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8	BEFORE THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA	
9	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 800-2020-073023
12	Satnam S. Atwal, M.D.	ACCUSATION
13	7055 N Chestnut Avenue, Ste. 101 Fresno, CA 93720	
14	Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate	
15	57   48406	
16	Respondent.	
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19	PARTIES	
20	1. Reji Varghese (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in his official capacity as	
21	the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs	
22	(Board).	
23	2. On or about August 15, 1988, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's	
24	Certificate Number A 45196 to Satnam S. Atwal, 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 November 30, 2023, unless renewed.	
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3. This Accusation is brought before the Board, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code (Code) unless otherwise indicated.

- 4. Section 2227 of the Code states:
- (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 board.
- (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.
- (b) Any matter heard pursuant to subdivision (a), except for warning letters, medical review or advisory conferences, professional competency examinations, continuing education activities, and cost reimbursement associated therewith that are agreed to with the board and successfully completed by the licensee, or other matters made confidential or privileged by existing law, is deemed public, and shall be made available to the public by the board pursuant to Section 803.1.
- 5. Section 2234 of the Code, states:

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.
  - (1) An initial negligent diagnosis followed by an act or omission medically

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Patient 1's clonazepam prescription that had been started by another provider. On or about October 21, 2020, Respondent started Patient 1 on temazepam, 30 mg at bedtime. Respondent failed to document an informed consent discussion, including a review with Patient 1 of the relevant risks, benefits, and alternatives, prior to prescribing benzodiazepines, which are controlled substances. Respondent's failure to document informed consent constitutes negligence.

10. On or about November 12, 2018, Patient 2 first presented to Respondent and was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and depression. On or about April 30, 2020, Respondent started Patient 2 on the benzodiazepine alprazolam, 0.5 mg three times per day as needed, to treat panic attacks. Respondent failed to document an informed consent discussion, including a review with Patient 2 of the relevant risks, benefits, and alternatives, prior to prescribing a benzodiazepine. Respondent's failure to document informed consent constitutes negligence.

## SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

## (Inadequate and Inaccurate Recordkeeping)

11. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under section 2266 of the Code in that he failed to maintain adequate and accurate medical records in his care and treatment of Patients 1 and 2. The circumstances are set forth in paragraphs 9 and 10, above, which are incorporated here by reference as if fully set forth.

## **DISCIPLINARY CONSIDERATIONS**

12. To determine the degree of discipline, if any, to be imposed on Respondent Satnam S. Atwal, M.D., Complainant alleges that on or about February 28, 2018, in a prior disciplinary action titled Public Letter of Reprimand against Satnam S. Atwal, M.D. before the Medical Board of California, in Case Number 800-2015-018264, Respondent's license was reprimanded for failure to order or obtain baseline laboratory tests of a patient, failure to justify in writing continuation of a maintenance medicine at a dose above the manufacturer's recommended dose, and failure to include important written documentation in the medical records. That decision is now final and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.