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8	BEFORE THE BOARD OF PHARMACY					
9	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA					
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11	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 4022				
12	DAVID GUSTAV KALEMKIARIAN					
13	5211 Franklin Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90027	ACCUSATION				
14	Original Pharmacist License No. RPH 41864					
15	Respondent.					
16	respondent					
17	Complainant alleges:					
18	<u>PARTIES</u>					
19	Virginia Herold (Complainant) bring	s this Accusation solely in her official capacity				
20	as the Executive Officer of the Board of Pharmacy, Department of Consumer Affairs.					
21	2. On or about August 2, 1988, the Board of Pharmacy issued Original Pharmacist					
22	License Number RPH 41864 to David Gustav Kalemkiarian (Respondent). The Original					
23	Pharmacist License was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herei					
24	and will expire on July 31, 2012, unless renewed.					
25	JURISDICTION					
26	3. This Accusation is brought before th	e Board of Pharmacy (Board), Department of				
27	Consumer Affairs, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the					
28	Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.					
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STATUTES

- Section 4300 permits the Board to take disciplinary action to suspend or revoke a 4. license issued by the Board.
- Section 4301 in relevant part provides the Board may discipline a licensee for unprofessional conduct:

"The board shall take action against any holder of a license who is guilty of unprofessional conduct or whose license has been procured by fraud or misrepresentation or issued by mistake. Unprofessional conduct shall include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- (f) The commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or corruption, whether the act is committed in the course of relations as a licensee or otherwise, and whether the act is a felony or misdemeanor or not.
- (g) Knowingly making or signing any certificate or other document that falsely represents the existence or nonexistence of a state of facts.
- (i) The violation of any of the statutes of this state, of any other state, or of the United States regulating controlled substances and dangerous drugs.
- (o) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of or conspiring to violate any provision or term of this chapter or of the applicable federal and state laws and regulations governing pharmacy, including regulations established by the board or by any other state or federal regulatory agency.
- (q) Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert an investigation of the board."
- Section 4059 in pertinent part prohibits any person from furnishing any dangerous drug except upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7.
 - Section 4022 defines "dangerous drug" to include any prescription drug: 7.
 - "Dangerous drug' or 'dangerous device' means any drug or device unsafe for self-use in humans or animals, and includes the following:
 - (a) Any drug that bears the legend: "Caution: federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription," "Rx only," or words of similar import.
 - (b) Any device that bears the statement: "Caution: federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a ," "Rx only," or words of similar import, the blank to be filled in with the designation of the practitioner

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4	pharmacy.			
2	(1) A patient medication record shall be maintained in an automated data processing or manual record mode such that the following			
3	information is readily retrievable during the pharmacy's normal operating hours.			
4	(A) The patient's full name and address, telephone number, date of birth (or age) and gender;			
5	(B) For each prescription dispensed by the pharmacy:			
7	1. The name, strength, dosage form, route of administration, if other than oral, quantity and directions for use of any drug dispensed;			
9	2. The prescriber's name and where appropriate, license number, DEA registration number or other unique identifier;			
10 11	3. The date on which a drug was dispensed or refilled;			
12	4. The prescription number for each prescription; and			
13 14	5. The information required by section 1717.			
15	(C) Any of the following which may relate to drug therapy: patient allergies, idiosyncracies, current medications and			
16	relevant prior medications including nonprescription medications and relevant devices, or medical conditions which are communicated by the patient or the patient's agent.			
17 18	(D) Any other information which the pharmacist, in his			
19	or her professional judgment, deems appropriate. (2) The patient medication record shall be maintained for at least			
20	one year from the date when the last prescription was filled."			
21	COST RECOVERY			
22	11. Section 125.3 of the Code states, in pertinent part, that a Board may request an			
23	administrative law judge to direct a licentiate found to have committed a violation or violations o			
24	a licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and			
25	enforcement of the case.			
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DANGEROUS DRUGS

- 12. Viramune is a brand name of nevirapine, a medication used to treat human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 13. Flomax is a brand name for tamsulosin, an alpha blocker used to treat an enlarged prostate. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 14. Zovirax is a brand name for acyclovir, a medication used to speed the healing of sores or blisters in people with shingles, chicken pox or herpes. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 15. Lactulose is a synthetic sugar used to treat constipation. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 16. Epzicom is an anti-retroval medication used to treat HIV. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 17. Wellbutrin is a brand name for bupropion, an antidepressant. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 18. Flonase is a brand name for fluticasone, an aerosol used to treat asthma. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 19. Crestor is a brand name for rosuvastatin, a statin used to lower cholesterol. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.
- 20. Lamisil is a brand name for terbinafine an anti-fungal medication used to treat nail infections. As a prescription drug, it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct – Commission of an Act Involving Moral Turpitude, Dishonesty, Fraud, Deceit or Corruption)

21. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct under Section 4301 subdivision (f) because he repeatedly falsified prescription records, patient records, and

claim forms, took dangerous drugs from a pharmacy where he was employed as the pharmacist-in-charge to distribute to a friend, and misappropriated insurance reimbursements due his employer, acts that constitute moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud and deceit. The circumstances are as follows:

22. From 2009 to 2010, Respondent dispensed more than thirty prescriptions for a variety of dangerous drugs without a physician's authorization to C.S.¹, a friend of his. The following table shows the dates Respondent disbursed these drugs, the drugs dispensed, and the last name of the doctor who Respondent falsely claimed prescribed the listed drug:

Date	Drug Name	Doctor
7/1/2009	Viramune	Cohan
7/1/2009	Flomax	Cohan
7/1/2009	Zovirax	Cohan
7/1/2009	Lactulose	Cohan
8/1/2009	Viramune	Cohan
8/1/2009	Acyclovir	Cohan
8/1/2009	Lactulose	Cohan
8/1/2009	Epzicom	Cohan
8/1/2009	Wellbutrin	Cohan
8/1/2009	Flonase	Cohan
8/1/2009	Flomax	Cohan
9/1/2009	Viramune	Cohan
9/1/2009	Acyclovir	Cohan
9/1/2009	Lactulose	Cohan
9/1/2009	Epzicom	Cohan
9/1/2009	Wellburtin	Cohan
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¹ The patient's initials are used in this accusation to protect the patient's privacy.

1	9/1/2009	Flonase	Cohan
2	9/1/2009	Flomax	Cohan
3	11/20/2009	Lamisil	Cohan
4	12/20/2009	Lamisil	Cohan
5	12/1/2009	Viramune	Skiba
6	12/1/2009	Acyclovir	Skiba
7	12/1/2009	Lactulose	Skiba
8	12/1/2009	Epzicom	Skiba
9	12/1/2009	Wellbutrin	Skiba
10	12/1/2009	Flonase	Skiba
11	12/1/2009	Flomax	Skiba
12	1/27/10	Wellbutrin	Skiba
13	1/27/10	Epzicom	Skiba
14	1/27/10	Zovirax	Skiba
15	1/27/10	Viramune	Skiba
16	3/1/10	Wellbutrin	Skiba
17	3/1/10	Epzicom	Skiba

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23. Respondent took these prescription drugs from Gateways Hospital Pharmacy, where he was serving as the pharmacist-in-charge, without following statutory, regulatory, or the pharmacy's own procedures for recordkeeping for either the drugs or patient C.S's medical records.

24. After dispensing these drugs to C.S., Respondent falsified insurance reimbursement forms for C.S. to submit to C.S's insurance company, Anthem Blue Cross. On these falsified forms he claimed C.S. had obtained the drugs from another pharmacy, Skinners Pharmacy, where Respondent did not work, and from which the drugs had not come.

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25. When C.S. received reimbursement checks from Anthem Blue Cross, Respondent arranged to have C.S. endorse the checks to him, depositing the checks into his own personal bank account.

SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct - Knowingly Making or Signing False Documents or Certificates)

- 26. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Section 4301 subdivision (g) for knowingly making or signing false documents or certificates by committing the following acts and the acts alleged in paragraphs 22 through 25 above, realleged and incorporated herein:
- A. When questioned by a Board investigator about the acts alleged above, Respondent made a series of false statements orally and in writing. In conversation, he falsely claimed:
 - He had taken the drugs he gave his friend from Community Hospital, another hospital where he had worked, when, in fact, he had diverted these drugs from Gateway Hospital pharmacy;
 - Community Hospital was no longer in business, when, in fact, it was doing business under a new name;
 - Dr. Cohan (or Cohen) had authorized some of his friend's prescriptions, when Dr. Cohan had not authorized the prescriptions shown in the table in paragraph 22 above; and
 - Dr. Skiba had authorized the rest of his friend's prescriptions, when, in fact, approximately 13 of the prescription drugs given to Respondent's friend had not been authorized by Dr. Skiba (illustrated in the table in paragraph 22 above.)
- B. Respondent compounded his lies in a sworn statement executed on May 26, 2010. In this sworn statement he reiterated the false claim that all of the prescriptions he filled for his friend were authorized by physicians and also falsely claimed he had reimbursed Community Hospital from the insurance reimbursement checks he received.
 - C. In short, Respondent made or signed the following false documents or certificates:
 - 1. Prescription records claiming that doctors had authorized prescriptions they never authorized.
- 2. Insurance reimbursement forms submitted to insurer Anthem Blue Cross that also claimed that doctors had authorized the prescriptions they never authorized and claimed that prescription drugs Respondent gave to his friend came from Skinners Pharmacy when they had

actually come from Gateways Hospital Pharmacy. The false forms were submitted on multiple occasions, including July 1, 2009, August 1, 2009, September 1, 2009, and November 20, 2009.

3. The sworn statement given to the Board on May 26, 2010 claiming he reimbursed Community Hospital for the insurance reimbursements he pocketed and claiming Doctors Skiba and Cohan had authorized the unauthorized prescriptions.

THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct - Subverting Investigation)

27. By committing the acts alleged in paragraphs 22 through 26, realleged and incorporated herein, Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Section 4301 subdivision (q) for subverting the Board's investigation by repeatedly lying to a Board investigator who was investigating his diversion of drugs and false insurance claims.

FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Furnishing without a Prescription)

28. By committing the acts alleged in paragraphs 22 through 26, realleged and incorporated herein, Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under section 4059 subdivision (a) for repeatedly furnishing prescriptions for a variety of dangerous drugs without a physician's authorization to C.S., a friend of his.

FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct - Failure to Maintain Drug and Patient Records)

- 29. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Section 4301 subdivisions (j) (violating any statute pertaining to dangerous drugs) and (o) (violating any law or regulation governing pharmacy) for violating the recordkeeping requirements of Section 4081 (dangerous drugs) and Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations sections 1718 (inventory of dangerous drugs) and 1707.1 (patient medication records) by committing the following acts and the acts alleged in paragraphs 22 through 26 above, realleged and incorporated herein:
- A. Respondent failed to maintain records of the sale or disposition of the dangerous drugs listed in the table accompanying paragraph 22 above that he took from Gateways Hospital