physician assistant” or “PA” means a person who meets the requirements
20 of this chapter and is licensed by the board.

21 (e) “Supervising physician” or “supervising physician and surgeon” means a
22 physician and surgeon licensed by the Medical Board of California or by the
23 Osteopathic Medical Board of California who supervises one or more physician
24 assistants, who possesses a current valid license to practice medicine, and who is not
25 currently on disciplinary probation prohibiting the employment or supervision of a
26 physician assistant.

27 (f) (1) “Supervision” means that a licensed physician and surgeon oversees the
28 activities of, and accepts responsibility for, the medical services rendered by a
physician assistant...

....

10. California Code of Regulations, Title 16, section 1399.541 states as follows:

Because physician assistant practice is directed by a supervising physician, and
a physician assistant acts as an agent for that physician, the orders given and tasks
performed by a physician assistant shall be considered the same as if they had been
given and performed by the supervising physician. Unless otherwise specified in
these regulations or in the delegation or protocols, these orders may be initiated
without the prior patient specific order of the supervising physician. In any setting,
including for example, any licensed health facility, out-patient settings, patients’
residences, and hospices, as applicable, a physician assistant may, pursuant to a
delegation and protocols where present:

1 (a) Take a patient history; perform a physical examination and make an
2 assessment and diagnosis therefrom; initiate, review and revise treatment and therapy
3 plans including plans for those services described in Section 1399.541(b) through
4 Section 1399.541(i) inclusive; and record and present pertinent data in a manner
5 meaningful to the physician.

6 (b) Order or transmit an order for x-ray, other studies, therapeutic diets,
7 physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, and nursing services.

8 (c) Order, transmit an order for, perform, or assist in the performance of
9 laboratory procedures, screening procedures and therapeutic procedures.

10 (d) Recognize and evaluate situations which call for immediate attention of a
11 physician and institute, when necessary, treatment procedures essential for the life of
12 the patient.

13 (e) Instruct and counsel patients regarding matters pertaining to their physical
14 and mental health. Counseling may include topics such as medications, diets, social
15 habits, family planning, normal growth and development, aging, and understanding of
16 and long-term management of their diseases.

17 (f) Initiate arrangements for admissions, complete forms and charts pertinent
18 to the patient's medical record, and provide services to patients requiring continuing
19 care, including patients at home.

20 (g) Initiate and facilitate the referral of patients to the appropriate health
21 facilities, agencies, and resources of the community.

22 (h) Administer or provide medication to a patient, or issue or transmit drug
23 orders orally or in writing in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions (a)-(f),
24 inclusive, of Section 3502.1 of the Code.

25

26 11. California Code of Regulations section 1399.545 states, in pertinent part, as follows:

27 ...

28 (f) The supervising physician has continuing responsibility to follow the
progress of the patient and to make sure that the physician assistant does not function
autonomously. The supervising physician shall be responsible for all medical
services provided by a physician assistant under his or her supervision.

12. California Code of Regulations section 1399.546 states as follows:

Each time a physician assistant provides care for a patient and enters his or her
name, signature, initials, or computer code on a patient's record, chart or written
order, the physician assistant shall also enter the name of his or her supervising
physician who is responsible for the patient. When a physician assistant transmits an
oral order, he or she shall also state the name of the supervising physician responsible
for the patient.

///

1 13. Section 2285 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

2 The use of any fictitious, false, or assumed name, or any name other than his or
3 her own by a licensee either alone, in conjunction with a partnership or group, or as
4 the name of a professional corporation, in any public communication, advertisement,
 sign, or announcement of his or her practice without a fictitious-name permit obtained
 pursuant to Section 2415 constitutes unprofessional conduct...

5 **THE RELEVANT STANDARD OF CARE**

6 14. The standard of care in the medical community requires that physicians keep timely,
7 legible and accurate medical records. This includes documentation of the history of present
8 illnesses and review of systems in a patient's record. Additionally, accurate recordings of the
9 physical findings should be documented at each visit. Medication reconciliation, including
10 identifying the most accurate list of all the medication that a patient is taking, including name,
11 dosage, frequency, and route, by comparing the medical record to an external list of medications
12 obtained from a patient, hospital, or other provider is also expected to ensure patient safety and
13 quality of care. The author of a patient note should be clearly indicated in the note and there
14 should be clear documentation of the physician's impressions and plans.

15 15. The standard of care in the medical community requires that when primary care
16 physicians evaluate a patient prior to surgery that an appropriate preoperative consultation is
17 performed. Identification of increased risk for the surgery provides patients and surgeons with a
18 better understanding of the benefit-to-risk ratio of a procedure and also interventions that can
19 decrease the risk of the procedure. In general, patients should be evaluated for preoperative
20 cardiac and pulmonary risk. There are several risk models estimating the cardiac risks based on
21 information from the history, physical examination, electrocardiogram, and type of surgery. All
22 patients should be asked about their exercise capacity as part of the preoperative evaluation as
23 exercise capacity is an important determinant of overall preoperative risk. A complete
24 medication history should also be obtained. Medication reconciliation must be addressed to
25 ensure accuracy of drugs and doses. This should include over-the-counter and herbal medications
26 in addition to prescription medications. Substance use, including alcohol, nicotine and illicit
27 drugs, should also be elicited.

28 ///

1 16. The standard of care in the medical community requires that a physician conduct
2 proper evaluation and treatment when presented with a patient with dyspepsia (indigestion).
3 Dyspepsia is a common presenting symptom with extensive differential diagnosis and a
4 heterogeneous pathophysiology. A detailed history, physical examination, and laboratory studies
5 are necessary to determine the underlying etiology. Certain medications, such as non-steroidal
6 anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), can cause dyspepsia even in the absence of peptic ulcer
7 disease. In general, patients over 60 years should undergo an upper endoscopy. Patients who are
8 younger than 60 should be tested for *H. pylori*. Any patients with alarm features, such as
9 unexplained iron deficiency anemia, family history, or progressive weight loss should undergo
10 workup to rule out underlying malignancy.

11 17. The standard of care in the medical community requires physicians provide adequate
12 evaluation and treatment for potential infectious complaints. More specifically, prior to
13 formulating a treatment plan for a potential infection, adequate evaluation should be carried out
14 including assessment of the patient's symptoms, physical examination of the potential infectious
15 site, and comorbidities, which could alter the course of management. Excessive antibiotic
16 prescription could lead to resistance and development of superinfections.

17 18. The standard of care in the medical community requires that a physician manage a
18 patient's blood pressure according to the patient's cardiovascular risk profile and other comorbid
19 conditions. In general, a patient with an average office blood pressure of greater than 140/90
20 should be initiated on treatment. Depending on a patient's risk factors, this number could be
21 lower. Once a patient's blood pressure goal is determined, it should be documented and
22 communicated to the patient. An evaluation should be performed to determine the extent of
23 target organ damage, if any, as well as the presence of other cardiovascular risk factors. Lifestyle
24 factors that could potentially contribute to hypertension should be addressed with the patient.
25 Medications, such as sympathomimetics and NSAIDs, which can potentially elevate blood
26 pressure readings, should be identified and used with caution.

27 19. The standard of care in the medical community requires proper evaluation and
28 treatment for pharyngitis (sore throat). Acute pharyngitis is one of the most common conditions

1 encountered in outpatient clinical practice. A stepwise approach should be taken with the patient
2 to help identify those cases that can be clinically diagnosed with a respiratory viral syndrome,
3 those requiring testing for Group A Streptococcus (GAS) or other treatable pathogens, and those
4 which have severe or life-threatening conditions. Patients with a strong suspicion for viral upper
5 respiratory infection based on clinical features such as cough, coryza, conjunctivitis, rhinorrhea,
6 hoarseness, viral exanthema, or oral ulcers should be offered supportive care. Suspicion for GAS
7 pharyngitis should be raised with the patient if the patient has fever, tonsillar exudates and
8 cervical lymphadenopathy and lacks features of a viral respiratory tract infection. Patients with
9 lower respiratory tract symptoms should be stabilized and/or referred to the emergency room for
10 care.

11 20. The standard of care in the medical community requires adequate evaluation for
12 vertigo. Vertigo is the predominant symptom of vestibular dysfunction. It encompasses a large
13 range of diagnoses from benign to life threatening. A thorough history should be taken to
14 distinguish vertigo from other types of dizziness and also to make a hypothesis about the site and
15 type of lesion. Attention should be paid to time course, aggravating and provoking factors,
16 associated symptoms, and prior medical history. Physical examination should confirm vestibular
17 dysfunction and distinguish the types of vertigo. The type of nystagmus can localize lesion to
18 central versus peripheral. Balance and gait should be tested and sensitivity may be increased by
19 closing the eyes and performing head movements. A detailed neurological exam should be
20 performed as abnormalities may suggest central lesion. Numerous other tests are available and
21 useful in the evaluation of vertigo, including Weber and Rinne tests, Dix-Hallpike maneuver test
22 and the head impulse test.

23 21. The standard of care in the medical community requires that a physician provide
24 adequate evaluation of polyarticular pain. The causes of multiple joint pain are various and range
25 from benign to disabling and life threatening. A patient history and physical evaluation should be
26 conducted and musculoskeletal emergencies should be ruled out first. Inflammatory (rheumatoid)
27 arthritis should be distinguished from noninflammatory. The physical examination should also
28 seek to establish the presence or absence of synovitis. Joints should be physically evaluated and

1 tested for range of motion restrictions. Evaluation for bony enlargement or crepitus should also
2 be conducted.

3 22. The standard of care in the medical community requires proper evaluation and
4 treatment for iron deficiency anemia. Major causes of iron deficiency include blood loss and
5 reduced absorption. Iron deficiency in males warrants an endoscopic evaluation to rule out occult
6 bleed.

7 23. The standard of care in the medical community requires adequate analysis and
8 treatment of urinary tract infection (UTI). As part of that analysis and treatment, it is important to
9 differentiate between UTI and asymptomatic pyuria (pus in the urine). Accordingly, physicians
10 should be familiar with the different types of microbes that generate or cause UTI. Additionally,
11 *Staphylococcus aureus*, if found in urine culture, should raise concerns for systemic infection and
12 should be addressed.

13 24. The standard of care in the medical community requires proper evaluation and
14 treatment of stage IV decubitus ulcer. The management of pressure-induced skin and soft tissue
15 injuries should begin with a comprehensive assessment of the patient's general medical condition
16 to identify possible reversible risk factors and clinical assessment of the wound. The most
17 common factors in the pathogenesis of decubitus ulcers include immobility and compromised
18 nutritional status. General principles of management would include reduction/elimination of
19 underlying contributing factors such as proper reposition and optimization of nutritional status,
20 provision of appropriate wound care, consideration of adjunctive therapies, monitoring and
21 documentation of the patient's progress. As all open ulcers are colonized with bacteria, patients
22 with deep wounds should be evaluated for the presence of osteomyelitis. Only clinically evident
23 infections should be addressed with cultures and antibiotics. Prolonged wound healing may be a
24 sign of infection in the appropriate context. Stage III and IV pressure ulcers require debridement
25 of necrotic tissue.

26 25. The standard of care in the medical community requires discussion of the goals of
27 care when treating advanced dementia. Advanced dementia is a terminal illness with well-
28 characterized clinical course. Physicians should assist the patient and family in advance care

1 planning by carrying out goals of care discussions early. Understanding a patient's care goals in
2 the context of advanced dementia allows physicians to align the care provided with what is most
3 important to the patient and family. There are many possible treatments that impact both quantity
4 and quality of life. Decisions by patients are often influenced by their values and preferences.
5 Provision of palliative care should be guided by a preference for comfort-focused care, not
6 estimated prognosis. Such discussions can avoid excessive interventions, such as feeding tubes,
7 misuse of antimicrobials, hospitalizations and chronic daily medications, without meaningful
8 recovery to the patient.

9 26. Benzodiazepines are gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor agonists that have
10 hypnotic, anxiolytic, muscle relaxant, and anticonvulsant properties. Benzodiazepines have been
11 found to be efficacious in the treatment of anxiety, insomnia and other symptoms of depression
12 when used in conjunction with an antidepressant in patients with unipolar major depression and
13 for generalized anxiety disorder when used alone. Benzodiazepines, however, carry risks of
14 dependence and tolerance. Benzodiazepines should be avoided in patients with a history of
15 alcohol or substance abuse disorder. Nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonists,
16 such as Zolpidem (generic for Ambien) and Zaleplon (generic for Sonata), have a structure that is
17 different from benzodiazepines and include more targeted action at one GABA type A receptor.
18 A consequence of their specificity is less anxiolytic and anticonvulsant activity. As such, they are
19 commonly used for insomnia. Common side effects of both types of medications include residual
20 daytime sedation, drowsiness, dizziness, lightheadedness, cognitive impairment, motor
21 incoordination, and dependence. Both are also respiratory suppressants.

22 27. The standard of care in the medical community requires that before initiating a course
23 of benzodiazepine treatment that a patient be explicitly advised of the goal and duration of
24 treatment. Risks and side effects, including risk of dependence and respiratory depression, should
25 be reviewed with the patient and the patient should be evaluated for suitability for benzodiazepine
26 therapy. Exit strategies, such as tapering and switching to alternative therapies, and alternative
27 treatment options should be discussed with the patient. The provider and patient should agree on
28 one provider to be the benzodiazepine prescriber for the patient. Patients should be titrated to the

1 lowest dose for the shortest duration possible for treatment due to side effect profile and abuse
2 potential. Psychiatry consultations can assist with the management of these patients. Concurrent
3 use of the same classes of medications can potentiate adverse effects and should be avoided.

4 28. The standard of care in the medical community requires that when prescribing
5 opiates, an appropriate initiation/continuation, titration and monitoring of chronic opiate pain
6 management be performed. Opiates can play a vital role in chronic pain management, if their
7 benefits outweigh the risks. Opiates with the lowest potency and addiction potential should be
8 tried first for a defined period and the patient's progress monitored for both benefit and harm,
9 including pain level, quality of life, functional status and adverse effects. To continue opiate
10 therapy, there should be fulfillment of functional goals. The patient's risk of drug addiction and
11 aberrancy should also be assessed prior to initiation of long-term opiate therapy. Risk
12 stratification is important to help mitigate potentially adverse consequences of opiate prescribing.
13 Patients with above average risk of addiction can benefit from referral to a psychiatrist and can
14 also benefit from close monitoring with regular urine drug screenings. If a patient transfers care
15 for pain management, the standard of care calls for the physician to obtain the medical records
16 from the previous physician and re-evaluate the patient for continuous and titration of therapy.
17 The adverse side effects of opiate therapy must be addressed with the patient.

18 29. The standard of care in the medical community requires informed consent and a pain
19 management agreement when treating a patient with long-term use of opiates. Specifically, the
20 physician should discuss the risks and benefits of the treatment plan with the patient. The patient
21 consent typically addresses the risks and side effects associated with opiates, including
22 constipation, sexual dysfunction, addiction/dependency, osteoporosis, cognitive impairment,
23 over-sedation, drug interactions, respiratory depression, and impaired driving. Medical evidence
24 on the efficacy of long-term opiate therapy should also be addressed. A pain management
25 agreement typically outlines the joint responsibilities of the physician and patient, including
26 replacement and early refills of lost medication. The patient should agree to only obtain the
27 opiate prescribed from one physician or practice. A patient should also agree to submit to
28 periodic drug screening and Controlled Substances Utilization Review and Evaluation System

(CURES) monitoring should be included. At a minimum, such discussions with the patient should be documented in the record, even if they are not in a formal agreement.

30. The standard of care in the medical community discourages the concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opiates. Both classes of medications, as well as nonbenzodiazepine receptor agonists, cause central nervous system depression and can decrease respiratory drive. Concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opiates has been associated with the risks of overdose death almost four folds compared with opiate prescription alone. Physicians should avoid prescribing both narcotics and benzodiazepines whenever possible. When confronted with a patient on both medications already, physicians should attempt to taper the patient off one of the medications first. Psychiatry consults for cognitive behavioral therapy and alternative therapy should be utilized when necessary. Patients and caregivers should also be educated and prescribed naloxone antidote therapy. A patient receiving high doses without side effects or with negative urine toxicology should raise concerns for diversion.

31. The standard of care in the medical community requires that when prescribing Adderall (brand name for Dextroamphetamine-Amphetamine, a Schedule II stimulant), a clear discussion and monitoring of the adverse side effects of this controlled substance should be carried out. Adderall is a form of amphetamine like substance with both potential for abuse and serious side effects, such as worsening of anxiety disorders, transient elevations in blood pressure, and other cardiac side effects. Adderall is used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ("ADHD"). When prescribing Adderall, a patient should be started at a low dose and incrementally increased at weekly intervals until optimal response is obtained. The maximum dose used in clinical trials was 60 milligrams a day.

32. The standard of care in the medical community requires adequate evaluation for adverse drug events. Adverse drug events (ADEs) are injuries that occur from the use of a drug. They can include hospitalizations, prescribing cascades, drug-drug interactions and dose-related adverse drug events. Physicians should continually reappraise a patient's medication regimen in light of the current clinical status, goals of care, and the potential risks/benefits of each medication. Medication reviews should be done in a systemic manner to prevent adverse drug

1 events.

2 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

3 33. At all relevant times, Respondent owned, operated and was engaged in the practice of
4 medicine at Prestige Medical Center located in West Hollywood, California.

5 34. Respondent practices internal medicine and is a primary care physician. He treats
6 patients at his office, in skilled nursing facilities and in their homes.

7 **Patient 1¹**

8 35. Patient 1 first presented to Respondent on September 14, 2012. At the time, Patient 1
9 was 68 years old.

10 36. At the initial visit, Patient 1 complained of labile hypertension, right eye melanoma
11 (treated by an ophthalmologist), rectal bleeding and pain in multiple joints. Patient 1's blood
12 pressure was recorded at 124/78. Respondent diagnosed Patient 1 with hypertension,
13 hemorrhoids, osteoarthritis at multiple sites and right eye melanoma.

14 37. Between Patient 1's initial visit and December 7, 2017, Patient 1 consistently
15 presented to Respondent for care and treatment as his primary care physician. Throughout that
16 time period, Patient 1 saw Respondent several times each year, sometimes as frequently as
17 weekly or monthly.

18 38. Throughout Patient 1's care and treatment with Respondent, he consistently
19 complained of labile hypertension and back pain, among numerous other ailments, including neck
20 pain, joint pain, indigestion, vertigo, fatigue, insomnia and depression. Patient 1 regularly
21 requested medication from Respondent for a variety of ailments and symptoms, which
22 Respondent often provided. The medications provided by Respondent include repeated and, at
23 times, concurrent prescriptions for Clonazepam (generic for Klonopin, a Schedule IV
24 benzodiazepine), Alprazolam (generic for Xanax, a Schedule IV benzodiazepine) and Zolpidem
25 (generic for Ambien, a Schedule IV nonbenzodiazepine benzodiazepine receptor agonist).

26
27 ¹ The patients whose care and treatment are at-issue in this charging document are
28 designated by number (e.g., "Patient 1") to address privacy concerns. The patients' identities are
known to Respondent and will be further disclosed during discovery.

1 Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 1 included, but was not limited to, the following
2 instances of care:

- 3 A. On or about September 12, 2013, Patient 1 presented for a health check up and
4 preoperative clearance for ptosis correction (eye) surgery. Respondent performed a
5 preoperative and routine medical examination that included a heart exam and
6 palpitations. Respondent deemed Patient 1 to be low risk for the procedure. As part
7 of the examination, an EKG was performed on Patient 1, which came back
8 abnormal and with a read of "left-precordial ST elevation, consider acute ischemia."
9 B. In October 7, 2013, Patient 1 complained of vertigo, dizziness and unsteady balance.
10 Respondent performed a hearing exam that was documented as normal. Respondent
11 diagnosed Patient 1 with vertigo or dizziness and labyrinthine disorder.
12 Respondent's treatment plan included obtaining an electronystagmography (ENG)
13 and Vestibular Autorotation Test (VAT). A medication list was not documented at
14 this visit.
15 C. Patient 1 returned to Respondent on October 15, 2013, to retrieve his test results.
16 Patient 1 was provided with a copy of ENG plus testing with unclear interpretation
17 and lack of test data in multiple rows. Likewise the VAT results provided to Patient
18 1 also contained unclear interpretation and insufficient data documented in multiple
19 panels. No date and time was recorded for either test.
20 D. On or about January 14, 2015, Patient 1 presented for preoperative clearance for
21 cataract surgery. Respondent's review of systems was positive for fatigue, pain at
22 multiple sites, nocturia, hesitancy of urine stream, headache, vertigo, dizziness,
23 anxiety, depression, and insomnia. The type of anesthesia to be used and Patient 1's
24 exercise tolerance were not documented. Respondent deemed Patient 1 to be low
25 risk for the procedure. As part of the examination, an EKG was performed on
26 Patient 1, which came back abnormal and with a read of "left-precordial ST
27 elevation, consider acute ischemia."

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- 1 E. On or about October 15, 2015, Patient 1 presented to Respondent complaining of
2 neck pain, back pain and hypertension. Patient 1 had suffered from all conditions
3 for years. Patient 1 also complained of muscle pain, arthralgias, pain with
4 movement, pain with walking and pain limiting active motion. These complaints
5 had been ongoing as well. Patient 1's blood pressure was documented at 154/80.
6 Respondent's diagnoses included back pain with radiculopathy, cervicalgia and
7 hypertension. Respondent's treatment plan included lifestyle modification,
8 analgesics, and consideration of physical therapy or joint injections. Patient 1's
9 medication list contained over a dozen medications, including Clonazepam and
10 Ambien.
- 11 F. On or about December 9, 2015, Patient 1 presented to Respondent complaining of
12 dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, and pain in multiple joints. A proton pump inhibitor was
13 tried for Patient 1's dyspepsia with unclear efficacy. No rectal bleeding was
14 reported, no rectal exam was documented and Patient 1 denied weakness and
15 paresthesia. Respondent attributed Patient 1's rectal bleeding to hemorrhoids.
16 Lifestyle modification was discussed and Proctosol was prescribed. Respondent
17 documented that referral to a colorectal surgeon would be considered if symptoms
18 did not improve.
- 19 G. On or about January 25, 2016, Patient 1 presented to Respondent for elevated blood
20 pressure. His in-office reading was 139/76. Patient 1 also reported worsening
21 depression, insomnia, stress and behavior problem. Patient 1's medication list
22 contained over a dozen medications, including Ambien, Clonazepam and Latuda, a
23 second generation antipsychotic (SGA).
- 24 H. On or about March 7, 2016, Respondent recorded a progress note stating that Patient
25 1 was requesting medication for an "infected wound." Respondent prescribed
26 Rocephin, an antibiotic, and, a topical cream. Follow up was for regular
27 appointment.

28 ///

- 1 I. On or about April 15, 2016, Respondent recorded a progress note stating that Patient
2 1 was requesting medication for urinary tract infection symptoms. Respondent
3 prescribed Levaquin, an antibiotic. No description of symptoms, physical exam or
4 labs were documented in the record.
- 5 J. On or about April 18, 2016, Respondent recorded a progress note stating that Patient
6 1 was again requesting medications and that his symptoms were worsening, as
7 antibiotics were not working: "suspect sepsis." No other symptoms, physical exam
8 or labs were documented in the record. Respondent prescribed Vancomycin
9 Hydrochloride, an antibiotic.
- 10 K. On or about August 15, 2016, Patient 1 presented to Respondent for a follow up
11 visit and reported poorly controlled, labile hypertension and that the condition is
12 worsening based on at home measurements. His in-office blood pressure was
13 132/56. A discussion regarding elevation of blood pressure was documented and
14 dietary and lifestyle modifications were charted. Patient 1's medication list was
15 comprised of over a dozen medications, including: Ambien, Clonazepam, and
16 Alprazolam.
- 17 L. Patient 1's records indicate that between November 29, 2016, and January 27, 2017,
18 Patient 1 was under homebound status and the care of Heaven Home Health Care
19 Services. It was noted that Patient 1 required assistance getting up and moving
20 safely, was unable to leave his home unassisted, exhibited considerable and taxing
21 effort to leave home, suffered from severe dyspnea (difficulty breathing) and is
22 unsafe to leave his home due to cognitive/psychiatric impairments.
- 23 M. On or about December 9, 2016, Patient 1 presented to Respondent for all over body
24 pain the day after being in a car accident. Patient 1 reported anxiety, headache and
25 nausea as well. Respondent diagnosed Patient 1 with muscle strains and ordered x-
26 rays of the C-spine and L-spine. Naprosyn (a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
27 (NSAID)) and Skelaxin (a muscle relaxant) were ordered. Over the course of the
28 next several months, Patient 1's pain from the accident continued, Naprosyn and

1 Skelaxin were continued and he engaged in physical therapy sessions at
2 Respondent's office.

3 N. On or about February 2, 2017, Patient 1 presented to Respondent for an "emergency
4 visit." Patient 1 reported cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, postnasal drip and
5 fatigue, but denied fevers or chills. Patient 1 also complained of poorly controlled
6 hypertension with poor at-home readings. His in-office blood pressure was 132/80.
7 Respondent diagnosed Patient 1 with acute bronchitis and a Z-pack (Zithromax, an
8 antibiotic) was prescribed. Alcohol cessation was also advised and dietary and
9 lifestyle modification was documented for hypertension.

10 O. On or about March 8, 2017, Patient 1 saw Respondent for another follow up visit
11 relating to the car accident. Among other problems, Patient 1 complained of
12 insomnia. Patient 1 had tried Ambien and Respondent documented that his
13 insomnia is "improved by nothing." At that visit, Respondent prescribed Patient 1
14 Ambien, Skelaxin and Naprosyn.

15 P. On or about June 6, 2017, Patient 1 saw Respondent for follow up regarding
16 dyspepsia and nausea. Patient 1 reported years of severe "symptoms of
17 hemorrhoids," but denied rectal bleeding or melena. The review of systems was
18 positive for fatigue, weakness, pain, nasal congestion, constipation, heartburn,
19 nocturia, slow urination, hesitancy of urination, headache, vertigo, and dizziness. A
20 rectal exam was not documented. A breath test for *H. pylori* was documented, but
21 the outcome was unclear. No other diagnostics or treatment plans were
22 documented. The cause of Patient 1's rectal bleeding was thought to be
23 hemorrhoids. Patient 1 was counseled on dietary and lifestyle modifications.
24 Respondent documented that referral to a colorectal surgeon would be considered if
25 the problem persists.

26 39. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
27 to keep accurate medical records for Patient 1. For example, Respondent's records often lack the
28 pertinent positives and negatives of the conditions discussed. While general counseling is

1 documented, actual treatment plans are often not apparent in Respondent's notes. Further,
2 conflicting information pertaining to symptoms and complaints, for example, often appear in the
3 same note. Additionally, relevant medical history and medication reconciliation are often
4 lacking. Electronic medical records appear to have been copied and pasted on several occasions,
5 making it difficult to access the current condition of the patient. Finally, relevant physical
6 findings were often not addressed and abnormal findings are not consistently addressed.

7 40. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
8 to provide Patient 1 with an appropriate preoperative consultation. Specifically, Respondent
9 failed to conduct any assessment of Patient 1's exercise capacity as part of his preoperative
10 evaluations. Additionally, Patient 1's EKGs were abnormal and revealed ST segment elevation,
11 concerning for acute ischemia. Respondent failed to address these findings in Patient 1's record.

12 41. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
13 prescribed multiple benzodiazepines and nonbenzodiazaphone benzodiazepine receptor agonists
14 concurrently to Patient 1 and failed to adequately monitor adverse side effects and aberrant
15 behavior.

16 42. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
17 to properly evaluate and treat Patient 1's dyspepsia. Patient 1 had persistent dyspepsia despite
18 being on a proton pump inhibitor. It is not clear from the record, however, if he was also taking
19 Naprosyn, as the medication reconciliation was often not clear. Naprosyn also should have been
20 avoided in Patient 1. Respondent checked Patient 1 for *H. pylori* at least twice during the course
21 of his care and treatment, but there is no record of an endoscopy referral.

22 43. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
23 to provide Patient 1 adequate evaluation and treatment for his infectious complaints. Patient 1
24 requested medications for an "infected wound" on or about March 7, 2016. No further details of
25 the symptoms or evaluation of the wound were documented. Respondent prescribed Rocephin,
26 an antibiotic. A few weeks later, Respondent documented that Patient 1 requested medication for
27 a urinary tract infection. Respondent prescribed another antibiotic, Levaquin, without
28 documentation of symptoms, physical exams or labs. Three days later, Patient 1 reported that

1 antibiotics were not working. Respondent prescribed yet another antibiotic, Vancomycin, for
2 suspected "sepsis." The sepsis site, however, is unclear from the record. Further, no exam or
3 laboratory findings were documented in the record, nor there is documentation of Vancomycin
4 dosing monitoring.

5 44. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
6 provide Patient 1 with comprehensive evaluation and treatment for his hypertension.
7 Specifically, Respondent repeatedly documented that Patient 1 complained of poorly controlled
8 hypertension when his in-office reading was normal or borderline elevated. While Respondent
9 instructed Patient 1 to monitor his blood pressure at home, Respondent never documented
10 reviewing any home blood pressure logs. Patient 1's compliance was not assessed in detail,
11 which was important given the labile nature of his blood pressure readings. Finally, Respondent
12 prescribed Patient 1 both Valsartan and Azilsartan, both angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), at
13 the same time and a funduscopy examination to evaluate for hypertensive retinopathy was never
14 carried out.

15 45. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 1 departed from the standard of care on
16 February 2, 2017, when he failed to provide proper evaluation and treatment for pharyngitis.
17 According to Respondent's documentation, Patient 1 presented with classic viral upper
18 respiratory symptoms and Respondent diagnosed him with acute bronchitis. It is unclear how
19 Respondent arrived at this diagnosis from the record.

20 46. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 1 departed from the standard of care when
21 he failed to adequately document a workup confirming a diagnosis causing Patient 1's vertigo.

22 47. Respondent's care and treatment departed from the standard of care when he failed to
23 adequately evaluate Patient 1's polyarticular pain. Respondent's history and physical for the
24 patient's polyarticular pain did not provide sufficient positive and negatives to assist in
25 diagnosing the etiology of patient's polyarticular pain. Patient 1 was often diagnosed with
26 radiculopathy despite a lack of documentation of neuropathic pain.

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1 **Patient 2**

2 48. Patient 2 first presented to Respondent on May 10, 2012, when he was 66 years old.
3 He complained of chronic and worsening lower back pain, dermatitis, and burning pain in the
4 bilateral extremities, which had been present for years. Patient 2's medication list consisted of
5 Lyrica (a Schedule V nerve pain medication that can also be used to treat seizures), Vitamin B12
6 and Vitamin D.

7 49. Between Patient 2's initial visit and November 17, 2017, Patient 2 consistently
8 presented to Respondent for care and treatment as his primary care physician. Throughout that
9 time period, Patient 2 saw Respondent several times each year, sometimes as frequently as
10 monthly or weekly.

11 50. Throughout his care and treatment with Respondent, Patient 2 consistently
12 complained of back pain, insomnia, and poorly controlled, labile hypertension, among numerous
13 other ailments, including, knee pain, hip pain, vertigo and fatigue. As part of his care and
14 treatment, Respondent prescribed numerous medications to Patient 2. Those prescriptions
15 included, repeated and, at times, concurrent orders for Lorazepam (generic for Ativan, a Schedule
16 IV benzodiazepine), Zolpidem and Ultram (brand name for Tramadol, a Schedule IV synthetic
17 opiate pain reliever).

18 51. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 2 included, but was not limited to, the
19 following instances of care:

- 20 A. On or about August 23, 2013, Patient 2 presented to Respondent with a cough and
21 sore throat. He denied fevers or chills and had tried over the counter medication.
22 Patient 2's temperature in the clinic was recorded at 100.3 and his oxygen saturation
23 at 96%. Exams of the eyes, ear, nose, throat/oropharynx and lungs were
24 unremarkable. Respondent diagnosed Patient 2 with acute bronchitis and prescribed
25 a Z-pak, Flonase, and Robitussin with Codeine, a Schedule V opiate cough
26 suppressant.
27 B. On or about September 26, 2013, Patient 2 presented complaining of pain in
28 multiple joints. His symptoms were described as chronic and worsening without

1 preceding trauma or focal paresthesia. Respondent's examination revealed
2 decreased range of motion in affected joints. Respondent diagnosed Patient 2 with
3 osteoarthritis of the knees, back pain with radiculopathy and neck pain. Patient 2
4 was referred to physical therapy. Patient 2's medication list included Ativan,
5 Ambien, and Ultram, among numerous other medications.

6 C. On or about May 30, 2014, Patient 2 presented for hip pain and fatigue. His
7 symptoms were chronic and worsening and the examination revealed decreased
8 motion in affected joints. Respondent diagnosed Patient 2 with hip pain due to
9 arthritis and fatigue. The treatment plan included continuing current medications,
10 ordering laboratory testing, and consideration of physical therapy. Ultram was
11 ordered.

12 D. On or about June 20, 2014, Patient 2 presented for generalized weakness, fatigue
13 and headache related to high blood pressure. Patient 2 complained of years of
14 poorly controlled, labile hypertension, which was worsening. He also complained
15 of dizziness, unsteady gait and pain in multiple joints. His in-office blood pressure
16 was 145/80. Respondent diagnosed Patient 2 with fatigue/malaise, hypertension and
17 osteoarthritis. Patient 2's medication list included Ativan, Ultram, Ambien and
18 Neurontin, (brand name for Gabapentin, a Schedule V controlled substance), among
19 numerous other medications.

20 E. Patient 2 engaged in regular physical therapy throughout October 2014, but
21 continued to complain of joint pain, as well as generalized weakness. At a
22 November 6, 2014, visit, he described these conditions as worsening. His
23 medication list again included Ativan, Ultram, Ambien and Neurontin, among
24 numerous other medications.

25 F. On or about November 20, 2014, Patient 2 presented to Respondent complaining of
26 headache, high blood pressure, back pain, insomnia and chronic fatigue. Patient 2
27 reported that his chronic pain was worsening and that his hypertension was poorly
28 controlled. His in-office blood pressure reading was 150/90. Respondent

1 documented discussing the differential diagnoses and lifestyle modifications with
2 Patient 2. A DNA analysis was to be ordered.

3 G. On or about December 15, 2014, Respondent conducted urine drug testing on
4 Patient 2. The result was positive for Phenobarbital, a Schedule IV barbiturate, and
5 aminoclonazepam. Respondent had not prescribed Phenobarbital to Patient 2, nor
6 did he at any point during Patient 2's course of care and treatment.

7 H. On or about January 6, 2015, Patient 2 presented to Respondent for a post
8 hospitalization follow up for severe shingles. Patient 2 was diagnosed with shingles
9 and postherpetic neuralgia. Respondent prescribed Norco 10/325 (brand name for
10 Hydrocodone-Acetaminophen, a Schedule II opiate) and Lyrica. Patient 2 was
11 unable to obtain the Lyrica under his coverage and Neurontin was prescribed
12 instead.

13 I. Patient 2's pain continued to be poorly controlled and on or about February 27,
14 2015, Respondent increased the frequency of his doses of Neurontin.

15 J. Patient 2 returned the following month on or about March 18, 2015, complaining of
16 postherpetic neuropathy in his back and chest that started months ago. Patient 2 had
17 tried Neurontin and Norco with undocumented efficacy. Patient 2's review of
18 systems was positive for fatigue, arthralgias, headaches, vertigo and depression.
19 Patient 2 was referred to a pain management specialist. His medication list included
20 Ativan, Ultram, Ambien and Neurontin, among numerous other medications.

21 K. On or about April 3, 2015, Patient 2 presented to Respondent with a cough and sore
22 throat. The review of systems was negative for fever or dyspnea and Patient 2 had
23 tried over the counter medication. Patient 2's temperature in the clinic was recorded
24 at 100.3 and his oxygen saturation at 96%. Exams of the eyes, ear, nose,
25 throat/oropharynx and lungs were unremarkable. Respondent diagnosed Patient 2
26 with acute viral upper respiratory infection and prescribed Nasonex and Robitussin
27 with Codeine.

28 ///

- 1 L. Patient 2 continued to present to Respondent with complaints of joint pain,
2 weakness, headaches, insomnia and vertigo. Patient 2 was continued on his
3 medication regime. Patient 2's medication list contained well over a dozen
4 medications, including Ativan, Amitriptyline (generic for Elavil, an antidepressant
5 and nerve pain medication), Cymbalta (brand name for Duloxetine, an
6 antidepressant and nerve pain medication), Ultram, Ambien and Neurontin.
- 7 M. On or about September 21, 2015, Patient 2 presented to Respondent complaining of
8 joint pain. Respondent documented that he discussed compliance issues with
9 Patient 2 and instructed him to take medications as prescribed. Respondent
10 documented that Patient 2 needed to notify him if he stops taking any medications,
11 including the details of any side effects, if that is his reason for stopping. No
12 specific medications of concern were mentioned.
- 13 N. On or about November 18, 2015, Patient 2 presented with dyspepsia and low back
14 pain. Respondent documented that Patient 2 had tried a proton pump inhibitor and
15 H2 blockers with unclear efficacy. Patient 2 was diagnosed with osteoarthritis,
16 dyspepsia and headache. His treatment plan included a breath test for *H. pylori*, and
17 acid suppressive regimen. Respondent prescribed Vimovo (brand name for
18 Naproxen, an NSAID) and Esomeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor.
- 19 O. On or about December 18, 2015, Patient 2 presented to Respondent still
20 complaining of dyspepsia, headache, back pain and pain in multiple joints. Patient
21 2's breath test for *H. pylori* returned negative.
- 22 P. On or about December 29, 2015, Respondent conducted a urine drug screen on
23 Patient 2. It was negative for opiates, antidepressants and sedatives. Respondent
24 had prescribed Patient 2 Ambien and Ativan in December 2015.
- 25 Q. On or about April 5, 2016, Patient 2 presented for headache, multiple joint pain and
26 cough. He also reported poorly controlled and labile hypertension. His in-office
27 blood pressure was 110/60. The examination was unremarkable and Patient 2 was
28 diagnosed with tobacco use disorder, hypertension, acute viral upper respiratory

1 infection and headache. The treatment plan included over the counter medications,
2 rest and fluids. A viral respiratory swab was to be obtained. Respondent
3 documented discussing lifestyle and dietary modification for blood pressure and
4 lifestyle modification, over the counter analgesics and a headache diary were also
5 discussed. Smoking and alcohol cessation were advised. Patient 2's medication list
6 contained well over a dozen medications, including Ativan, Amitriptyline,
7 Cymbalta, Ultram, Ambien, Neurontin and Vimovo.

8 R. On April 11, 2016, Patient 2 presented for a urine drug screen. He tested positive
9 for Gabapentin (Neurontin), Tramadol, Zolpidem, Aminoclonazepam (all prescribed
10 by Respondent) and negative for Duloxetine and Lorazepam.

11 S. On June 21, 2016, Patient 2 presented for dyspepsia, weight loss, depression and
12 fatigue. He also reported vertigo and dizziness. He had seen a gastroenterologist
13 and was seeing a psychiatrist. The review of systems was positive for cough, sore
14 throat and rhinorrhea. Patient 2 was diagnosed with vertigo or dizziness, fatigue,
15 vitamin B12 deficiency, weight loss and acute respiratory tract infection. Patient 2's
16 respiratory viral panel returned negative on the same day. Patient 2's medication
17 list contained well over a dozen medications, including Ativan, Amitriptyline,
18 Cymbalta, Ultram, Ambien, Neurontin and Vimovo.

19 T. Patient 2 underwent a urine drug screen on June 21, 2016, that was positive for
20 Gabapentin, Tramadol, Zolpidem, Phenobarbital, Clonazepam, Aminoclonazepam
21 and negative for Duloxetine and Lorazepam.

22 U. On or about November 28, 2016, Patient 2 presented to Respondent with a cough,
23 sore throat, fever and fatigue for days. Patient 2 had tried over the counter
24 medication. Patient 2's temperature in the clinic was recorded at 100.3 and his
25 oxygen saturation at 96%. Exams of the eyes, ear, nose, throat/oropharynx and
26 lungs were unremarkable. Respondent diagnosed Patient 2 with acute bronchitis
27 and prescribed Levaquin, an antibiotic, and Robitussin with Codeine.

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- 1 V. On or about January 10, 2017, Patient underwent urine drug screening. The test was
2 positive for Tramadol, Zolpidem, Phenobarbital, Aminoclonazepam and negative
3 for Amitriptyline, Duloxetine, Gabapentin, and Lorazepam.
- 4 W. At the January 10, 2017 visit, Patient 2 presented with multiple joint pain, anxiety,
5 depression, panic attacks with hand tremor, chronic fatigue, and dyspepsia. Patient
6 2's wife reported that he drank alcohol and smoked daily, although Patient 2 denied.
7 Patient 2 was diagnosed with dyspepsia, osteoarthritis, tobacco use disorder, weight
8 loss, alcohol abuse disorder and anxiety disorder. Respondent advised Patient 2 to
9 continue on his current medications without change and was advised on smoking
10 cessation and lifestyle modification. Consideration of analgesics was documented
11 for osteoarthritis. A *H. pylori* test was conducted with unclear results.
- 12 X. On or about January 19, 2019, Patient 2 requested medication and Respondent
13 prescribed Bactrim, an antibiotic. No symptoms or examination were documented.
- 14 Y. On March 2, 2017, Patient presented to Respondent for an emergency visit due to
15 days of sore throat, cough, fevers and chills. Patient 2 had tried over the counter
16 medication. Patient 2's temperature in the clinic was recorded at 100.3 and his
17 oxygen saturation at 96%. Exams of the eyes, ear, nose, throat/oropharynx and
18 lungs were unremarkable. Respondent diagnosed Patient 2 with acute bronchitis
19 and prescribed Levaquin, an antibiotic, and Robitussin with Codeine and Nasonex.
- 20 Z. On or about May 11, 2017, Patient 2 presented to Respondent for dyspepsia,
21 dizziness and fatigue. Respondent documented that Patient 2 had a recent
22 EGD/colonoscopy, which were negative. Those tests, however, had revealed grade
23 I internal hemorrhoids, diverticular disease of the descending and sigmoid colon,
24 evidence of previous subtotal gastrectomy and friability of the gastric remnant.
25 Patient 2's blood pressure was recorded at 129/65. His treatment plan included over
26 the counter analgesics, smoking cessation, lifestyle modification and medication.
27 Patient 2's medication list contained well over a dozen medications, including
28 Ativan, Amitriptyline, Cymbalta, Ultram, Ambien and Neurontin.

1 AA. On or about June 12, 2017, Patient 2 submitted to a urine drug screen that was
2 positive for Tramadol, Zolpidem, Cotinine (found in tobacco), Phenobarbital and
3 Aminoclonazepam and negative for Lorazepam, Duloxetine and Gabapentin.

4 BB. On or about July 6, 2017, Patient 2 presented to Respondent with weakness,
5 headache, heartburn and multiple joint pain. He reported years of symptoms of
6 fatigue and dyspepsia. Respondent diagnosed him with headache, gastroesophageal
7 reflux disease (GERD), fatigue, hyperuricemia and tobacco use disorder. His
8 treatment plan included over the counter analgesics for headaches and nonsteroidals.

9 CC. On or about November 6, 2017, Patient 2 presented for urine drug screening
10 that was positive for Tramadol, Cotinine, and Aminoclonazepam and negative for
11 Lorazepam and Zolpidem. Other opiates were negative.

12 52. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
13 to keep accurate medical records for Patient 2. For example, Respondent's records often lack the
14 pertinent positives and negatives of the conditions discussed. While general counseling is
15 documented, actual treatment plans are often not apparent in Respondent's notes. Further,
16 conflicting information pertaining to symptoms and complaints, for example, often appear in the
17 same note. Additionally, relevant medical history and medication reconciliation are often
18 lacking. Electronic medical records appear to have been copied and pasted on several occasions,
19 making it difficult to access the current condition of the patient. Finally, relevant physical
20 findings were often not addressed and abnormal findings are not consistently addressed.

21 53. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
22 repeatedly and continuously prescribed Patient 2 Ultram, a synthetic opiate, without appropriate
23 initiation/continuation, titration and monitoring of chronic opiate pain management. Specifically,
24 Respondent failed to document how Patient 2 was risk stratified for opioid misuse. Further, no
25 titration of doses was found in the records and functional goals and adverse events were not
26 clearly delineated. Patient 2 had aberrant behavior as shown by inconsistent positives and
27 negatives in his urine drug screens. For example, he repeatedly tested positive for Phenobarbital,
28 which was not on his medication list. These inconsistencies were never addressed in Patient 2's

1 record.

2 54. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
3 to document informed consent or a pain management agreement during the course of his care and
4 treatment of Patient 2. Specifically, Respondent did not document any formal discussion between
5 Respondent and Patient 2 regarding the benefit, risk and alternatives of long term opiate therapy.
6 There was also no documentation of any discussion regarding aberrant behavior, and monitoring,
7 despite Patient 2's inconsistent and concerning urine drug screening results, which were
8 repeatedly positive for Phenobarbital.

9 55. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
10 concurrently prescribed Patient 2 narcotics, nonbenzodiazepine receptor agonists and
11 benzodiazepines without consideration for tapering or antidote therapy, thereby, exposing Patient
12 2 to risk of respiratory depression.

13 56. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
14 provide Patient 2 with comprehensive evaluation and treatment for his hypertension.
15 Specifically, Respondent repeatedly documented that Patient 2 complained of poorly controlled
16 hypertension when his in-office readings were within normal range. Additionally, a funduscopy
17 examination to evaluate for hypertensive retinopathy was never carried out. Respondent also did
18 not document reviewing any home blood pressure logs. Finally, it was often not clear from the
19 medical record what medications Patient 2 was taking.

20 57. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
21 provide proper evaluation and treatment for pharyngitis. Patient 2 presented with a sore throat
22 and cough multiple times. Respondent would arrive at different diagnoses, however, even when
23 presented with the same symptoms and in-office vital signs.

24 58. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
25 provide adequate evaluation and treatment for a potential infectious complaint. On or about
26 January 19, 2019, Patient 2 requested medication and Respondent prescribed Bactrim, an
27 antibiotic. No justification was documented for the prescription.

28 ///

1 59. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
2 adequately evaluate Patient 2's vertigo. Patient 2 repeatedly and consistently complained of
3 vertigo. Respondent failed to document an adequate workup confirming a diagnosis causing the
4 vertigo.

5 60. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
6 adequately evaluate Patient 2's polyarticular pain. Respondent's history and physical for the
7 patient's recurrent polyarticular pain did not provide sufficient positive and negatives to assist in
8 diagnosing the etiology of the patient's polyarticular pain. Patient 2 was often diagnosed with
9 radiculopathy despite a lack of documentation of neuropathic pain.

10 61. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
11 provide adequate evaluation for adverse drug events during his care and treatment of Patient 2.
12 Patient 2 was prescribed both Cymbalta and Amitriptyline for depression. Cymbalta may
13 enhance the serotonergic effect of tricyclic antidepressants, resulting in serotonin syndrome.
14 There is no documentation on this potential interaction in Patient 2's record or on the reasons why
15 Patient 2 was placed on this combination of medications.

16 **Patient 3**

17 62. Between January 20, 2014, and February 13, 2018, Patient 3 consistently presented to
18 Respondent for primary care and treatment. Throughout that time period, Patient 3 generally saw
19 Respondent at least once a month and often multiple times per month. Over the course of his care
20 and treatment, Patient 3 complained of, and received treatment for, numerous ailments and
21 symptoms, including but not limited to: joint pain, back pain, hypertension, urinary problems,
22 insomnia, vertigo, iron deficiency, abdominal pain, fatigue, dyspepsia and pharyngitis.

23 63. As part of his care and treatment of Patient 3, Respondent regularly prescribed
24 numerous medications. Those medications included, but are not limited to, Vicodin (brand name
25 for Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen, a Schedule II opiate), Norco (brand name for
26 Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen, a Schedule II opiate), Robitussin or Phenergan with Codeine,
27 Ambien, and Ativan.

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1 64. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 3 included, but was not limited to, the
2 following instances of care:

3 A. On or about January 24, 2014, Patient 3, already an established primary care patient
4 of Respondent's, presented to Respondent for care and treatment. Patient 3 was 69
5 years old. He presented with uncontrolled blood pressure, reporting poor
6 compliance with therapy. His in-clinic blood pressure reading was 132/59. Patient
7 3's recent laboratory results revealed elevated cholesterol and low iron and vitamin
8 D. Patient 3 also complained of urination problems and a history of such problems.
9 A urinalysis revealed 2-5 white blood cell count and negative nitrite/blood. The
10 culture showed coagulase negative for staphylococcus. Respondent diagnosed
11 Patient 3 with urinary tract infection (UTI), hypertension, noncompliance and
12 cerumen (earwax) impaction. Respondent prescribed antibiotics for the UTI and
13 referred Patient 3 to a urologist. Review of systems was positive for fatigue,
14 multiple joint pain and stiffness, depression, apathy, stressing and insomnia. No
15 referral to gastroenterology is documented. Patient 3's medication list was
16 comprised of over twenty different medications, including but not limited to:
17 Cymbalta, Geodon (an antipsychotic), Zoloft (a Selective Serotonin Reuptake
18 Inhibitor (SSRI)), Ativan, Ambien, Soma (brand name for Carisoprodol, a Schedule
19 IV muscle relaxant), Vicodin, Exelon (used to treat dementia), Dexilant (proton
20 pump inhibitor), and Cialis (for erectile dysfunction).

21 B. On or about May 30, 2014, Respondent prescribed Patient 3 Vicodin for pain with 3
22 refills.

23 C. On or about June 10, 2014, laboratory results were positive for rheumatoid factor.

24 D. On or about June 13, 2014, Patient 3 presented to Respondent still complaining of
25 urination problems. Patient 3 also reported worsening pain in multiple joints. There
26 was no report of preceding trauma, paresthesia or joint swelling. Respondent
27 documented that Patient 3 continues to smoke. Respondent diagnosed Patient 3 with
28 a UTI, osteoarthritis at multiple sites and tobacco abuse. Respondent's plan

1 included a discussion of the diagnosis of osteoarthritis. Rheumatoid arthritis was not
2 documented as being discussed. Patient 3's medication list was comprised of over
3 twenty different medications, including but not limited to: Cymbalta, Geodon,
4 Zolof, Ativan, Ambien, Soma, Vicodin, Exelon, Dexilant, and Cialis.

5 E. In the following months, Patient 3 continued to complain of osteoarthritic pain at
6 multiple sites, while participating in physical therapy with Respondent and
7 maintaining his medication regimen.

8 F. On or about September 10, 2014, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of
9 poorly controlled labile hypertension and joint pain. Patient 3's in-clinic blood
10 pressure was 117/52. At his previous visit, it was 130/70.

11 G. On or about October 23, 2014, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of
12 cough and sore throat, among other symptoms. Patient 3 denied fever and had an in
13 clinic temperature of 98.9. Respondent diagnosed Patient 3 with viral upper
14 respiratory tract infection and prescribed Promethazine (generic for Robitussin) with
15 Codeine, as needed for cough.

16 H. On or about October 27, 2014, lab results for Patient 3 showed low iron, a positive
17 rheumatoid factor and a urinalysis positive for 1+ blood, 2+ leukocytes and 2-5
18 WBC. The culture grew *Staphylococcus aureus*.

19 I. On or about October 30, 2014, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of
20 uncontrolled hypertension, dyspepsia, multiple joint pain and urination problems.
21 His in-clinic blood pressure was 141/60. The plan includes discussion of a "fungal
22 rash" without further detail, but for which Ketoconazole was prescribed.
23 Respondent diagnosed Patient 3 with a UTI, dyspepsia, tinea corporis, tobacco
24 abuse and osteoarthritis. Included in the treatment plan was an *H. pylori* test, which
25 came back negative. Respondent prescribed antibiotics for the UTI.

26 J. Patient 3 continued to complain of low back and knee pain and on or about
27 December 2, 2014, Respondent prescribed Vicodin 5/325. Vicodin had not been
28 listed on Patient 3's most recent medication list dated November 17, 2014, although

Ativan, Ambien and Soma were included.

- K. On or about January 5, 2015, Patient 3 presented complaining of sciatica. Patient 3 reported the pain was worsening and radiating down his leg. Respondent documented that Patient 3 had "tried Vicodin, was not helping much." Respondent changed Patient 3's pain medication from Vicodin to Naprosyn (a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)) and Norco 325/10. Patient 3 was to take the Norco four times daily.
- L. On or about January 28, 2015, lab results for Patient 3 showed hyponatremia (low sodium), low iron, and a urinalysis positive for nitrite, 1+ leukocytes and 2-5 WBC. The culture was coagulase negative Staphylococcus.
- M. On or about February 3, 2015, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of weakness, loss of appetite and weight loss. He also complained of pain in multiple joints and edema in the bilateral lower extremities. Respondent diagnosed him with peripheral vascular disease, fatigue, edema and tobacco abuse. The plan included increasing the frequency of Patient 3's Norco doses from four times daily to four to five times daily for pain control.
- N. On or about April 13, 2015, lab results for Patient 3 showed low iron, hemoglobin and ferritin with an elevated sedimentation rate. The urinalysis positive for nitrite, 2+ leukocytes and 2-5 WBC. The culture grew Staphylococcus aureus.
- O. On or about April 15, 2015, Patient 3 requested prescriptions for Nasonex, Robitussin with Codeine and a Z-pak, which Respondent filled. Respondent had filled a prescription for Patient 3 for Norco, four times daily, on or about April 6, 2015.
- P. On or about April 17, 2015, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of abdominal pain. Patient 3 associated the pain with taking iron pills. He denied heartburn symptoms and the abdominal exam was normal. Patient 3 was diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia, constipation, tobacco use and fatigue. The plan included continuing the iron supplements, dietary and lifestyle modification,

1 laxatives and "if conservative measures fail and the patient is clearly compliant
2 with the advice, a more detailed evaluation will be performed and patient will be
3 referred to gastroenterologist." An abdominal ultrasound was also ordered. The
4 ultrasound revealed fatty infiltration of liver and possible small calcifications in the
5 left kidney.

6 Q. On May 6, 2015, Respondent refilled prescriptions for ferrous sulfate (iron
7 supplement) and Norco.

8 R. On or about May 26, 2015, lab results for Patient 3 showed low iron again. The
9 urinalysis was positive for nitrite, 1+ leukocytes and 10-20 WBC. The culture grew
10 coagulase negative Staphylococcus. A urine drug screen was positive for
11 Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone and Ambien, but otherwise negative for other
12 sedatives and antidepressants.

13 S. Patient 3 continued to present to Respondent complaining of joint pain, insomnia,
14 headache, back pain, and knee pain, in addition to a variety of other ailments
15 throughout the summer of 2015. Respondent continued to prescribe Norco, among
16 other medications.

17 T. On or about August 7, 2015, Respondent instructed Patient 3, among other things,
18 to "follow up with psych for continuation of treatment with Geodon."

19 U. On or about September 9, 2015, Patient 3 presented to Respondent for neck pain.
20 Respondent's plan included continuing Patient 3's medications without change.
21 Patient 3's medication list consisted of over twenty medications including, but not
22 limited to: Naprosyn, Ambien, Norco, Ativan, Exelon, Advair Diskus (a
23 bronchodilator), Cymbalta, blood pressure medication, cholesterol medication,
24 laxatives and iron supplements.

25 V. A September 21, 2015, urine drug screen of Patient 3 was positive for
26 Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone and Ambien, but otherwise negative for other
27 sedatives and antidepressants.

28 ///

1 W. On or about October 1, 2015, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of
2 weakness, weight loss and heartburn. Patient 3 also reported multiple joint pain.
3 His blood pressure was recorded at 96/47. Respondent documented that Patient 3
4 denied weight loss. A *H. pylori* test was conducted and returned negative.

5 X. A January 7, 2016, urine drug screen of Patient 3 was positive for
6 Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone, Ambien, and Aminoclonazepam, but otherwise
7 negative for other sedatives and antidepressants.

8 Y. On or about February 1, 2016, Patient 3 requested medication and Respondent filled
9 prescriptions for a Z-pak and Robitussin with Codeine. No symptoms or
10 examination were documented.

11 Z. On or about March 15, 2016, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of
12 poorly controlled hypertension, back pain, cough and sore throat, without fever.
13 Respondent prescribed Norco (120 count according to the electronic record and 90
14 count according to the handwritten prescription) and Robitussin with Codeine.

15 AA. A March 15, 2016, urine drug screen of Patient 3 was positive for
16 Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone, but negative for Lorazepam, a reported
17 prescription, and other sedatives and antidepressants.

18 BB. An April 25, 2016, urine drug screen of Patient 3 was positive for
19 Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone and Ambien, and negative for other sedatives and
20 antidepressants.

21 CC. On or about June 8, 2016, Patient 3 presented to Respondent with back pain and
22 poor compliance with the treatment plan. Respondent documented discussing
23 compliance issues with Patient 3 and refilled his Norco prescription.

24 DD. On or about July 15, 2016, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of back
25 pain and insomnia. Patient 3 reported taking more than one Ambien at a time.
26 Respondent again documented discussing compliance issues with Patient 3.

27 EE. On or about July 16, 2016, laboratory results for Patient 3 of the same date, showed
28 low hemoglobin, elevated sedation rate, elevated BUN/creatinine, elevated uric

1 acid, elevated lipid panel and elevated magnesium. The urinalysis revealed trace
2 blood, 1+ protein, positive nitrite, 3+ leukocytes. The urine culture grew coagulase
3 negative Staphylococcus and there was a handwritten note, "no symptoms," next to
4 the urine studies.

5 FF. On or about August 5, 2016, Patient 3 requested a Z-pak, which Respondent
6 prescribed. No other symptoms or exams were documented.

7 GG. On or about August 10, 2016, Patient 3 requested Robitussin with Codeine, which
8 Respondent prescribed. No other symptoms or exams were documented.

9 HH. A September 6, 2016, urine drug screen of Patient 3 was positive for
10 Norhydrocodone, Codeine, Aminoclonazepam and Ambien, and negative for other
11 sedatives and antidepressants.

12 II. A November 8, 2016, a urine drug screen of Patient 3 was positive for
13 Norhydrocodone, Temazepam, and Ambien, and negative for metabolites.

14 JJ. On or about November 11, 2016, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of
15 hypertension and joint pain. Patient 3's in-clinic blood pressure was 152/87. At his
16 last visit, it had been 173/89. Respondent diagnosed him with osteoarthritis,
17 fatigue, hypertension and iron deficiency anemia. Patient 3's medication list
18 consisted of over twenty medications including, but not limited to: Naprosyn,
19 Ambien, Norco, Ativan, Exelon, Advair Diskus, Cialis, Cymbalta, blood pressure
20 medication, cholesterol medication, laxatives and iron supplements. Lab results for
21 Patient 3 of the same date showed iron and vitamin D deficiency.

22 KK. On or about December 22, 2016, Patient 3 presented for erectile dysfunction which
23 he had had for years. A genitourinary exam was not documented. Respondent
24 diagnosed Patient 3 with male erectile disorder. Respondent prescribed Cialis.

25 LL. Lab results dated January 3, 2017, showed low hemoglobin, elevated
26 BUN/creatinine, low iron and low vitamin D.

27 MM. Between January and May 2017, Patient 3 repeatedly presented to Respondent
28 complaining of joint pain, hypertension, urinary problems and cough. He also

1 repeatedly requested medication. For example, on April 26, 2017, he requested
2 prescriptions for bacitracin-polymyxin ophthalmic ointment and ciprofloxacin eye drop,
3 which Respondent filled. Likewise, on or about May 2, 2017, Patient 3 requested a
4 prescription for tobramycin ophthalmic solution and a Z-pak, which Respondent
5 filled. In both instances, no other symptoms or examinations were documented.

6 NN. On or about May 15, 2017, Patient 3 presented to Respondent complaining of
7 cough, sore throat, fever and back pain. Patient 3's in-office temperature was 99.6.
8 Exams of the eyes, ears, nose, throat/oropharynx and lungs were unremarkable.
9 Respondent diagnosed him with back pain with radiculopathy and acute bronchitis.
10 Respondent prescribed Levaquin, an antibiotic, and Robitussin with Codeine, while
11 continuing Patient 3's other medications.

12 OO. On or about June 6, 2017, Patient 3 presented complaining of fatigue, joint pain and
13 insomnia. Respondent's plan included maintaining Patient 3 on the same
14 medications for insomnia. A new prescription for Ibuprofen (NSAID) was added to
15 his medication list. A urine drug screen of Patient 3 of the same date was positive
16 for Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone, Cotinine, Codeine, Aminoclonazepam and
17 Ambien, and negative for other metabolites. There is a handwritten note that the
18 Cotinine is "most likely error." A urinalysis of the same date came back positive
19 for UTI.

20 PP. On or about June 8, 2017, Respondent prescribed Patient 3 a Z-pak in response to a
21 request from the patient.

22 QQ. On June 13, 2017, Respondent prescribed Levaquin for UTI. No other symptoms
23 or exams were documented.

24 RR. On or about June 27, 2017, Patient 3 presented again with cough, sore throat and
25 fever. Patient 3 had the symptoms for weeks, had tried over the counter medication
26 and two different antibiotics. His in-office temperature was 97.9. His lungs were
27 documented as clear. Respondent diagnosed him with acute bronchitis and
28 prescribed Amoxicillin, an antibiotic, and Robitussin with Codeine, in addition to

1 ear drops.

2 SS. On or about September 15, 2017, Patient 3 presented for runny nose and back pain.

3 The plan included continuing Patient 3 on his medications without change. Patient

4 3's medication list consisted of over thirty medications including, but not limited

5 to: Naprosyn, Ibuprofen, Ambien, Norco, Ativan, Exelon, Advair Diskus,

6 Cymbalta, blood pressure medication, cholesterol medication, laxatives and iron

7 supplements.

8 TT. On or about October 9, 2017, Patient 3 presented complaining of weakness and

9 joint pain. Respondent noted that Patient 3 "takes Norco, but more than 3 times a

10 day, runs out." Respondent's plan included increasing Patient 3's Norco dose

11 frequency from three times daily to four times daily. Lab results from the same day

12 continued to show low iron and vitamin D and the urinalysis showed persistent

13 pyuria and culture coagulase negative Staphylococcus. A urine drug screen of

14 Patient 3 of the same date was positive for Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone,

15 Cotinine, Aminoclonazepam and Ambien, and negative for other metabolites.

16 UU. On or about November 15, 2017, Patient 3 presented to Respondent for back pain,

17 unsteady gait and insomnia. His in-clinic blood pressure was 168/72.

18 Respondent's plan included maintaining Patient 3's medications unchanged.

19 Patient 3's medication list consisted of over thirty medications including, but not

20 limited to: Naprosyn, Ibuprofen, Ambien, Norco, Ativan, Exelon, Advair Diskus,

21 Cialis, Cymbalta, blood pressure medication, cholesterol medication, laxatives and

22 iron supplements.

23 VV. On or about December 12, 2017, and January 5, 2018, Patient 3 requested a Z-pak,

24 which Respondent prescribed on both dates. No other details about symptoms were

25 documented. On or about January 5, 2018, Respondent also prescribed Phenergan

26 with Codeine.

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28 ///

1 WW. On or about January 9, 2018, Patient 3 presented to Respondent for erectile
2 problems and joint pain. Respondent did not document whether Cialis helped, but
3 did prescribe it again along with Norco.

4 XX. On or about February 12, 2018, a urine drug screen of Patient 3 was positive for
5 Phenobarbital (not prescribed by Respondent), Hydrocodone/Norhydrocodone,
6 Hydromorphone, and Ambien, and negative for other metabolites.

7 65. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
8 to keep accurate medical records for Patient 3. For example, Respondent's records often lack the
9 pertinent positives and negatives of the conditions discussed. While general counseling is
10 documented, actual treatment plans are often not apparent in Respondent's notes. Further,
11 conflicting information pertaining to symptoms and complaints, for example, often appear in the
12 same note. Additionally, relevant medical history and medication reconciliation are often
13 lacking. Electronic medical records appear to have been copied and pasted on several occasions,
14 making it difficult to access the current condition of the patient. Finally, relevant physical
15 findings were often not addressed and abnormal findings are not consistently addressed.

16 66. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
17 repeatedly and continuously prescribed Patient 3 Vicodin, then Norco, both opiates, without
18 appropriate initiation/continuation, titration and monitoring of chronic opiate pain management.
19 Specifically, Respondent failed to document how Patient 3 was risk stratified for opioid misuse.
20 Functional goals and adverse events were not clearly delineated for titration of the opiate dose.
21 Patient 3 had aberrant behavior as shown by inconsistent positives and negatives in his urine drug
22 screens. These inconsistencies, such as testing positive for medications not prescribed, were
23 never addressed in Patient 3's record.

24 67. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
25 concurrently prescribed Patient 3 narcotics, nonbenzodiazepine receptor agonists and
26 benzodiazepines without consideration for tapering or antidote therapy, thereby, exposing Patient
27 3 to risk of respiratory depression. Specifically, Respondent concurrently prescribed Ambien,
28 Ativan, Soma and Vicodin, then Norco. Throughout Patient 3's care and treatment, no consistent

1 effort for tapering was documented. Patient 3 was also a smoker and using Advair Diskus,
2 thereby, increasing his respiratory risk.

3 68. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
4 to provide Patient 3 proper evaluation and treatment for iron deficiency anemia. Patient 3 was
5 noted to have low iron deficiency anemia on repeated lab results throughout his care and
6 treatment. However, there was no documented endoscopic evaluation as part of Patient 3's
7 preventative care as an adult male over 50. The patient also should have been referred to
8 gastroenterology as soon as possible. While fecal occult blood can be tested, even if negative, it
9 does not rule out an occult malignancy. It was also documented that Patient 3 was losing weight,
10 which is additional cause for concern.

11 69. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
12 to adequately evaluate Patient 3's polyarticular pain. Respondent's history and physical for the
13 patient's recurrent polyarticular pain did not provide sufficient positive and negatives to assist in
14 diagnosing the etiology of Patient 3's polyarticular pain. It was noted, however, on multiple
15 blood draws that Patient 3's rheumatoid factor was positive. There is no indication in the record
16 that the anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide test, which has a higher specificity for rheumatoid
17 arthritis, was checked. If inflammatory or rheumatoid arthritis were confirmed as the diagnosis, it
18 would call for completely different treatment than that prescribed for Patient 3 by Respondent.
19 Respondent also concurrently prescribed Patient 3 Ibuprofen and Meloxicam, both NSAIDs.

20 70. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
21 provide Patient 3 with comprehensive evaluation and treatment for his hypertension.
22 Specifically, Respondent repeatedly documented that Patient 3 complained of poorly controlled
23 hypertension when his in-office readings were within range. Additionally, Respondent never
24 documented reviewing any home blood pressure logs. Likewise, a funduscopy examination to
25 evaluate for hypertensive retinopathy was never carried out. Finally, it was also often not clear
26 what medications Patient 3 was taking.

27 71. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
28 provide proper evaluation and treatment for pharyngitis. Patient 3 presented with a sore throat

1 and cough multiple times. Respondent would arrive at different diagnoses, however, for the same
2 documented presentation for unknown reasons.

3 72. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
4 provide adequate evaluation and treatment for potential infectious complaints. During the course
5 of Patient 3's care and treatment, Patient 3 requested medications from Respondent, which
6 Respondent then prescribed without documenting any justification for the prescription. For
7 example, Respondent prescribed Patient 3 Z-paks and tobramycin ophthalmic solution without
8 any documentation of symptoms or exam or other justification for these antibiotic prescriptions.

9 **Patient 4**

10 73. Between January 24, 2014, and January 29, 2018, Patient 4 consistently presented to
11 Respondent for primary care and treatment. Throughout that time period, Patient 4 saw
12 Respondent numerous times each year, sometimes multiple times per month. Over the course of
13 her care and treatment, Patient 4 complained of, and was treated by Respondent for numerous
14 ailments and symptoms, including but not limited to: joint pain, hypertension, urinary problems,
15 insomnia, vertigo, fatigue and pharyngitis.

16 74. As part of his care and treatment of Patient 4, Respondent prescribed numerous
17 medications. Those medications include, but are not limited to, Clonazepam and Temazepam,
18 both Schedule IV benzodiazepines.

19 75. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 4 includes, but is not limited to, the
20 following instances of care:

21 A. On or about January 28, 2014, Patient 4, already an established patient of
22 Respondent's, presented to Respondent for care and treatment. She was 65 years
23 old. Patient 4 complained of severe worsening back pain. Respondent diagnosed
24 her with back syndrome with radiculopathy and muscle spasms. Over a dozen
25 medications appear on Patient 4's medication list including, but not limited to:
26 Sonata (brand name for Zaleplon, a Schedule IV narcotic), Ambien, Clonazepam,
27 antidepressants (Savella, Trazadone, Zoloft), dementia medication (Aricept), urinary
28 incontinence medication and blood pressure medication.

- 1 B. On or about March 6, 2014, Patient 4 presented to Respondent complaining of high
2 blood pressure, excessive weight gain, urinary frequency and incontinence. Her
3 in-clinic blood pressure was 145/90.
- 4 C. On or about April 10, 2014, Patient 4 presented to Respondent for a preoperative
5 evaluation for hammer toe deformities. She reported symptoms of palpitations and
6 dizziness. Her in-clinic blood pressure was 145/68. The plan included a general
7 discussion of palpitations, laboratory evaluation, chest x-ray, EKG, and a Holter
8 echocardiogram.
- 9 D. On or about August 11, 2014, Patient 4 presented with ear pain, tinnitus and hearing
10 problems for the past several weeks. Patient 4 endorsed symptoms of vertigo and
11 room spinning. An otoscopic exam revealed cerumen impaction. Respondent
12 diagnosed Patient 4 with likely benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. Over a dozen
13 medications appear on Patient 4's medication list including, but not limited to:
14 Sonata, Ambien, Clonazepam, Aricept, and Lyrica.
- 15 E. On or about August 26, 2014, Patient 4 presented for a preoperative examination.
16 Patient 4 was scheduled for a right foot bunionectomy/osteotomy. Her in-clinic
17 blood pressure was recorded at 95/48. Medication reconciliation was carried out
18 and Lyrica, Clonazepam, Ambien and Sonata were all discontinued, but
19 Temazepam, a Schedule IV benzodiazepine, was added. Respondent determined
20 that Patient 4 was low risk and cleared her for the surgery. An EKG conducted that
21 day revealed T wave inversions to V1 and V3, but no prior EKG was available for
22 comparison.
- 23 F. On or about October 3, 2014, Patient 4 presented for an influenza vaccination.
24 Respondent administered the vaccination. He did not document the vaccination lot
25 number or expiration date. Patient 4 also continued to complain of poorly
26 controlled labile blood pressure, weight gain, and fatigue. A review of her systems
27 was positive for dyspepsia, pain in multiple joints, depression and insomnia. Her
28 in-clinic blood pressure was 143/69.

1 G. On or about November 17, 2014, Patient 4 presented for care complaining of back
2 and joint pain, which was chronic and worsening. Patient 4 also complained of
3 constipation. Respondent diagnosed her with osteoarthritis. Over twenty
4 medications appear on Patient 4's medication list including, but not limited to:
5 Sonata, Ambien, Clonazepam, Temazepam, Trazadone, and Aricept.

6 H. On or about January 16, 2015, Patient 4 presented to Respondent with chief
7 complaints of "fever, cough and sore throat." Respondent later noted that she
8 denied fevers. Her in-office temperature was 103.8 and her blood pressure was
9 150/68. Her lung exam was normal. Respondent diagnosed her with pneumonia
10 and prescribed Robitussin with Codeine, Flonase and Levaquin.

11 I. On or about January 18, 2015, Patient 4 submitted to a urine drug screen. The test
12 was positive for Levorphanol, a Schedule II synthetic opioid, and negative for other
13 metabolites, including benzodiazepines and antidepressants. Respondent had not
14 prescribed Patient 4 Levorphanol.

15 J. On or about January 23, 2015, Patient 4 returned to Respondent reporting cough,
16 fevers and fatigue. She reported being hospitalized with the influenza, although the
17 dates of hospitalization are unclear. Her oxygenation was documented at 74%.
18 Respondent diagnosed her with influenza and fatigue and prescribed Tamiflu, an
19 antiviral.

20 K. On or about June 12, 2015, Patient 4 presented complaining of bilateral calf pain,
21 vertigo, muscle spasms and numbness/tingling of bilateral upper extremities.
22 Respondent assessed that she "most likely" suffered from benign paroxysmal
23 positional vertigo. An ENG/VAT was ordered. Her medication list included both
24 Clonazepam and Temazepam, in addition to numerous other medications. Ambien
25 and Trazadone were not listed.

26 L. On or about July 21, 2015, Patient 4 returned to Respondent for joint pain, headache,
27 ataxia and constipation. Her medication list included Clonazepam, Temazepam,
28 Ambien, Sonata and Trazodone, in addition to numerous other medications. The

1 following day, Respondent wrote a pharmacy note to discontinue Trazadone and
2 several other medications.

3 M. On or about July 27, 2015, Patient 4 presented for ENG/VAT testing. Data was
4 missing from the test fields and the interpretation was unclear.

5 N. On or about August 14, 2015, Patient 4 presented to Respondent for vertigo, high
6 blood pressure and heartburn. She reported that her at-home blood pressure
7 readings were poor and labile. Her in-clinic blood pressure was 150/90.

8 O. On or about August 27, 2015, Respondent prescribed Patient 4 Motrin (an NSAID),
9 600 milligrams.

10 P. On or about November 16, 2015, Patient 4 requested Linzess (used to treat Irritable
11 Bowel Syndrome), which Respondent prescribed. Respondent did not document
12 any symptoms or exam.

13 Q. On or about December 11, 2015, Patient 4 submitted to a urine drug screen that was
14 negative for benzodiazepines.

15 R. On or about February 17, 2016, Patient 4 presented for preoperative clearance.
16 Patient 4 was scheduled for a hernia repair surgery. Her review of systems was
17 positive for dyspnea (difficulty breathing). Respondent determined that Patient 4
18 was low risk and cleared her for the surgery.

19 S. Over the course of the next several months, Patient 4 sought treatment from
20 Respondent for a variety of ailments, including abdominal pain and poorly
21 controlled hypertension.

22 T. On or about July 26, 2016, a urine drug screen of Patient 4 was positive for
23 Phenobarbital and negative for all other metabolites tested. On May 4, 2016, and
24 July 28, 2016, Patient 4 filled prescriptions for Clonazepam and Temazepam.

25 U. On or about August 25, 2016, Patient 4 presented to Respondent for follow up
26 complaining of back pain and hypertension. She also reported episodes of
27 hypotension. Her in-office blood pressure was 146/66. Patient 4 was given a
28 prescription for lumbar orthosis and instructed to continue with NSAIDs, among

1 other care. Her medication list was comprised of over a dozen medications and
2 included Clonazepam, Temazepam and Motrin.

3 V. On or about January 9, 2017, Patient 4 submitted to a urine drug screen that was
4 negative for all metabolites tested, including benzodiazepines. On or about October
5 24, 2016, and January 18, 2017, Patient 4 filled prescriptions from Respondent for
6 Clonazepam and Temazepam.

7 W. On or about March 7, 2017, Patient 4 presented to Respondent for constipation,
8 hypertension and dyspepsia. An *H. pylori* test was negative. Her in-clinic blood
9 pressure was 147/62. Her medication list was comprised of over a dozen
10 medications and included Clonazepam, Temazepam and Motrin.

11 X. Over the course of the next several months, Patient 4 repeatedly presented to
12 Respondent complaining of hypertension, leg pain, weakness and constipation,
13 among other ailments.

14 Y. On October 18, 2017, Patient 4 presented to Respondent for palpitations and
15 weakness following a hospital visit. The reason for the hospital visit is unclear.
16 The review of her systems was negative for palpitations. Her in-clinic blood
17 pressure was 146/74. Her cardiac auscultation was described as normal.
18 Respondent diagnosed her with cardiac arrhythmia (unspecified), fatigue and
19 anxiety. Namzaric (used to treat Alzheimer's disease) was prescribed.

20 Z. On or about November 28, 2017, Patient 4 presented to Respondent complaining of
21 weakness, hypertension, bradycardia (slow heart rate) and dizziness. Her in-clinic
22 blood pressure was 152/75 and her pulse was 57. Cardiac auscultation revealed
23 regular rhythm. Respondent diagnosed Patient 4 with bradycardia, fatigue and
24 malaise, hypertension and vertigo. Her medication list included Clonazepam,
25 Ultram, (50 milligram tablets with 3 refill) and Motrin. Temazepam is not listed.

26 AA. On or about January 29, 2018, Patient 4 presented with cough, sore throat and
27 fever. She denied dyspnea and was stable on exam. Respondent diagnosed her
28 with acute bronchitis and prescribed a Z-pak, Flonase and Robitussin.

1 76. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
2 to keep accurate medical records for Patient 4. For example, Respondent's records often lack the
3 pertinent positives and negatives of the conditions discussed. While general counseling is
4 documented, actual treatment plans are often not apparent in Respondent's notes. Further,
5 conflicting information pertaining to symptoms and complaints, for example, often appear in the
6 same note. Additionally, relevant medical history and medication reconciliation are often
7 lacking. Electronic medical records appear to have been copied and pasted on several occasions,
8 making it difficult to access the current condition of the patient. Finally, relevant physical
9 findings were often not addressed and abnormal findings are not consistently addressed.

10 77. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
11 to provide Patient 4 with an appropriate preoperative consultation. Specifically, Respondent
12 failed to conduct any assessment of Patient 4's exercise capacity as part of his preoperative
13 evaluations. In fact, at one time Patient 4 complained of shortness of breath and he still cleared
14 her for surgery. An EKG revealed T wave inversions to V1 and V3, but no prior EKG was
15 available for comparison. Additionally, Patient 4 complained of palpitations and it was unclear if
16 the issue was resolved prior to surgery.

17 78. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
18 prescribed multiple benzodiazepines and nonbenzodiazaphone benzodiazepine receptor agonists
19 concurrently to Patient 4 and failed to address aberrant behavior. Throughout the course of her
20 care and treatment, Respondent repeatedly and consistently prescribed Patient 4, Clonazepam and
21 Temazepam. Ambien and Sonata were also frequently included on her medication list. At one
22 point, Respondent attempted to discontinue Ambien, but from his documentation appears to have
23 been unsuccessful. This combination of medication carries an increased risk of adverse effects.
24 Respondent also did not document if, when and how he ever addressed Patient 4's urine drug
25 screens which repeatedly showed positive for narcotics he did not prescribe (Phenobarbital) and
26 negative for ones that he did (Clonazepam and Temazepam).

27 79. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
28 to provide proper evaluation and treatment for pharyngitis. According to Respondent's

1 documentation, Patient 4 presented with a sore throat and cough numerous times. Despite the
2 same documented presentation, Respondent would arrive at different diagnoses for reasons that
3 cannot be determined from the records. At one time, Patient 4 was documented to have an
4 oxygen saturation of 74% and Respondent did not direct her to the emergency room. At another
5 visit, Respondent diagnosed her with pneumonia despite a clear lung exam.

6 80. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
7 to adequately evaluate Patient 4's polyarticular pain. Respondent's history and physical for the
8 patient's polyarticular pain did not provide sufficient positive and negatives to assist in
9 diagnosing the etiology of her polyarticular pain. Patient 4 was often diagnosed with
10 radiculopathy despite a lack of documentation of neuropathic pain. Patient 4 repeatedly presented
11 with pain and it is unclear from the record, if she was correctly diagnosed or treated.

12 81. Respondent committed a departure from the standard of care when he failed to
13 provide Patient 4 with a comprehensive evaluation and treatment for her hypertension.
14 Specifically, Respondent repeatedly documented that Patient 4 complained of poorly controlled
15 hypertension when her in-office reading was within range. Additionally, while Respondent
16 instructed Patient 4 to monitor her blood pressure at home, he never documented reviewing any
17 home blood pressure logs. Likewise, a funduscopy examination to evaluate for hypertensive
18 retinopathy was never carried out. It was also often not clear what medications Patient 4 was
19 taking and Respondent continued to prescribe Motrin even when Patient 4's blood pressure
20 reading was high.

21 82. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 4 departed from the standard of care when
22 he failed to adequately document a workup confirming a diagnosis causing Patient 4's vertigo.

23 **Patient 5**

24 83. Patient 5 first presented to Respondent and established care on April 7, 2015. At the
25 time, Patient 5 was 23 years old.

26 84. At the initial visit, Patient 5 complained of problems concentrating and "feeling all
27 over the place." She was diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). Patient 5 reported
28 that her symptoms were improved with Adderall, which Respondent then prescribed twice daily

1 in 30 milligram doses. Respondent discussed the treatment options with Patient 5 and requested
2 her prior medical records.

3 85. Between Patient 5's initial visit and January 1, 2018, Patient 5 consistently presented
4 to Respondent for care and treatment. Respondent was not aware that she was under the care of
5 any other primary care physician. Throughout that time period, Patient 5 saw Respondent
6 numerous times each year, generally monthly or every other month.

7 86. Throughout his care and treatment with Respondent, Patient 5 consistently
8 complained of attention problems and later on in her care, back pain. As part of his care and
9 treatment of Patient 5, Respondent prescribed numerous medications. Those medications include,
10 but are not limited to, Adderall and Oxycodone, a Schedule II opiate.

11 87. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 5 includes, but is not limited to, the
12 following instances of care:

- 13 A. After Patient 5's initial visit, on April 7, 2015, during which Respondent prescribed
14 Adderall, and through February 3, 2016, Patient 5 saw Respondent six (6) times.
15 Each time she complained of attention and concentration problems. At the February
16 3, 2016 visit, she also complained of generalized fatigue. Throughout this time
17 period, Respondent prescribed her Adderall.
- 18 B. On or about April 7, 2016, Patient 5 presented to Respondent for problems
19 concentrating. She also reported low back pain, but denied paresthesia.
20 Respondent's examination revealed decreased range of motion in affected joints as
21 well as tenderness to palpitation along the paravertebral muscles and spinous
22 process. Respondent diagnosed Patient 5 with back pain with radiculopathy,
23 vitamin D deficiency and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
24 Respondent prescribed Naprosyn, vitamin D and home exercise.
- 25 C. On or about July 5, 2016, Patient 5 presented to Respondent for difficulties
26 concentrating and back pain. She reported that Naprosyn, pain creams and physical
27 therapy did not alleviate the pain. She denied preceding trauma or paresthesia and
28 was diagnosed with back pain with radiculopathy. The documented plan was to

1 continue with a nonsteroidal, but also to start Oxycodone three times a day as
2 needed. Respondent prescribed Patient 5 90 tablets of 30 mg Oxycodone, in
3 addition to Adderall.

4 D. On or about August 5, 2016, Patient 5 presented to Respondent and reported that the
5 Adderall and Oxycodone were helping her symptoms. No changes were made to
6 her treatment plan and her medications were refilled.

7 E. On or about September 2, 2016, October 5, 2016, and November 4, 2016, Patient 5
8 presented to Respondent and reported worsening back pain. At the November 4,
9 2016 visit, Respondent increased her Oxycodone dose to four times daily as needed.

10 F. On or about January 6, 2017, Patient 5 presented to Respondent complaining of
11 worsening back pain. She also reported that her concentration was improved by
12 Adderall, but was still not good in the afternoon. Respondent increased her
13 Adderall dosage from twice daily to three times daily. He also continued her
14 Oxycodone prescription.

15 G. On or about February 3, 2017, Patient 5 presented complaining of worsening back
16 pain. Respondent increased her Oxycodone dose from four times daily to four-five
17 times daily.

18 H. On or about May 5, 2017, Patient 5 presented to Respondent complaining of
19 numbness and tingling of the right upper extremity for a few weeks. Respondent
20 diagnosed her with peripheral neuropathy, back pain and ADHD. She was
21 continued on the same medications and the treatment plan included obtaining an
22 MRI of L-spine and refer to neurology. The MRI of L-spine without contrast
23 revealed very mild degenerative disc disease at L4-5, L5-S1 without spinal stenosis,
24 neuroforaminal narrowing or evidence of nerve root compression.

25 I. On or about June 6, 2017, Patient 5 came in for a follow-up visit. The results of the
26 MRI were discussed and Patient 5's Oxycodone was tapered to three times daily.

27 J. On or about August 4, 2017, Patient 5 presented to Respondent complaining of back
28 pain and difficulties concentrating, in addition to headache and neck pain.

1 Respondent's plan was to taper her from Adderall three times daily to twice daily.
2 Respondent ordered an MRI of the brain and C-spine. The MRI of the brain and C-
3 spine with and without contrast revealed an incidental 1 to 2 millimeter focus
4 hyperintensity within the right frontal lobe matter, 1 millimeter right paracentral
5 protrusion with partial annular fissure without cord compression, canal or foraminal
6 stenosis at C6-7, and minimal 1 millimeter right sided asymmetric disc bulge
7 without canal or foraminal stenosis at C3-4.

8 K. On or about September 5, 2017, Patient 5 presented to Respondent for difficulties
9 concentrating and worsening back pain. Respondent increased her Oxycodone dose
10 back to three a day.

11 L. On or about October 6, 2017, Patient 5 presented to Respondent for difficulties
12 concentrating. She reported that the Adderall was wearing off toward the end of the
13 day. Respondent increased her Adderall dose frequency from two to three times
14 daily.

15 M. On or about January 26, 2018, Patient 5 presented to Respondent for difficulties
16 concentrating and back pain. Respondent instructed her to find a pain specialist to
17 continue her Oxycodone prescription. He would continue to prescribe to provide
18 her time to establish care with a pain specialist.

19 N. On or about July 3, 2017, August 4, 2017, and October 8, 2017, Patient 5's records
20 reflect that a prescription refill requests were made for Promethazine/Codeine but
21 were denied.

22 88. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
23 prescribed, and continued to prescribe, Patient 5 Adderall without clear indication for high dosage
24 Adderall use. Specifically, Respondent started Patient 5 at 60 milligrams of Adderall a day,
25 which is higher than the manufacturer recommended dose, and then titrated her up at an
26 increment that exceeded the manufacturer's dose. Though Patient 5 was prescribed Adderall for
27 presumed ADHD, Respondent's records are lacking a clear description or basis for the diagnosis
28 of ADHD. For example, there was no documentation of the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for ADHD

1 in the patient record. Features such as combined presentations, predominantly inattentive
2 presentation or predominantly hyperactive/impulsive presentation are not specified. Further,
3 Respondent failed to document the severity and remission status. Respondent also failed to
4 distinguish ADHD from other mood disorders, substance use disorders or other psychotic
5 disorders that may have features similar to those noted in ADHD. As such, there was no clear
6 indication from Patient 5's records that Adderall was appropriate. If Adderall is used, a clear
7 discussion and monitoring of the adverse side effects of this controlled substance should be
8 carried out, which Respondent failed to do.

9 89. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
10 repeatedly and continuously prescribed Patient 5 Oxycodone, an opiate, without appropriate
11 initiation/continuation, titration and monitoring of chronic opiate pain management. Specifically,
12 Respondent started Patient 5 on Oxycodone after she reported that Naprosyn and conservative
13 therapy did not alleviate her back pain. Respondent failed to document how Patient 5 was risk
14 stratified for opioid misuse. Further, functional goals and adverse events were not clearly
15 delineated and there was no clear indication from the record that Oxycodone was indicated for the
16 patient's pain. Finally, Respondent failed to regularly monitor Patient 5 with urine drug screens
17 and consultation of her CURES prescription records.

18 **Patient 6**

19 90. Patient 6 first presented to Respondent and established care on July 21, 2014. At the
20 time, Patient 6 was 27 years old.

21 91. At the initial visit, Patient 6 complained of problems concentrating and "feeling all
22 over the place." He had been diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), although
23 Respondent did not obtain his prior medical records. Patient 6 reported that his symptoms were
24 improved with Adderall, which Respondent then prescribed twice daily in 30 milligram doses.
25 Respondent did not refer him for a psychiatric consultation.

26 92. Between Patient 6's initial visit and January 1, 2018, Patient 5 consistently presented
27 to Respondent for care and treatment as his primary care physician. Throughout that time period,
28 Patient 6 saw Respondent numerous times each year, generally monthly.

1 93. Throughout his care and treatment with Respondent, Patient 6 consistently
2 complained of attention problems and back pain. As part of his care and treatment of Patient 6,
3 Respondent prescribed numerous medications. Those medications include, but are not limited to,
4 Adderall and Norco.

5 94. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 6 includes, but is not limited to, the
6 following instances of care:

7 A. After Patient 6's initial visit, on July 21, 2014, during which Respondent prescribed
8 Adderall, and through December 1, 2014, Patient 6 had two office visits with
9 Respondent. At both visits, he complained of attention and concentration problems
10 and was continued on Adderall.

11 B. On or about January 28, 2015, Patient 6 presented to Respondent for problems
12 concentrating. He also reported lower back pain that had been worsening for the
13 past few months, but denied trauma or paresthesia. Respondent's examination
14 revealed tenderness to palpitation along the spine with spasm, but otherwise the
15 muscular, skeletal and joint exams were unremarkable. Respondent diagnosed
16 Patient 6 with back pain with radiculopathy. Respondent prescribed Naprosyn and
17 Norco 325/10, for severe pain.

18 C. Patient 6 continued to treat with Respondent and complain of concentration
19 problems and back pain. Respondent continued Patient 6's medication regimen of
20 Adderall, Naprosyn and Norco until May 13, 2015, when Patient 6 presented to
21 Respondent for follow up. Respondent documented that Patient 6's pain was
22 improved with opiate analgesics, but that Naprosyn and Norco were "not helping."
23 Respondent's plan included continuing with a nonsteroidal, but also starting
24 Oxycodone every six hours as needed for pain. Respondent prescribed Patient 6 90
25 tablets of 30 mg Oxycodone, in addition to Adderall.

26 D. Respondent continued Patient 6 on this medication regimen until January 5, 2016,
27 when Patient 6 presented to Respondent for follow up for difficulties concentrating
28 and low back pain. Respondent documented that Patient 6 "feels that [the Adderall]

1 wears of [sic] in the afternoon.” Respondent’s plan included Oxycodone “twice
2 daily as needed for pain” and to increase Patient 6’s Adderall dose from 30
3 milligrams twice daily to three times daily. Patient 6 was also referred for an X-ray
4 of the L-spine and referred to a pain management specialist.

5 E. Patient 6 continued to treat with Respondent and complain of concentration
6 problems and back pain. Respondent continued Patient 6’s dosages of Adderall and
7 Oxycodone until July 15, 2015, when Patient 6 presented to Respondent for follow
8 up. Respondent documented that Patient 6’s pain is “improved by opiate analgesics,
9 but takes more than 2 times a day, running out earlier. Has tried NSAIDs.”
10 Respondent’s plan included increasing Patient 6’s Oxycodone dose frequency from
11 twice daily to three times daily.

12 F. On or about August 15, 2016, Patient 6 presented to Respondent complaining of
13 cough, sore throat, nasal congestion and back pain. He denied fevers or chills. His
14 in-office temperature was 97.8 and his oxygenation was 97%. Exams of the eyes,
15 ear, nose, throat and lungs were unremarkable. Respondent diagnosed Patient 6
16 with viral cough, low back pain and ADD. Respondent prescribed Patient 6
17 Promethazine with Codeine, in addition to refilling his Oxycodone prescription.

18 G. On October 14, 2016, Patient 6 presented to Respondent for follow up related to
19 difficulties concentrating and back pain. Respondent documented that Patient 6
20 reported that he “takes Oxycodone, but runs out, takes more than 3 times a day...
21 was referred to pain management, but didn’t go yet.” Respondent increased Patient
22 6’s Oxycodone dose frequency from three times daily to four times daily.

23 H. On or about November 18, 2016, Respondent prescribed Patient 6, Ambien 10mg,
24 once a day with one refill, and Ventolin HFA (Proventil/Albuterol), among other
25 medications. These prescriptions are not documented in Patient 6’s medical record.

26 I. On or about December 14, 2016, Patient 6 presented to Respondent. In addition to
27 complaining of difficulties concentrating and back pain, he also complained about
28 anxiety. Respondent documented that Patient 6 reported his anxiety symptoms as

1 continuous, severe and present for years. He reported that Xanax (brand name for
2 Alprazolam, a Schedule IV benzodiazepine) had helped in the past. At that visit, in
3 addition to Oxycodone and Adderall, Respondent prescribed Patient 6 Xanax, 90 2
4 milligram bars with three refills, to be taken three times daily.

5 J. On or about January 13, 2017, Patient 6 presented to Respondent complaining of
6 cough, sore throat, and nasal congestion for days. He denied fevers or chills. His
7 in-office vitals were unremarkable. Respondent diagnosed Patient 6 with a viral
8 respiratory infection. Respondent prescribed Patient 6 Promethazine with Codeine,
9 in addition to refilling his Oxycodone and Adderall prescriptions.

10 K. On or about February 10, 2017, Patient 6 presented to Respondent complaining of
11 recurrent cough, sore throat and nasal congestion, among other symptoms.
12 Respondent again prescribed Patient 6 Promethazine with Codeine.

13 L. On or about March 8, 2017, Patient 6 presented to Respondent still complaining of a
14 cough, now with shortness of breath. Respondent documented that Patient 6 had the
15 conditions for months and that he had tried bronchodilators and cough syrup.
16 Respondent diagnosed him with asthma, cough, low back pain and ADD. In
17 addition to asthma medication, Respondent prescribed Patient 6 Oxycodone,
18 Adderall and Promethazine with Codeine.

19 M. On or about April 12, 2017, Respondent reduced Patient 6's Oxycodone dose
20 frequency from four times daily to three times daily after Patient 6 reported not
21 taking as much pain medication.

22 N. On or about July 12, 2017, Respondent increased Patient 6's Oxycodone dose back
23 to four times daily.

24 O. On or about August 11, 2017, Patient 6 presented to Respondent and is documented
25 as reporting that he "feels that the current dose [of Oxycodone] is not enough."
26 Respondent also documented that Patient 6 was referred to both an orthopedist and a
27 pain management specialist, but did not go. Respondent increased Patient 6's
28 Oxycodone dose frequency from four times daily to five or six times daily. Patient

1 6 was again referred to pain management.

2 P. Through at least February 9, 2019, Respondent continued to prescribe Patient 6
3 Adderall and Oxycodone.

4 95. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
5 prescribed, and continued to prescribe, Patient 6 Adderall without clear indication for high dosage
6 Adderall use. Specifically, Respondent started Patient 6 at 60 milligrams of Adderall a day,
7 which is higher than the manufacturer recommended dose, and then titrated him up at an
8 increment that exceeded the manufacturer's dose. Though Patient 6 was prescribed Adderall for
9 presumed ADHD, Respondent's records are absent a formal diagnosis or clear description or
10 basis for the diagnosis of ADHD. For example, there was no documentation of the DSM-5
11 diagnostic criteria for ADHD in the patient record. Features such as combined presentations,
12 predominantly inattentive presentation or predominantly hyperactive/impulsive presentation are
13 not specified. Further, Respondent failed to document the severity and remission status.
14 Respondent also failed to distinguish ADHD from other mood disorders, substance use disorders
15 or other psychotic disorders that may have features similar to those noted in ADHD. As such,
16 there was no clear indication from Patient 6's records that Adderall was appropriate. If Adderall
17 is used, a clear discussion and monitoring of the adverse side effects of this controlled substance
18 should be carried out, which Respondent failed to do.

19 96. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
20 repeatedly and continuously prescribed Patient 6 opiates, including Oxycodone, without
21 appropriate initiation/continuation, titration and monitoring of chronic opiate pain management.
22 Specifically, while under Respondent's care, Patient 6's pain regimen was quickly escalated to
23 include opiate modalities for back pain. Respondent did so without documenting how Patient 6
24 was risk stratified for opioid misuse. Further, functional goals and adverse events were not
25 clearly delineated and there was no clear indication from the record that Oxycodone was
26 indicated for the patient's pain. Finally, Respondent failed to regularly monitor Patient 6 with
27 urine drug screening.

1 97. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
2 concurrently prescribed Patient 6 opiates, nonbenzodiazepine receptor agonists and
3 benzodiazepines without consideration for tapering or antidote therapy, thereby, exposing Patient
4 6 to risk of respiratory depression. Specifically, during the course of his care and treatment,
5 Respondent concurrently prescribed Patient 6, Ambien, Xanax and Oxycodone. Respondent
6 prescribed this regimen even though he was also treating Patient 6 for asthma with medications
7 such as Albuterol, tapering attempts for Oxycodone had proved unsuccessful and Patient 6 had
8 repeatedly failed to follow up on Respondent's referral to pain management.

9 **Patient 7**

10 98. Patient 7 first presented to Respondent in order to establish care on July 31, 2015. At
11 the time, Patient 7 was 54 years old. His past medical history included hypertension, anxiety
12 disorder, back pain with radiculopathy and neck pain. Patient 7 had a history of neck surgery
13 following a gunshot wound.

14 99. At the initial visit, Patient 7 complained of multiple joint pain, poorly controlled
15 labile hypertension, anxiety and panic attacks. Patient 7's medication list included Soma, Norco,
16 Xanax and blood pressure medication. Patient 7 was documented as a smoker. His in-office
17 blood pressure was recorded at 146/76. Respondent diagnosed Patient 7 with hypertension,
18 anxiety disorder, back syndrome with radiculopathy and neck pain. The plan included at-home
19 blood pressure monitoring, dietary and lifestyle modifications, obtain previous records and
20 continue the same medications.

21 100. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 7 includes the following instances of care:

- 22 A. On or about September 1, 2015, Patient 7 presented to Respondent for a follow up
23 visit complaining of low back pain and muscle pain. Respondent documented that
24 Patient 7's pain was "[i]mproved by opiate analgesics, but 60 pills not enough,
25 running out. Has tried NSAIDs, Tylenol, rubbing creams, pain patches."
26 Respondent also documented that Xanax was "helping" with Patient 7's anxiety
27 symptoms. Respondent also documented that Patient 7 reported symptoms of
28 palpitations and irregular heartbeat, weakness or tiredness and fatigue. Respondent

1 diagnosed him with palpitations, back syndrome with radiculopathy, anxiety
2 disorder and fatigue and malaise. Respondent continued Patient 7's Soma, Xanax
3 and Norco prescriptions, but increased his Norco dose from twice daily to three
4 times daily.

5 B. On or about February 2, 2016, Patient 7 presented to Respondent for a follow up
6 visit with his chief complaints being low back pain and muscle pain. Respondent
7 documented that Patient 7 reported that his pain was "[i]mproved by opiate
8 analgesics, still says he is running out, takes up to 4 times a day, also takes Soma.
9 Has tried NSAIDs, Tylenol, rubbing creams, pain patches." Respondent's plan
10 included increasing Patient 7's Norco dose frequency from three times to four times
11 daily or from 90 to 120 tablets in 30 days. Patient 7 was referred for an MRI of the
12 lumbar spine.

13 C. On or about March 2, 2016, Patient 7 presented to Respondent for a follow up visit
14 with his chief complaints being neck, shoulder and back pain. Respondent also
15 documented symptoms of hypertension that was poorly controlled and labile.
16 Patient 7's in-office blood pressure was 123/83. Respondent's plan included
17 continuing Patient 7's medication regimen without change and referral to a pain
18 management specialist.

19 D. On or about April 1, 2016, Patient 7 presented to Respondent for a follow up visit
20 with his chief complaints being joint pain and muscle pain. Respondent also
21 documented symptoms of hypertension that was labile. Patient 7's in-office blood
22 pressure was 130/76. Respondent's plan included continuing Patient 7's medication
23 regimen without change. Though Respondent's medical record for that visit
24 indicates a reduction in the frequency of Norco doses from four times a day to three
25 times a day that change is not reflected in the prescription record, which is for 120
26 pills.

27 E. On or about April 29, 2016, Patient 7 presented to Respondent for a follow up visit
28 with his chief complaint being back pain. Respondent's plan included a discussion

1 with Patient 7 that his office could not provide the large number of controlled
2 substances (opiates and benzodiazepines) that Patient 7 was taking on a continuous
3 basis. Respondent referred Patient 7 to a pain management specialist and provided
4 him with a 30-day prescription for Norco.

5 101. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
6 repeatedly and continuously prescribed Patient 7 Norco, an opiate, without appropriate
7 initiation/continuation, titration and monitoring of chronic opiate pain management. For
8 example, Respondent prescribed Patient 7 Norco, in increasing doses, without ever documenting
9 how Patient 7 was risk stratified for opioid misuse. Additionally, no clarification of previous
10 treatment modality was carried out, and functional goals and adverse events were not clearly
11 delineated. Finally, Respondent failed to regularly monitor Patient 7 with urine drug screening or
12 consultation of CURES.

13 102. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
14 concurrently prescribed Patient 7 narcotics and benzodiazepines without consideration for
15 tapering or antidote therapy, thereby, exposing Patient 7 to risk of respiratory depression.
16 Specifically, Respondent prescribed Patient 7 Norco and Xanax. It was unclear, however, from
17 the record whether first line and safer therapy for anxiety disorder, such as serotonergic
18 antidepressants or cognitive behavioral therapy, had been tried for the patient prior to initiating or
19 resuming Xanax. There is also no record that Patient 7 was ever evaluated by a psychiatrist to see
20 if he could be tapered off Xanax and an alternative used. Likewise, there is no record that
21 Respondent ever counseled Patient 7 on naloxone antidote therapy in case of accidental overdose.

22 **Patient 8**

23 103. Patient 8 first presented to Respondent on May 16, 2016. At the time, Patient 8 was
24 31 years old.

25 104. At the initial visit, Patient 8 complained of insomnia, circadian rhythm sleep disorder
26 (shift work type) and Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). At the time he presented to Respondent,
27 Patient 8 was taking Adderall and reported taking Provigil (brand name for Modafinil, a Schedule
28 IV stimulant) in the past. Respondent did not document who had prescribed these medications to

1 Patient 8, nor did he document any attempts to contact or request records from any of Patient 8's
2 prior medical treaters at any time. Respondent diagnosed Patient 8 with ADD based upon his
3 symptoms of problems concentrating, "feeling all over the place," and complaining of sleep
4 problems. Respondent did not perform any diagnostic tests on Patient 8. Patient 8's blood
5 pressure was recorded at 144/98. Respondent prescribed Patient 8 extended release Adderall to
6 take in the mornings (20 mg) and regular Adderall (30 mg) to take in the afternoons.

7 105. After Patient 8's initial visit, Respondent saw Patient 8 again on June 13, 2016,
8 October 13, 2016, December 14, 2016 and March 8, 2017. At each of these visits, Patient 8
9 continued to complain of problems concentrating and reported symptoms of anxiety. At each of
10 these visit, Respondent continued to prescribe Patient 8 Adderall. Patient 8's blood pressure was
11 documented as follows at these visits, respectively: 159/93, 137/81, 140/94 and 155/80.

12 106. Patient 8's next and final visit with Respondent was on January 9, 2018. Patient 8
13 reported problems concentrating. Respondent documented that Patient 8 reported that his
14 symptoms were improved by Adderall, but that the 20 mg he was taking in the morning was not
15 helping. Patient 8 continued to report symptoms of anxiety. Respondent increased Patient 8's
16 morning dosage of Adderall from 20 mg to 30 mg, while maintaining Patient 8's 30 mg afternoon
17 dose. Patient 8's blood pressure was documented at 154/76.

18 107. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
19 to keep accurate medical records for Patient 8. Specifically, Respondent's records do not
20 document an adequate treatment plan for Patient 8, nor are abnormal findings and symptoms
21 addressed consistently in Patient 8's progress notes. Further, Respondent's records for Patient 8
22 refer to historical medical records not found in Patient 8's chart and do not contain a clearly
23 documented medication reconciliation.

24 108. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
25 to address Patient 8's abnormal blood pressure findings. Specifically, Patient 8 had elevated
26 blood pressure readings at numerous visits and was taking medications, which can contribute to
27 hypertension. Respondent did not document that he addressed these abnormal readings or Patient
28 8's cardiovascular risk factors, discussed home blood pressure monitoring or lifestyle

1 modifications with Patient 8 or carried out a funduscopy examination to evaluate for
2 hypertensive retinopathy.

3 109. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he
4 prescribed, and continued to prescribe, Patient 8 Adderall without clear indication and in
5 increasing dosage. As an initial matter, Patient 8's records are absent a clear description or basis
6 for the diagnosis of ADD. For example, it is unclear from Patient 8's records if Respondent's
7 diagnosis of "ADD" referred to the generalized term for ADHD or the inattention subtype of
8 ADHD. Additionally, there was no documentation of the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for ADHD in
9 the patient record. Features such as combined presentations, predominantly inattentive
10 presentation or predominantly hyperactive/impulsive presentation are not specified. Further,
11 Respondent failed to document the severity and remission status. Respondent also failed to
12 document any request for Patient 8's previous medical records, even though Respondent
13 documented that Patient 8 presented with an established diagnosis of ADHD.

14 **Patient 9**

15 110. Patient 9 first presented to Respondent on November 6, 2017. At the time, Patient 9
16 was 82 years old. Respondent saw him at his home on account of Patient 9's "advance age and/or
17 medical conditions and /or mobility problems that make an office visit impossible, impractical or
18 unsafe." Respondent documented that the visit was a "follow up," however, this was Patient 9's
19 first visit with Respondent and the one during which he established care with Respondent.

20 111. At the initial visit, Respondent diagnosed Patient 9 with hypertension and dementia.
21 As part of the treatment plan, Patient 9 was instructed to be compliant with his prescribed
22 medications. No medication list or reconciliation, however, was documented at the visit, so it is
23 unclear what medications Patient 9 was taking, or supposed to be taking, at the time.

24 112. Over the course of the next eight months, until July 2, 2018, Patient 9 remained under
25 Respondent's care and was seen at least monthly. With the exception of the first home visit,
26 which Respondent performed himself, all other home visits with Patient 9 were carried out by a
27 physician assistant under Respondent's supervision. It is not documented in Patient 9's records,
28 however, that he was ever treated by a physician assistant. Respondent signed all of the records

1 himself.

2 113. Throughout the course of his care and treatment, Patient 9 suffered from weakness,
3 fatigue, decubitus ulcers (bedsores), dementia and hypertension.

4 114. On or about December 11, 2017, after another home visit, it was documented that
5 Patient 9's anti-hypertensive medications were reviewed and compliance with medications was
6 discussed. The progress note, however, does not contain a medication list or reconciliation.
7 Accordingly, it cannot be determined from the record which specific medications Patient 9 was
8 being prescribed or counseled on.

9 115. On or about March 5, 2018, after another home visit, it was documented that Patient
10 9's treatment responses to medications was discussed with his family and that Patient 9 would
11 continue on his current medications. Again, there is no medical list or reconciliation and it cannot
12 be determined, from the record, what medications are being referenced.

13 116. On or about May 3, 2018, after another home visit, it was documented that Patient 9
14 had complained of cough, decubitus ulcers and fatigue with the cough worsening. Respondent
15 documented that the patient will continue with medications without change. The progress note,
16 however, does not contain a medication list or reconciliation. Similarly, Respondent documented
17 that Patient 9's current conditions, treatment response and treatment goals were discussed with
18 Patient 9's family. No specific conditions or treatment were described, however.

19 117. Throughout the remainder of his visits and treatment with Respondent, no medication
20 reconciliation is contained in the record.

21 118. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
22 to keep accurate medical records for Patient 9. Specifically, Respondent's records often only
23 addressed general counseling and actual plans were often not apparent in the notes. Abnormal
24 physical findings, such as poor skin turgor, were often not addressed in the assessment and plan.
25 It was also not documented in Patient 9's chart that Patient 9 was often seen by Respondent's
26 physician assistant and not Respondent. Relevant medication reconciliation was also lacking
27 throughout Patient 9's medical record. Electronic medical records appear to have been copied
28 and pasted on several occasions, making it difficult to assess the current condition of the patient.

1 Finally, discrepant information on Patient 9's condition, such as whether or not he was bedbound,
2 was also not addressed.

3 119. Respondent committed an extreme departure from the standard of care when he failed
4 to properly evaluate and treat Patient 9's stage IV decubitus ulcer. Respondent provided general
5 counseling on treatment for decubitus ulcers, but no concrete instructions regarding the frequent
6 turning required for a bedbound patient are documented throughout most of his care. Instead,
7 "exercise regularly" is documented in one of the general counseling sessions, even though
8 Respondent documented Patient 9 as bedbound. While it was documented that Respondent
9 educated Patient 9 and/or his family on strict aspiration precautions, there was no discussion
10 documented as to whether Patient 9 was getting adequate oral intake. Wound healing also
11 appeared to be prolonged based on documentation because of slough and necrotic tissue. There
12 was no documentation of discussion of a surgical consult or more intensive wound care at a
13 skilled nursing facility. Respondent did not document instructing Patient 9's family to call 911 or
14 a take him to a hospital if his condition worsened until toward the end of Patient 9's course of
15 care with Respondent.

16 120. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient 9 departed from the standard of care
17 when he failed to adequately discuss the goals of care for advanced dementia. Specifically, the
18 goals for this bedbound patient were unclear from Respondent's medical records. Respondent
19 maintains and documented that he advised the family to send the patient to the emergency room.
20 Respondent also stated, but did not document, that the family was seeking more of a palliative
21 care approach to Patient 9's illness. There is no documentation of any discussions regarding the
22 overall functional status and wishes from Patient 9 or his family and the wishes of the family
23 appeared contradictory over time.

24 **FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

25 **(Gross Negligence)**

26 121. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Code section 2234, subdivision (b),
27 in that he committed gross negligence in the care and treatment of Patients 1-9. The
28 circumstances are as follows:

1 122. The Factual Allegations alleged herein pertaining to Patients 1-9 are incorporated by
2 reference and re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

3 123. Respondent's acts and/or omissions as set forth in the Factual Allegations pertaining
4 to Patients 1-9, inclusive above, whether proven individually, jointly, or in any combination
5 thereof, constitute gross negligence pursuant to section 2234, subdivision (b), of the Code. As
6 such, cause for discipline exists.

7 **SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

8 **(Repeated Negligent Acts)**

9 124. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Code section 2234, subdivision (c),
10 in that he committed repeated negligent acts in the care and treatment of Patients 1-9. The
11 circumstances are as follows:

12 125. The Factual Allegations alleged herein pertaining to Patients 1-9 are incorporated by
13 reference and re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

14 126. Respondent's acts and/or omissions as set forth in the Factual Allegations pertaining
15 to Patients 1-9, inclusive above, whether proven individually, jointly, or in any combination
16 thereof, constitute repeated negligent acts, pursuant to section 2234, subdivision (c), of the Code.
17 As such, cause for discipline exists.

18 **THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

19 **(Prescribing, Dispensing, or Furnishing Dangerous Drugs without an Examination or**
20 **Medical Indication)**

21 127. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under section 2242, subdivision (a), of
22 the Code, in that Respondent prescribed dangerous drugs to Patients 1-8, without appropriate
23 prior examinations and/or medical indications. The circumstances are as follows:

24 128. The Factual Allegations alleged herein pertaining to Patients 1-8 are incorporated by
25 reference and re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

26 129. Respondent's acts and/or omissions as set forth in the Factual Allegations pertaining
27 to Patients 1-8, inclusive above, whether proven individually, jointly, or in any combination
28 thereof, constitute prescribing dangerous drugs, without appropriate prior examinations and/or

1 medical indication in violation of section 2242, subdivision (a), of the Code. As such, cause for
2 discipline exists.

3 **FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

4 **(Excessive Prescribing)**

5 130. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under section 725 of the Code, in that
6 Respondent excessively prescribed narcotic medications to Patients 1-8. The circumstances are
7 as follows:

8 131. The Factual Allegations alleged herein pertaining to Patients 1-8 are incorporated by
9 reference and re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

10 132. Respondent's acts and/or omissions as set forth in the Factual Allegations pertaining
11 to Patients 1-8, inclusive above, whether proven individually, jointly, or in any combination
12 thereof, constitute excessive prescribing, pursuant to section 725, of the Code. As such, cause for
13 discipline exists.

14 **FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

15 **(Inadequate Record Keeping)**

16 133. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Code section 2266, in that he failed
17 to maintain adequate records concerning his care and treatment of Patients 1-9. The
18 circumstances are as follows:

19 134. The Factual Allegations alleged herein pertaining to Patients 1-9 are incorporated by
20 reference and re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

21 135. Respondent's acts and/or omissions as set forth in the Factual Allegations pertaining
22 to Patients 1-9, inclusive above, whether proven individually, jointly, or in any combination
23 thereof, constitute inadequate record keeping in violation of section 2266 of the Code. As such,
24 cause for discipline exists.

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26 ///

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1 **SIXTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

2 **(Practicing without a Fictitious Name Permit)**

3 136. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under section 2285 of the Code in that he
4 practiced medicine without a Fictitious Name Permit. The circumstances are as follows:

5 137. During the relevant time period, Respondent owned, operated and practiced medicine
6 at Prestige Medical Center located in Beverly Hills, California.

7 138. The Fictitious Name Permit for Prestige Medical Center expired on May 31, 2017,
8 and, as of May 3, 2019, had not been renewed.

9 139. Respondent's acts and/or omissions as set forth paragraphs 137 and 138, inclusive
10 above, whether proven individually, jointly, or in any combination thereof, constitute practicing
11 without a Fictitious Name Permit in violation of section 2285 of the Code. As such, cause for
12 discipline exists.

13 **PRAAYER**

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:

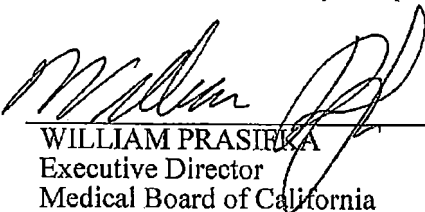
16 1. Revoking or suspending Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate Number A 92996,
17 issued to Vlad Nusinovich, M.D.;

18 2. Revoking, suspending or denying approval of Vlad Nusinovich, M.D.'s authority to
19 supervise physician assistants and advanced practice nurses;

20 3. Ordering Vlad Nusinovich, M.D., if placed on probation, to pay the Board the costs
21 of probation monitoring; and

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

23
24 DATED: **JUL 23 2020**

25 
26 WILLIAM PRASIRKA
27 Executive Director
28 Medical Board of California
Department of Consumer Affairs
State of California
Complainant

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