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RICHARD J. SCHAEFFER, M.D.

License No. 4736
For the Practice of Allopathic Medicine In the State of Arizona.

Case No. MD-07-0541A

CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR LETTER OF REPRIMAND AND PROBATION

CONSENT AGREEMENT

By mutual agreement and understanding, between the Arizona Medical Board ("Board") and Richard J. Schaeffer, M.D. ("Respondent"), the parties agreed to the following disposition of this matter.

- 1. Respondent has read and understands this Consent Agreement and the stipulated Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order ("Consent Agreement"). Respondent acknowledges he has the right to consult with legal counsel regarding this matter.
- 2. By entering into this Consent Agreement, Respondent voluntarily relinquishes any rights to a hearing or judicial review in state or federal court on the matters alleged, or to challenge this Consent Agreement in its entirety as issued by the Board, and waives any other cause of action related thereto or arising from said Consent Agreement.
- 3. This Consent Agreement is not effective until approved by the Board and signed by its Executive Director.
- The Board may adopt this Consent Agreement or any part thereof. This Consent Agreement, or any part thereof, may be considered in any future disciplinary action against Respondent.
- 5. This Consent Agreement does not constitute a dismissal or resolution of other matters currently pending before the Board, if any, and does not constitute any

waiver, express or implied, of the Board's statutory authority or jurisdiction regarding any other pending or future investigation, action or proceeding. The acceptance of this Consent Agreement does not preclude any other agency, subdivision or officer of this State from instituting other civil or criminal proceedings with respect to the conduct that is the subject of this Consent Agreement.

- 6. All admissions made by Respondent are solely for final disposition of this matter and any subsequent related administrative proceedings or civil litigation involving the Board and Respondent. Therefore, said admissions by Respondent are not intended or made for any other use, such as in the context of another state or federal government regulatory agency proceeding, civil or criminal court proceeding, in the State of Arizona or any other state or federal court.
- 7. Upon signing this agreement, and returning this document (or a copy thereof) to the Board's Executive Director, Respondent may not revoke the acceptance of the Consent Agreement. Respondent may not make any modifications to the document. Any modifications to this original document are ineffective and void unless mutually approved by the parties.
- 8. If the Board does not adopt this Consent Agreement, Respondent will not assert as a defense that the Board's consideration of this Consent Agreement constitutes bias, prejudice, prejudgment or other similar defense.
- 9. This Consent Agreement, once approved and signed, is a public record that will be publicly disseminated as a formal action of the Board and will be reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank and to the Arizona Medical Board's website.
- If any part of the Consent Agreement is later declared void or otherwise unenforceable, the remainder of the Consent Agreement in its entirety shall remain in force and effect.

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. The Board is the duly constituted authority for the regulation and control of the practice of allopathic medicine in the State of Arizona.
- 2. Respondent is the holder of license number 4736 for the practice of allopathic medicine in the State of Arizona.
- 3. The Board initiated case number MD-07-0541A after receiving a complaint regarding Respondent's care and treatment of a thirty-four year-old male patient ("BC").
- 4. From January 3, 2006 through June 17, 2007, BC saw Respondent for psychiatric care and reported a history of depression, high energy episodes, alcohol, cocaine and heroine abuse. BC also reported that he was being treated at a Methadone clinic for substance abuse. Respondent did not document that he obtained an adequate history of BC's substance abuse and mental status examination during several office visits. Respondent diagnosed BC with bipolar and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
- 5. During several visits, Respondent prescribed large amounts of medications, including controlled substances such as Seroquel, Lorazepain, Adderall, Valium, and Klonopin. There was inadequate documentation that Respondent monitored or followed up with BC while he was taking the medications; that Respondent discussed the side effects, risks, and benefits of the medications prior to prescribing them; and that Respondent tracked the amount of refills he prescribed.
- 6. Additionally, on two occasions BC's wife contacted Respondent regarding BC's potential domestic violence and ongoing substance abuse. Respondent did not respond to BC's wife.
- 7. Following an investigational interview with Respondent, Board Staff randomly selected three patient records from his office for review and found deviations in two of the records, patients PM and TT. Board Staff noted that Respondent provided several

prescriptions for controlled substances to PM and TT without documenting an adequate history of substance abuse and mental status examination. There also was inadequate documentation that Respondent discussed side effects, risks, and benefits of the medications with PM and TT.

- 8. On December 27, 2007, a twenty-seven year-old male patient ("PM") presented to Respondent's office and was diagnosed with ADHD and consideration of mood disorder. Respondent prescribed Dextrostat 5-10 mg twice a day for ADHD. In March 2006, Respondent increased the dosage to 20mg twice a day without any indication. Subsequently, Respondent prescribed brief trials of antipsychotic medications that included Risperdal and Abilify with no noted change in his diagnosis or for why the medications were added. The trials were for a short length of time and there was no indication as to why Respondent discontinued the medications.

 1. June and September of 2007, Respondent prescribed PM Dextrostet 20 mg, Ritalin 10 mg and Wellbuthin twice a day without any documentation of indication.
- 9. On September 11, 2007, a thirty-one year-old male patient ("TT") presented to Respondent with a primary diagnosis of bipolar disorder, not otherwise specified and a secondary diagnosis of personality disorder. Respondent recommended Ability and wrote prescriptions for it. Respondent also prescribed Lithium; however, there was no mention of this medication in Respondent's evaluation notes. Additionally, the Ability prescription did not have refills, but refills were allowed for the Lithium. Respondent did not initially order laboratory tests, such as a complete blood count, complete metabolic panel, thyroid panel, electrocardiogram; he did not coordinate care with TT's primary care physician and he did not obtain follow up. Lithium levels.
- 10. On February 22, 2008, Respondent was ordered to undergo an evaluation that concluded Respondent demonstrated solid, but outdated fund of knowledge in

					familiarity								
Respondent participate or attend a course to update his fund of knowledge in psychiatr													
and a recordkeeping course to address the deficiencies in his do										cume	ntation.		

- 11. The standard of care requires a physician to conduct a complete history, mental status examination, and substance abuse history.
- 12. Respondent deviated from the standard of care because he did not obtain an adequate history of BC, PM, and TT.
- 13. The standard of care requires a physician to prescribe minimum amounts of necessary controlled substances with adequate follow up and monitoring.
- 14. Respondent deviated from the standard of care because he prescribed large amounts of controlled substances to BC without documentation regarding adequate follow up and monitoring.
- 15. The standard of care requires a physician to discuss side effects, risks, and benefits of medications prescribed to a patient.
- 16. Respondent deviated from the standard of care because he did not adequately document his discussion regarding the side effects, risks, and benefits of the medication prescribed with BC, PM, and TT.
- 17. The standard of care requires a physician to perform a standard workup for Lithium and obtain a follow up Lithium level.
- 18. Respondent deviated from the standard of care because he did not initially order laboratory tests and he did not obtain a follow up Lithium level for TT.
- 19. BC was hospitalized, arrested, and had ongoing incidents of domestic violence that were related to his ongoing substance abuse that was not recognized by Respondent. Additionally, BC potentially could have suffered an accident or overdose with a possible occurrence of a psychotic episode. The amount of controlled substances

PAGE 08/10

prescribed to PM without adequate documentation of substance abuse created a concern of community safety. If TT had unknown reduced renal function or a pre-existing arrhythmia, there was the potential for a serious adverse drug reaction.

- 20. A physician is required to maintain adequate legible medical records containing, at a minimum, sufficient information to identify the patient, support the diagnosis, justify the treatment, accurately document the results, indicate advice and cautionary warnings provided to the patient and provide sufficient information for another practitioner to assume continuity of the patient's care at any point in the course of treatment. A.R.S. § 32-1401(2). Respondent's records were in adequate because he did not obtain an adequate history and mental status examination; he did not document the side effects, risks, and benefits of medications prescribed; and he prescribed large amounts of medications without documented indication.
- 21. In mitigation, Dr. Schaeffer has completed 70 category I credits in psychiatry and the University of California San Diego Medical Recordkeeping course, for another 17.25 category I credits.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- The Board possesses jurisdiction over the subject matter hereof and over Respondent
- 2. The conduct and circumstances described above constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1401(27)(e) ("[f]ailing or refusing to maintain adequate records on a patient.") and A.R.S. § 32-1401(27)(q) ("[a]ny conduct or practice that is or might be harmful or dangerous to the health of the patient or the public.").

<u>ORDER</u>

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Respondent is issued a Letter of Reprimand for prescribing large amounts of controlled substances without performing an adequate history and mental status examination and monitoring; for failure to document discussion of risks and benefits of prescription medication; and for failure to maintain adequate records.

2. Respondent is placed on probation for one year with the following terms and conditions:

a. Continuing Medical Education

Respondent shall within six months of the effective date of this Order obtain 15 - 20 hours of Board Staff pre-approved Category I Continuing Medical Education (CME) in psychiatry. Respondent shall provide Board Staff with satisfactory proof of attendance. The CME hours shall be in addition to the hours required for the biennial renewal of medical license.

b. Chart Reviews

Board Staff or its agent shall conduct a chart review following Respondent's completion of the prescribing and medical recordkeeping CME. Based upon the chart review, the Board retains jurisdiction to take additional disciplinary or remedial action.

c. Obey All Laws

Respondent shall obey all state, federal and local laws, all rules governing the practice of medicine in Arizona, and remain in full compliance with any court ordered criminal probation, payments and other orders.

d. <u>Tolling</u>

In the event Respondent should leave Arizona to reside or practice outside the State or for any reason should Respondent stop practicing medicine in Arizona, Respondent shall notify the Executive Director in writing within ten days of departure and return or the dates of non-practice within Arizona. Non-practice is defined as any period of