1	Kamala D. Harris	
2	Attorney General of California ARMANDO ZAMBRANO	
3	Supervising Deputy Attorney General LINDA L. SUN	
4	Deputy Attorney General State Bar No. 207108	
	300 So. Spring Street, Suite 1702	
5	Los Angeles, CA 90013 Telephone: (213) 897-6375	
6	Facsimile: (213) 897-2804 Attorneys for Complainant	
7	BEFORE THE	
8	BOARD OF PHARMACY DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS	
9	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
10	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 5037
11	_	Case No. 3037
12	OB INTERNATIONAL d.b.a. OB MEDICAL SUPPLIES & PHARMACY;	A COMPANY
13	GREGORY IMOOHI (President and Pharmacist-in-Charge)	ACCUSATION
14	671 W. 2nd Street San Bernardino, CA 92410	·
15	Permit No. PHY 46742	
16	GREGORY O. IMOOHI	
17	P. O. Box 110 San Bernardino, CA 92402	
18	Pharmacist License No. RPH 42948	
19	Respondents.	
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21	Complainant alleges:	
22	<u>PARTIES</u>	
23	1. Virginia Herold ("Complainant") brings this Accusation solely in her official capacity	
24	as the Executive Officer of the Board of Pharmacy ("Board"), Department of Consumer Affairs.	
25	2. On or about June 1, 2004, the Board issued Permit Number PHY 46742 to OB	
26	International d.b.a. OB Medical Supplies & Pharmacy ("Respondent Pharmacy"), with Gregory O.	
27	Imoohi ("Respondent Imoohi") as President and Pharmacist-in-Charge. The Permit was in full	
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REGULATORY PROVISION

- 10. California Code of Regulations, title 16 ("Regulations"), section 1761 provides:
- "(a) No pharmacist shall compound or dispense any prescription which contains any significant error, omission, irregularity, uncertainty, ambiguity or alteration. Upon receipt of any such prescription, the pharmacist shall contact the prescriber to obtain the information needed to validate the prescription.
- "(b) Even after conferring with the prescriber, a pharmacist shall not compound or dispense a controlled substance prescription where the pharmacist knows or has objective reason to know that said prescription was not issued for a legitimate medical purpose."

COST RECOVERY PROVISION

11. Section 125.3 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the Board may request the administrative law judge to direct a licentiate 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, with failure of the licentiate to comply subjecting the license to not being renewed or reinstated. If a case settles, recovery of investigation and enforcement costs may be included in a stipulated settlement.

DRUG CLASSIFICATIONS

- 12. Roxicodone, brand name for oxycodone 30 mg, is a Schedule II controlled substance and a dangerous drug pursuant to Code section 4022. It is used for the relief of pain.
- 13. Xanax, brand name for alprazolam 2mg, is a Schedule IV controlled substance and a dangerous drug pursuant to Code section 4022. It is used for the relief of anxiety.
- 14. Norco, brand name for hydrocodone/acetaminophen 10/325 mg, is a Schedule III controlled substance and a dangerous drug pursuant to Code section 4022. It is used for the relief of pain.
- 15. Phenergan with Codeine, brand name for promethazine with codeine, is a Schedule V controlled substance and a dangerous drug pursuant to Code section 4022. It is used for the relief of cough.

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BOARD INVESTIGATION

- 16. Pursuant to a series of investigations which occurred on March 2, 2013, May 10, 2013, and July 11, 2013, the computer records provided by Respondent Pharmacy for the period 01/03/2011 to 07/13/2013 revealed the following:
- a. Respondent Pharmacy dispensed a total of 19,887 prescriptions. 85.18% were for non-controlled substances, and 14.82% were for controlled substances.
- b. Of all the controlled substances dispensed (Schedules II to V), prescriptions from Dr. C.A. and Dr. D.C. were the highest. Over 50% of all Schedule II medications were written by these two physicians, which were 5.5 times greater than the next prescriber.
- c. Respondent Pharmacy's dispensing ratio of oxycodone 30 mg was greatly disproportionate when compared with neighboring pharmacies about 13 times greater than its closest competitor in terms of prescriptions filled, and 22 times greater in terms of total tablets dispensed. However, based on the total number of controlled substance prescriptions filled for the queried time period, Respondent Pharmacy dispensed 6.7 times less prescriptions when compared to one neighboring pharmacy and 8 times less when compared to another neighboring pharmacy. Yet, Respondent Pharmacy dispensed a quantity of oxycodone 30 mg which exceeds these major pharmacies by the tens of thousands.
- d. Respondent Pharmacy dispensed more alprazolam 2 mg (in terms of tablets) than its neighboring pharmacies.
 - 17. Dr. C.A.'s Prescriber Profile reveals the following:
- a. A review of Respondent Pharmacy's overall practice shows a more even distribution of payment methods for all prescriptions, but 100% of all prescriptions dispensed under Dr. C.A. were paid for without the use of insurance.
- b. Patients who purchased 180 oxycodone 30 mg without the use of insurance paid between \$338.99 to \$900 per prescription.
- c. According to Respondent Imoohi, Dr. C.A. is a pain specialist. However, of the 276 prescriptions written by Dr. C.A., no prescriptions were written for gabapentin (Neurontin), pregabalin (Lyrica), and duloxetine (Cymbalta), which are all common medications indicated for

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the treatment of nerve pain, and only 5 were written for anti-inflammatory medications (ibuprofen, meloxicam, celecoxib/Celebrex).

- d. On some days, the sequential numbering of RX numbers and the time each prescription was processed suggested that groups of patients arrived at Respondent Pharmacy or 1 person provided prescriptions for other patients at or about the same time.
- e. On multiple occasions, multiple patients received the exact same prescription (same medication, same dose, same directions, and same quantity) from an out-of-area prescriber.
- f. Selected data shows that all of the alprazolam prescriptions were written for 2 mg (the highest dose in immediate release form), #90, 1 tablet by mouth twice daily, with 0 refills.
- g. Selected data shows that nearly all of the oxycodone prescriptions were written for 30 mg (the highest dose in immediate release form), #180, 1 tablet by mouth every 4 hours, with 0 refills.
 - h. The patients' age range was from birth year 1946 to 1992.
- i. Selected samples show that Dr. C.A.'s patients drove an average of 141.7 miles to obtain medications at Respondent Pharmacy. The shortest distance was 137.7 miles and the longest was 145.5 miles.
 - 18. Dr. D.C.'s Prescriber Profile reveals the following:
- a. A review of Respondent Pharmacy's overall practice shows a more even distribution of payment methods for all prescriptions, but 99.47% of all prescriptions dispensed under Dr. D.C. were paid for without the use of insurance. 100% of controlled substances were paid for without the use of insurance.
- b. Patients who purchased 180 oxycodone 30 mg without the use of insurance paid between \$338.99 to \$900 per prescription.
- c. According to Respondent Imoohi, Dr. D.C. is a also pain specialist. However, of the 376 prescriptions written by Dr. D.C., 2 prescriptions were written for gabapentin (Neurontin), 0 for pregabalin (Lyrica), and 0 for duloxetine (Cymmbata), which are all common medications indicated for the treatment of nerve pain, and only 1 was written for anti-inflammatory medications (ibuprofen meloxicam, celecoxib/Celebrex).

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- d. On some days, the sequential numbering of RX numbers and the time each prescription was processed suggested that groups of patients arrived at Respondent Pharmacy or 1 person provided prescriptions for other patients at or about the same time.
- e. On multiple occasions, multiple patients received the exact same prescription (same medication, same dose, same directions, and same quantity) from an out-of-area prescriber.
- f. Selected data shows that nearly all of the oxycodone prescriptions were written for 30 mg (the highest dose in immediate release form), #150 or #180, 1 tablet by mouth five times a day or 2 tablets by mouth three times a day, with 0 refills.
 - g. The patients' age range was from birth year 1932 to 1984.
- h. Selected samples show that Dr. D.C.'s patients drove an average of 95.3 miles to obtain medications at Respondent Pharmacy. The shortest distance was 91.1 miles and the longest was 100.6 miles.

CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Failure to Assume Corresponding Responsibility to Validate Legitimacy of Prescriptions)

19. Respondents Pharmacy and Imoohi are subject to disciplinary action under Code section 4301, subdivisions (d) and (j) for violating Health and Safety Code section 11153, subdivision (a), and Code section 4301, subdivision (o), for violating Regulations sections 1761, in that between 01/03/2011 to 07/13/2013, Respondents failed to assume corresponding responsibility by failing to validate the legitimacy of the prescriptions and/or reviewing the patients' drug therapy, by dispensing prescriptions without regard to objective factors, and/or by dispensing irregular/uncertain prescriptions. Complainant refers to and incorporates all the allegations contained in paragraphs 16-18, as though set forth fully.

DISCIPLINE CONSIDERATIONS

20. To determine the degree of discipline, if any, to be imposed on Respondent Pharmacy, Complainant alleges that on or about September 11, 2013, in a prior action, the Board of Pharmacy issued Citation Number CI 2011 49326 and ordered Respondent Pharmacy to pay a fine of \$500 for violation of Regulations sections 1714.1, subdivision (b) and 1714, subdivision (e) [temporary absence of a pharmacist; operational standards and security; pharmacy responsible for

Accusation

pharmacy security, and Regulations section 1715 [self-assessment of a pharmacy by the

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