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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | ROB BONTA Attorney General of California ALEXANDRA M. ALVAREZ Supervising Deputy Attorney General KAROLYN M. WESTFALL Deputy Attorney General State Bar No. 234540 600 West Broadway, Suite 1800 San Diego, CA 92101 P.O. Box 85266 San Diego, CA 92186-5266 Telephone: (619) 738-9465 Facsimile: (619) 645-2061 Attorneys for Complainant BEFOR MEDICAL BOARD DEPARTMENT OF CO | OF CALIFORNIA ONSUMER AFFAIRS | |
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| 13. | In the Matter of the First Amended Accusation Against: | Case No. 800-2019-051542 | |
| 14 | NATHAN BRIAN KUEMMERLE, M.D. | FIRST AMENDED ACCUSATION | |
| 15 | 13924 Recuerdo Drive Del Mar, CA 92014-3129 | | |
| 16 17 | Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 89368, | | |
| 18 | Respondent. | | |
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| 20 | <u>PARTIES</u> | | |
| 21 | 1. William Prasifka (Complainant) brings this First Amended Accusation solely in his | | |
| 22 | official capacity as the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of | | |
| 23 | Consumer Affairs (Board). | | |
| 24 | 2. On or about November 17, 2004, the Medical Board issued Physician's and | | |
| 25 | Surgeon's Certificate No. A 89368 to Nathan Brian Kuemmerle M.D. (Respondent). The | | |
| 26 | Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the | | |
| 27 | charges brought herein and will expire on June 30, 2022, unless renewed. | | |
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JURISDICTION

- This First Amended Accusation, which supersedes the Accusation filed on August 25, 2021, is brought before the Board, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code (Code) unless otherwise indicated.
 - Section 2227 of the Code states, in pertinent part:
 - (a) A licensee whose matter has been heard by an administrative law judge of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel as designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code, or whose default has been entered, and who is found guilty, or who has entered into a stipulation for disciplinary action with the board, may, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:
 - (1) Have his or her license revoked upon order of the board.
 - (2) Have his or her right to practice suspended for a period not to exceed one year upon order of the board.
 - (3) Be placed on probation and be required to pay the costs of probation monitoring upon order of the board.
 - (4) Be publicly reprimanded by the board. The public reprimand may include a requirement that the licensee complete relevant educational courses approved by the
 - (5) Have any other action taken in relation to discipline as part of an order of probation, as the board or an administrative law judge may deem proper.
 - Section 2234 of the Code, states, in pertinent part:

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

- (a) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision of this chapter.
 - (b) Gross negligence.
- (c) Repeated negligent acts. To be repeated, there must be two or more negligent acts or omissions. An initial negligent act or omission followed by a separate and distinct departure from the applicable standard of care shall constitute repeated negligent acts.

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6. Unprofessional conduct under Business and Professions Code section 2234 is conduct which breaches the rules or ethical code of the medical profession, or conduct which is unbecoming a member in good standing of the medical profession, and which demonstrates an unfitness to practice medicine. (Shea v. Board of Medical Examiners (1978) 81 Cal.App.3d 564, 575.)

7. Section 2236 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

(a) The conviction of any offense substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a physician and surgeon constitutes unprofessional conduct within the meaning of this chapter [Chapter 5, the Medical Practice Act]. The record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence only of the fact that the conviction occurred.

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

8. Section 2239 of the Code states:

- (a) The use or prescribing for or administering to himself or herself, of any controlled substance; or the use of any of the dangerous drugs specified in Section 4022, or of alcoholic beverages, to the extent, or in such a manner as to be dangerous or injurious to the licensee, or to any other person or to the public, or to the extent that such use impairs the ability of the licensee to practice medicine safely or more than one misdemeanor or any felony involving the use, consumption, or self-administration of any of the substances referred to in this section, or any combination thereof, constitutes unprofessional conduct. The record of the conviction is conclusive evidence of such unprofessional conduct.
- (b) A plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this section. The Division of Medical Quality may order discipline of the licensee in accordance with Section 2227 or the Division of Licensing may order the denial of the license when the time for appeal has elapsed or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal or when an order granting probation is made suspending imposition of sentence, irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing such person to withdraw his or her plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty, or setting aside the verdict of guilty, or dismissing the accusation, complaint, information, or indictment.

9. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1360, states:

For the purposes of denial, suspension or revocation of a license, certificate or permit pursuant to Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) of the code, a crime or act shall be considered to be substantially related to the qualifications, functions or duties of a person holding a license, certificate or permit under the Medical Practice Act if to a substantial degree it evidences present or potential unfitness of a person holding a license, certificate or permit to perform the functions authorized by the license, certificate or permit in a manner consistent with the public health, safety or welfare. Such crimes or acts shall include but not

be limited to the following: Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision of the Medical Practice Act.

COST RECOVERY

10. Section 125.3 of the Code states:

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by law, in any order issued in resolution of a disciplinary proceeding before any board within the department or before the Osteopathic Medical Board upon request of the entity bringing the proceeding, the administrative law judge may direct a licensee found to have committed a violation or violations of the licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of the case.
- (b) In the case of a disciplined licentiate that is a corporation or a partnership, the order may be made against the licensed corporate entity or licensed partnership.
- (c) A certified copy of the actual costs, or a good faith estimate of costs where actual costs are not available, signed by the entity bringing the proceeding or its designated representative shall be prima facie evidence of reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of the case. The costs shall include the amount of investigative and enforcement costs up to the date of the hearing, including, but not limited to, charges imposed by the Attorney General.
- (d) The administrative law judge shall make a proposed finding of the amount of reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of the case when requested pursuant to subdivision (a). The finding of the administrative law judge with regard to costs shall not be reviewable by the board to increase the cost award. The board may reduce or eliminate the cost award, or remand to the administrative law judge if the proposed decision fails to make a finding on costs requested pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (e) If an order for recovery of costs is made and timely payment is not made as directed in the board's decision, the board may enforce the order for repayment in any appropriate court. This right of enforcement shall be in addition to any other rights the board may have as to any licensee to pay costs.
- (f) In any action for recovery of costs, proof of the board's decision shall be conclusive proof of the validity of the order of payment and the terms for payment.
- (g)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the board shall not renew or reinstate the license of any licensee who has failed to pay all of the costs ordered under this section.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the board may, in its discretion, conditionally renew or reinstate for a maximum of one year the license of any licensee who demonstrates financial hardship and who enters into a formal agreement with the board to reimburse the board within that one-year period for the unpaid costs.
- (h) All costs recovered under this section shall be considered a reimbursement for costs incurred and shall be deposited in the fund of the board recovering the costs to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature.

- (i) Nothing in this section shall preclude a board from including the recovery of the costs of investigation and enforcement of a case in any stipulated settlement.
- (j) This section does not apply to any board if a specific statutory provision in that board's licensing act provides for recovery of costs in an administrative disciplinary proceeding.

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Excessive Use of Alcohol)

- 11. Respondent has subjected his Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 89368 to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234, as defined by section 2239, subdivision (a), of the Code, in that he has used, or administered to himself, alcoholic beverages to the extent, or in such a manner, as to be dangerous or injurious to himself, another person, or the public, as more particularly alleged hereinafter:
- 12. On or about 12:01 a.m., a Carlsbad Police Officer was on routine patrol when he observed Respondent's vehicle stopped on the off-ramp of the freeway. The officer approached the vehicle and witnessed Respondent passed out in the driver's seat with the vehicle in drive and the display screen illuminated inside the vehicle. The officer also witnesses fresh vomit on the outside of the driver's door and window.
- 13. After the officer was able to awaken Respondent, he noted Respondent smelled of alcohol, slurred when he spoke, and had red bloodshot eyes. Respondent informed the officer that there was nothing wrong with his vehicle and denied he was sick, but admitted drinking prior to driving.
- 14. Respondent had difficulty exiting his vehicle and had to be assisted with walking and sitting on the nearby curb. After performing poorly on field sobriety tests, the officer placed Respondent under arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol.
- 15. At approximately 1:17 a.m., a blood sample was obtained from Respondent that was subsequently tested for alcohol. The blood test result indicated Respondent had a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .17 percent.
- 16. On or about January 30, 2019, the San Diego County District Attorney filed a criminal complaint against Respondent in the matter of *The People of the State of California v.*

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THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Gross Negligence)

- 19. Respondent has subjected his Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 89368 to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234, as defined by section 2234, subdivision (b), of the Code, in that he was grossly negligent in his care and treatment of Patients A and B,¹ as more particularly alleged hereinafter:
- 20. On or about February 3, 2017, Patient A presented to Respondent for psychiatric treatment. At this visit, Patient A brought his wife, Patient B, to his session for therapy, but Patient B specifically informed Respondent that she did not want to be a patient. Respondent spent a total of approximately two to ten minutes speaking with Patient B, during which time Patient B stated that her husband was "yelling at me in front of the kids, says bad words, he spit on me on my face twice...I don't see any respect in front of the kids. He interrupts me. I don't feel like I have a voice and feel controlled. I feel offended." Respondent did not conduct a diagnostic evaluation or psychometric testing of Patient B at any time, and had no further interaction with Patient B after that visit.
- 21. Between in or around February 2017, and in or around December 2017, Respondent had multiple visits with Patient A that occurred approximately every three months. During these visits, Patient A informed Respondent that he and Patient B were going through a contentious divorce. Patient A also informed Respondent that he felt Patient B was deceitful and manipulative, and he felt fearful for his children.
- 22. In or around November 2017, Patient A and Patient B were involved in a domestic violence incident that resulted in Patient A's arrest.
- 23. On or about December 1, 2017, Respondent voluntarily wrote a letter to the court on Patient A's behalf. This letter was written on his medical group's letterhead, Respondent identified himself as an adult psychiatrist, and included his California Medical License number.

¹ To protect the privacy of the patients involved, the patient names have not been included in this pleading. Respondent is aware of the identity of the patients referred to herein.

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Respondent did not obtain authorization from Patient B prior to writing this letter. In this letter, Respondent stated, in part, the following:

It is my strong impression through getting to know [Patient A] well that his wife [Patient B] suffers from Borderline Personality Disorder. This disorder is characterized by a poor attachment from parental figures from childhood. As an adult this personality type will manifest as someone that can create extremely dramatic situations from the smallest of life circumstances. In addition they can villainize or over idealize individuals, causing them to not accurately characterize the situation. They can create completely false stories and impressions. Serious cases of this personality can be very dangerous to children under their care...

Borderline personality can often go through periods of stability but with enough stress, a person with borderline personality can have severe brief episodes of extremely unstable behavior and anger. It is really important to strongly consider that she is a risk to her children and that the accusation against [Patient A] is very likely false...

- 24. On or about May 11, 2021, Respondent participated in an interview with an investigator for the Board. During this interview, Respondent denied he had formally diagnosed Patient B but only provided a "strong impression." Respondent admitted that all of the information he knew about Patient B was obtained from his brief encounter with her on February 3, 2017, and from information provided by Patient A during their sessions. Respondent further stated that one of the reasons he wrote the letter was to "balance the playing field," for Patient A.
- 25. Respondent committed gross negligence, which included, but was not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Communicating a "strong impression" regarding the diagnosis of Patient B, a person who was never under his psychiatric case, whom Respondent never diagnostically evaluated, and who never provided authorization for the release of her information;
 - (B) Communicating a "strong impression" of a diagnosis of Patient B of borderline personality disorder without regard for the criteria for the disorder; and
 - (C) Communicating a "strong impression" of a diagnosis of Patient B of borderline personality disorder without sufficient evidence that criteria for the disorder was present.

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FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Repeated Negligent Acts)

26. Respondent has further subjected his Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 89368 to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234, as defined by section 2234, subdivision (c), of the Code, in that he committed repeated negligent acts in his care and treatment of Patient A, as more particularly alleged in paragraphs 19 through 25(C), above, which are hereby incorporated by reference and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(General Unprofessional Conduct)

27. Respondent has further subjected his Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 89368 to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234 of the Code, in that he has engaged in conduct which breaches the rules or ethical code of the medical profession, or conduct which is unbecoming to a member in good standing of the medical profession, and which demonstrates an unfitness to practice medicine, as more particularly alleged in paragraphs 11 through 26, above, which are hereby incorporated by reference and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

DISCIPLINARY CONSIDERATIONS

28. To determine the degree of discipline, if any, to be imposed on Respondent,
Complainant alleges that on or about February 1, 2013, in a prior disciplinary action entitled, *In the Matter of the Accusation Against Nathan B. Kuemmerle M.D.*, Case No. 17-2009-197899,
before the Medical Board of California, Respondent's license was suspended for a period of one
(1) year, and placed on probation for a period of seven (7) years subject to various terms and
conditions of probation. While on probation, on or about January 20, 2017, Respondent was
issued Citation No. 8002016028990 for noncompliance, and on or about May 25, 2018,
Respondent was issued Citation No. 8002017038046 for noncompliance. Respondent completed
probation in Case No. 17-2009-197899 on or about September 29, 2020, and that Decision is now
final and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.