FILED STATE OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA 1 SACRAMENTO DEC. 18 20 19 XAVIER BECERRA Attorney General of California BY A. Copenia ANALYST 2 STEVE DIEHL Supervising Deputy Attorney General 3 State Bar No. 235250 California Department of Justice 4 2550 Mariposa Mall, Room 5090 Fresno, CA 93721 5 Telephone: (559) 705-2313 Facsimile: (559) 445-5106 6 Attorneys for Complainant 7 BEFORE THE 8 MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS 9 STATE OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 In the Matter of the Accusation Against: Case No. 800-2016-028742 12 SVETLANA ANIC, M.D. ACCUSATION 475 W. Pleasant St. 13 Coalinga, CA 93210-2424 14 Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 72349, 15 Respondent. 16 17 18 19 **PARTIES** 20 1. Christine J. Lally (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in her official capacity 21 as the Interim Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer 22 Affairs (Board). 23 2. On or about July 1, 2000, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's 24 Certificate Number A 72349 to Syetlana Anic, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and 25 Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought 26 herein and will expire on December 31, 2021, unless renewed. 27 28

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

DEFINITIONS

- 9. <u>Clonazepam</u> is an anti-anxiety medication in the benzodiazepine family used to prevent seizures, panic disorder, and akathisia. Clonazepam is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 section 1308.14(c). It is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 10. Lorazepam is a member of the benzodiazepine family and is a fast-acting anti-anxiety medication used for the short-term management of severe anxiety. Lorazepam is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 section 1308.14(c) and Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 11. <u>Phentermine</u> is a stimulant derived from amphetamine, used to suppress appetite and treat obesity. Phentermine is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 section 1308.14(c). It is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 12. <u>Triazolam</u> is a sedative in the benzodiazepine family used to treat insomnia.

 Triazolam is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 section 1308.14(c). It is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 13. Zolpidem tartrate is a sedative and hypnotic used for short term treatment of insomnia. Zolpidem tartrate is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 section 1308.14(c). It is a Schedule IV controlled substance pursuant to

11 12

10

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24 25

26

27

28

Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- On or about November 23, 2016, Respondent called in a prescription to a pharmacy 14. in Blue Jay, California. The prescription was for antibiotics and for Valium (diazepam), a Schedule IV controlled substance. Respondent called the prescription in for a fictitious patient named "Joanne Kenter." Respondent was not, in fact, treating any person by that name, and intended to obtain the medications for her own use. The pharmacist who received the call noted that "Joanne Kenter" had a recent prior prescription for Valium, and that the new prescription appeared to be an early refill. Later that day, Respondent appeared at the pharmacy to pick up the prescription. The pharmacist noted that Respondent's voice matched the voice of the doctor who had called in the prescription, and refused to fill the prescription. Respondent became irate, and an altercation ensued.
- 15. The same day, at approximately 6:25 p.m., San Bernardino County Sheriff's deputies were dispatched regarding the altercation at the pharmacy. The pharmacist reported that the individual involved was last seen walking away on State Highway 189. Respondent was contacted by a Sheriff's deputy while walking southbound on State Highway 189, away from the pharmacy. Respondent refused the deputy's commands to stop and come to him, and instead turned her back, told the deputy to "go away," and continued to walk. Respondent refused to put down her phone when the deputy commanded her to do so. When the deputy asked if she knew why he was there, Respondent replied, "I don't care." When the deputy attempted to restrain Respondent, she pulled away. The deputy struggled to handcuff Respondent, as she repeatedly pulled her wrists away from him and kicked him. The deputy took Respondent to the ground, and ultimately placed handcuffs on her. Respondent was placed in the backseat of a patrol car, where she proceeded to kick the rear passenger window. After being warned to stop, Respondent kicked the window a second time, and was placed in ankle restraints for approximately five minutes. Respondent demonstrated an inability to maintain her balance, both before and after being placed in the patrol car, and her upper body swayed in all directions. Respondent had slurred speech,

dilated pupils, and droopy eyelids. A blood sample was taken from Respondent at approximately 5:50 a.m. the following morning. The blood sample later tested positive for opiates and benzodiazepines.

16. Respondent prescribed the following medications to herself, using the false names "Joanne Kenter," "Joanna Kenter," or "Joanne Kanter:"

| Date | Medication | Strength | Quantity |
|----------|-------------------|----------|------------|
| 4/16/15 | Clonazepam | 1 mg | 30 tablets |
| 5/13/15 | Phentermine | 37.5 mg | 60 tablets |
| 5/13/15 | Clonazepam | 1 mg | 90 tablets |
| 6/23/15 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 30 tablets |
| 6/23/15 | Triazolam | 0.25 mg | 5 tablets |
| 7/16/15 | Lorazepam | 1 mg | 30 tablets |
| 7/20/15 | Clonazepam | 1 mg | 30 tablets |
| 9/5/15 | Clonazepam | 0.5 mg | 30 tablets |
| 10/26/15 | Lorazepam | 1 mg | 15 tablets |
| 10/28/15 | Lorazepam | 1 mg | 60 tablets |
| 11/11/15 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 10 tablets |
| 11/30/15 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 10 tablets |
| 12/7/15 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 60 tablets |
| 1/18/16 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 30 tablets |
| 2/5/16 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 60 tablets |
| 3/8/16 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 60 tablets |
| 3/15/16 | Clonazepam | 0.5 mg | 60 tablets |
| 6/1/16 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 60 tablets |
| 11/21/16 | Clonazepam | 1 mg | 20 tablets |

17. Respondent prescribed the following medications to another possibly fictitious patient, Patient A. In an investigative interview, Respondent stated that Patient A is a real person; however, Patient A lives in Belgrade, Serbia, and Respondent kept no medical records for Patient A apart from whatever records were maintained by Patient's A's physician in Belgrade. Respondent explained that she prescribed to Patient A because Patient A was a former patient in Respondent's private practice prior to 2012, and she was asked to prescribe to Patient A while Patient A was visiting the United States.

| Date | Medication | Strength | Quantity |
|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| 3/22/15 | Clonazepam | 1 mg | 30 tablets |
| 4/16/15 | Clonazepam | 1 mg | 2 tablets |
| 7/30/15 | Amphetamines | 20 mg | 240 tablets |
| 12/7/15 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 60 tablets |
| 12/14/15 | Amphetamines | 20 mg | 21 tablets |
| 1/7/16 | Zolpidem tartrate | 10 mg | 10 tablets |

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Gross Negligence)

- 18. Respondent Svetlana Anic, M.D. is subject to disciplinary action under section 2234, subdivision (b), in that she engaged in acts amounting to gross negligence. The circumstances are set forth in paragraphs 14 through 17, above, which are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth. Additional circumstances are as follows:
- 19. The standard of care is to write prescriptions that accurately state the person for whom the medication is intended. Writing a prescription in the name of a false or fictitious person potentially makes it impossible to determine if the actual patient is receiving an excessive amount of controlled substances. Respondent's acts of writing prescriptions for controlled substances for her own use, using a false or fictitious name, constitutes gross negligence.

- 20. The standard of care allows a physician to prescribe controlled substances to herself only in emergency settings, or isolated settings where there is no other qualified physician available, and only for short-term, minor problems. Respondent treated herself using controlled substances over a nineteen month period, while she resided in areas of California where other physicians were available who could have prescribed to her, had she presented herself as a patient. By prescribing controlled substances to herself over an extended period of time, under circumstances where other treating physicians were available, Respondent committed acts amounting to gross negligence.
- 21. The standard of care is to document the care provided to every patient's treatment, including a diagnosis, medications prescribed, benefits and side effects of medications, and follow-up visits to assess the effects of medication. Respondent kept no medical records whatsoever regarding the medications she prescribed to herself or to Patient A. Respondent's failure to maintain any records of treatment for herself or for Patient A constitutes gross negligence.
- 22. The standard of care is to document the reason for prescribing controlled substances at a higher than recommended dose. The maximum recommended dose for zolpidem tartrate is 10 mg per day. Respondent prescribed zolpidem tartrate to herself consistent with a rate of 10 mg per day on or about December 7, 2015. However, her subsequent self-prescriptions for zolpidem tartrate during January, February, and March, 2016, were consistent with a rate of 20 mg per day, double the maximum recommended amount. Respondent's excessive self-prescription of a controlled substance without any documented justification whatsoever constitutes gross negligence.

SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Repeated Negligent Acts)

23. Respondent Svetlana Anic, M.D. is subject to disciplinary action under section 2234, subdivision (c), in that she engaged in repeated acts of negligence. The circumstances are set forth in paragraphs 14 through 22, above, which are incorporated here by reference as if fully set forth.