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8
9 **BEFORE THE**
BOARD OF PHARMACY
10 **DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS**
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

11 In the Matter of the Accusation Against:

Case No. 5667

12 **SILICON VALLEY PHARMACY**
13 **14107 S. Winchester Boulevard**
Los Gatos, CA 95032

A C C U S A T I O N

14 **Pharmacy Permit No. PHY 44228;**

15 **VIVIAN CHOI MATSUO**
16 **14107 S. Winchester Boulevard**
Los Gatos, CA 95032

17 **Pharmacist License No. RPH 36646;**

18 **DAVID S. MATSUO**
19 **14107 S. Winchester Boulevard**
Los Gatos, CA 95032

20 **Pharmacist License No. RPH 36383;**

21 **ANABELLA SAI-YAN FOO**
22 **931 Amarillo Avenue**
Palo Alto, CA 94303

23 **Pharmacist License No. RPH 35288; and**

24 **JENNIFER HWA-YOUNG LEE**
25 **761 N. 11th Street**
San Jose, CA 95112

26 **Pharmacist License No. RPH 39041**

27 Respondents.
28

1 Complainant alleges:

2 PARTIES

3 1. Virginia Herold (“Complainant”) brings this Accusation solely in her official capacity
4 as the Executive Officer of the Board of Pharmacy, Department of Consumer Affairs.

5 2. On or about June 8, 1999, the Board of Pharmacy issued Pharmacy Permit Number
6 PHY 44228 to Silicon Valley Pharmacy (“Respondent SV Pharmacy”). The Pharmacy Permit
7 was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in this Accusation and will
8 expire on June 1, 2016, unless renewed.

9 3. On or about August 13, 1981, the Board of Pharmacy issued Pharmacist License
10 Number RPH 36383 to David S. Matsuo (“Respondent David Matsuo”). The Pharmacist License
11 was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in this Accusation and will
12 expire on January 31, 2017, unless renewed. Respondent David Matsuo has been the President
13 and a 50% shareholder of Respondent SV Pharmacy since June 8, 1999. At all times relevant to
14 the charges brought in this Accusation against him, Respondent David Matsuo functioned as a
15 compounding pharmacist at Respondent SV Pharmacy.

16 4. On or about August 20, 1981, the Board of Pharmacy issued Pharmacist License
17 Number RPH 36646 to Vivian Choi Matsuo (“Respondent Vivian Matsuo”). The Pharmacist
18 License was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in this Accusation
19 and will expire on September 30, 2017, unless renewed. Respondent Vivian Matsuo has been the
20 Treasurer/Chief Financial Officer and a 50% shareholder of Respondent SV Pharmacy since June
21 8, 1999. At all times relevant to the charges brought in this Accusation against her, Respondent
22 Vivian Matsuo served as Respondent SV Pharmacy’s Pharmacist-in-Charge (“PIC”).

23 5. On or about February 21, 1980, the Board of Pharmacy issued Pharmacist License
24 Number RPH 35288 to Anabella Sai-Yan Foo (“Respondent Foo”). The Pharmacist License was
25 in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in this Accusation and will
26 expire on March 31, 2016, unless renewed. At all times relevant to the charges brought in this
27 Accusation against her, Respondent Foo was employed as a pharmacist at Respondent SV
28 Pharmacy.

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12. Health and Safety Code section 111400 states:

“Any drug or device is misbranded if it is dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in its labeling.”

13. Section 4169 states, in part:

“(a) A person or entity shall not do any of the following:

...

“(3) Purchase, trade, sell, or transfer dangerous drugs that the person knew or reasonably should have known were misbranded, as defined in Section 111335 of the Health and Safety Code.

...”

14. Section 4301 states, in part:

“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:

...

“(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.

...”

15. Section 4306.5 states, in part:

“Unprofessional conduct for a pharmacist may include any of the following:

...

“(b) Acts or omissions that involve, in whole or in part, the failure to exercise or implement his or her best professional judgment or corresponding responsibility with regard to the dispensing or furnishing of controlled substances, dangerous drugs, or dangerous devices, or with regard to the provision of services.

...”

1 16. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1707.5 states, in part:

2 “(a) Labels on drug containers dispensed to patients in California shall conform to the
3 following format:

4 “(1) Each of the following items, and only these four items, shall be clustered into one area
5 of the label that comprises at least 50 percent of the label. Each item shall be printed in at least a
6 12-point sans serif typeface, and listed in the following order:

7 “(A) Name of the patient

8 “(B) Name of the drug and strength of the drug. For the purposes of this section, “name of
9 the drug” means either the manufacturer's trade name of the drug, or the generic name and the
10 name of the manufacturer.

11 “(C) The directions for the use of the drug.

12 “(D) The condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or
13 purpose is indicated on the prescription.

14”

15 17. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1714, subdivision (c) states:

16 “(c) The pharmacy and fixtures and equipment shall be maintained in a clean and orderly
17 condition. The pharmacy shall be dry, well-ventilated, free from rodents and insects, and properly
18 lighted. The pharmacy shall be equipped with a sink with hot and cold running water for
19 pharmaceutical purposes.”

20 18. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1717.3, subdivision (b) states:

21 “(b) A person may dispense a dangerous drug, that is not a controlled substance, pursuant
22 to a preprinted multiple checkoff prescription blank and may dispense more than one dangerous
23 drug, that is not a controlled substance, pursuant to such a blank if the prescriber has indicated on
24 the blank the number of dangerous drugs he or she has prescribed.”

25 19. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1735.3 states, in part:

26 “(a) For each compounded drug product, the pharmacy records shall include:

27 . . .

28 “(2) The date the drug product was compounded.

1 “(3) The identity of the pharmacy personnel who compounded the drug product.

2 “(4) The identity of the pharmacist reviewing the final drug product.

3 ...

4 “(8) The expiration date of the final compounded drug product.

5 ...

6 “(c) Chemicals, bulk drug substances, drug products, and components used to compound
7 drug products shall be obtained from reliable suppliers. The pharmacy shall acquire and retain
8 any available certificates of purity or analysis for chemicals, bulk drug substances, drug products,
9 and components used in compounding. Certificates of purity or analysis are not required for drug
10 products that are approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

11 ...”

12 20. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1735.6, subdivision (b) states:

13 “(b) Any equipment used to compound drug products shall be stored, used, and maintained
14 in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.”

15 21. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1761 states, in part:

16 “(a) No pharmacist shall compound or dispense any prescription which contains any
17 significant error, omission, irregularity, uncertainty, ambiguity or alteration. Upon receipt of any
18 such prescription, the pharmacist shall contact the prescriber to obtain the information needed to
19 validate the prescription.

20 ...”

21 COST RECOVERY

22 22. Section 125.3 provides, in part, that the Board may request the administrative law
23 judge to direct a licentiate found to have committed a violation or violations of the licensing act
24 to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of the case.

25 RELEVANT DRUG INFORMATION

26 23. “Domperidone,” also known as motilium, is an anti-dopaminergic drug which acts as
27 an antiemetic and a prokinetic agent. It is used in many countries for the treatment of
28 gastroparesis, a condition in which the stomach cannot empty itself of food in a normal fashion.

1 Compounding with domperidone is not allowed in the United States with the exception of
2 investigational new drug application filing. Only Dougherty's Pharmacy, located in Dallas,
3 Texas, is approved to compound domperidone at this time. Distribution of any domperidone-
4 containing products is illegal. The Federal Drug Administration ("FDA") has instructed its field
5 personnel to detain shipments of domperidone and refuse its admission into the United States.

6 24. Domperidone is believed to promote lactation. But the drug is not approved in any
7 country, including the United States, for promoting lactation. In fact, the FDA warns against
8 using domperidone for promoting lactation. In particular, on June 7, 2004, the FDA published a
9 talk paper titled "FDA Warns Against Women Using Unapproved Drug, Domperidone, to
10 Increase Milk Production,"¹ in which it warns about the public risks associated with use of the
11 drug:

12 The [FDA] is concerned with the potential public health risks associated with
13 domperidone. There have been several published reports and case studies of
14 cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, and sudden death in patients receiving an
15 intravenous form of domperidone In several countries where the oral form
16 of domperidone continues to be marketed, labels for the product contain specific
17 warnings against use of domperidone by breastfeeding women and note that the
18 drug is excreted in breast milk that could expose a breastfeeding infant to
19 unknown risks. Because of the possibility of serious adverse effects, FDA
20 recommends that breastfeeding women not use domperidone to increase milk
21 production.

22 . . .

23 The letters issued by FDA today stated that all drug products containing
24 domperidone (whether compounded or not) violate the Federal Food, Drug, and
25 Cosmetic Act (the Act) because they are unapproved new drugs and misbranded.
26 In addition, distribution within the U.S., or importation of domperidone-
27 containing products, violates the law. FDA informed the warning letter recipients
28 that further violations of the Act may result in enforcement actions including
seizure and injunction.

¹ <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/InformationbyDrugClass/ucm173886.htm>

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Sale of Misbranded Drug)

(Bus. & Prof. Code § 4169, subd. (a)(3); and Health and Safety Code §§ 111335;
111375, subd. (c); and 111400)

25. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, Vivian Matsuo, Foo, and Lee have subjected their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for their trade, sale, or transfer of a dangerous drug that they knew or reasonably should have known was misbranded, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 111335. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 4169, subd. (a)(3); and Health and Safety Code §§ 111335; 111375, subd. (c); and 111400). In particular:

a. From January 3, 2014 to April 8, 2015, Respondent SV Pharmacy compounded domperidone 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40 mg capsules and dispensed to patients approximately 393 domperidone prescriptions (42,060 capsules) which were compounded from domperidone.

b. From January 3, 2014 to April 8, 2015, Respondent David Matsuo, while working at Respondent SV Pharmacy, compounded domperidone 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40 mg capsules and dispensed to patients approximately 28,913 capsules which were compounded from domperidone.

c. From January 3, 2014 to April 8, 2015, Respondent Vivian Matsuo, while working at Respondent SV Pharmacy, compounded domperidone 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40 mg capsules and dispensed to patients 7,877 capsules which were compounded from domperidone.

d. From January 3, 2014 to April 8, 2015, Respondent Foo, while working at Respondent SV Pharmacy, compounded domperidone 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40 mg capsules and dispensed to patients approximately 4,120 capsules which were compounded from domperidone.

e. From January 3, 2014 to April 8, 2015, Respondent Lee, while working at Respondent SV Pharmacy, compounded domperidone 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40 mg capsules and dispensed to patients approximately 1,150 capsules which were compounded from domperidone.

1 f. In each of these instances, the domperidone was misbranded because
2 Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, Vivian Matsuo, Foo, and Lee branded, labeled, or
3 otherwise represented to patients that the drug was appropriate for consumption by humans when
4 they knew or reasonably should that it is not appropriate for consumption by humans.

5 SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
6 (Failure to Exercise Professional Judgment)
7 (Bus. & Prof. Code § 4306.5, subd. (b))

8 26. Respondents David Matsuo and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their Pharmacist
9 Licenses to disciplinary action for failing to exercise or implement their best professional
10 judgment or corresponding responsibility with regard to the dispensing or furnishing of controlled
11 substances, dangerous drugs, or dangerous devices, or with regard to the provision of services.
(Bus. & Prof. Code § 4306.5, subd. (b)). In particular,

12 a. From January 3, 2014 to April 8, 2015, Respondent David Matsuo, while
13 working at Respondent SV Pharmacy, compounded domperidone 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40
14 mg capsules and dispensed to patients approximately 28,913 capsules which were compounded
15 from domperidone.

16 b. From January 3, 2014 to April 8, 2015, Respondent Vivian Matsuo, while
17 working at Respondent SV Pharmacy, compounded domperidone 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40
18 mg capsules and dispensed to patients 7,877 capsules which were compounded from
19 domperidone.

20 c. In both instances, the bulk container of domperidone stated “Not for human
21 use, not for use in food producing animals.”

22 THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
23 (Failure to Maintain Compounding Equipment)
24 (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.6, subd. (b))

25 27. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, Vivian Matsuo, and Foo have subjected
26 their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to
27 store, use, and maintain equipment used to compound drug products in accordance with
28 manufacturers' specifications. In particular, since 2010, SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, Vivian
Matsuo, and Foo used and maintained a powder hood to compound domperidone, and that

1 powder hood had not been certified according to manufacturer's guidelines or certified annually,
2 as required by the manufacturer.

3 FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
4 (Failure to Maintain Operational Standards)
5 (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1714, subd. (c))

6 28. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their
7 Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to
8 maintain the pharmacy and equipment in a clean and orderly condition. (Cal. Code Regs., title
9 16, § 1714, subd. (c)). In particular, during an inspection of Respondent SV Pharmacy on April
10 8, 2015, two balances located in the powder hood were discovered with a visible amount of
11 powder residue and had not been cleaned. Respondent Vivian Matsuo, as the PIC, and
12 Respondent David Matsuo, as a compounding pharmacist, should have made sure daily cleaning
13 of the equipment was performed.

14 FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
15 (Failure to Obtain Drugs from Reliable Suppliers, Acquire and Retain
16 Certificates of Purity or Analysis)
17 (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (c))

18 29. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their
19 Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to
20 obtain chemicals, bulk drug substances, drug products, or compounds used to compound drug
21 products from a reliable supplier and/or acquire and retain certificates of purity or analysis. (Cal.
22 Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (c)). In particular, during an inspection of Respondent SV
23 Pharmacy on April 8, 2015, a Board investigator found many bulk chemicals that had no
24 certificate of analysis. Respondent Vivian Matsuo, as the PIC, and Respondent David Matsuo, as
25 a compounding pharmacist, should have overseen the process and ensured each bulk chemical
26 used in the process of compounding complied with the law.
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SIXTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
(Failure to Dispense Using Compliant Patient-Centered Labels)
(Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1707.5, subd. (a)(1))

30. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for using non-compliant labels for drug containers dispensed to patients. (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1707.5, subd. (a)(1)). In particular, during an inspection of Respondent SV Pharmacy on April 8, 2015, a Board investigator found the pharmacy’s prescription labels were printed in approximately 10 point sans serif typeface, rather than 12 point as required by law. Respondent Vivian Matsuo, as the PIC, and Respondent David Matsuo, as a pharmacist, were responsible for making sure the prescription labels were compliant with the law.

SEVENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
(Failure to Maintain Records of Compounded Drug Products –
Identity of Pharmacist Reviewing Final Drug Product)
(Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (a)(4))

31. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to record the identity of the pharmacist reviewing final drug products. (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (a)(4)). In particular, in the course of a Board investigation, it was discovered that the records for the following compounded drug products did not state the verifying final check by a pharmacist:

- a. Domperidone 10 mg on July 31, 2012; June 25, 2013; and July 5, 2013.
- b. Domperidone 20 mg on June 5, 2012; March 10, 2014; September 17, 2014; December 18, 2014; and April 2, 2015.

32. Respondent Vivian Matsuo, as the PIC, and Respondent David Matsuo, as a pharmacist, were responsible for ensuring this documentation was complete.

EIGHTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Failure to Maintain Records of Compounded Drug Products –
Identity Personnel who Compounded Drug product)
(Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (a)(3))

33. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to record the identity of the pharmacy personnel who compounded drug products. (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (a)(3)). In particular, in the course of a Board investigation, it was discovered that the records for the following compounded drug products did not state the identity of the personnel who compounded the drug product:

a. Domperidone 10 mg on March 20, 2015; December 18, 2013; November 29, 2013; June 30, 2010; August 10, 2011; December 22, 2011; November 9, 2011; December 20, 2010; and October 18, 2010.

b. Domperidone 20 mg on August 9, 2014; April 2, 2015; December 26, 2012; February 19, 2013; May 20, 2013; June 27, 2014; November 28, 2011; March 7, 2012; December 3, 2012; November 25, 2012; September 4, 2012; March 16, 2010; June 8, 2010; August 4, 2010; October 12, 2010; January 13, 2011; July 8, 2011; and October 5, 2011.

c. Domperidone 30 mg on April 2, 2015.

34. Respondent Vivian Matsuo, as the PIC, and Respondent David Matsuo, as a pharmacist, were responsible for ensuring this documentation was complete.

NINTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Failure to Maintain Records of Compounded Drug Products –
Date Drug Product Compounded)
(Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (a)(2))

35. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to record the date a drug product was compounded. (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (a)(2)). In particular, in reviewing the domperidone compounding records from January 5, 2010 to April 2, 2015, the following errors were discovered: February 6, 2014 was actually February 6, 2015; November 29, 2013 was actually November 29, 2012; and December 26, 2014 was

1 actually December 26, 2012. Respondent Vivian Matsuo, as the PIC, and Respondent David
2 Matsuo, as a pharmacist, were responsible for ensuring this documentation was correct.

3
4 TENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
(Failure to Maintain Records of Compounded Drug Products –
Expiration Date)
5 (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1735.3, subd. (a)(8))

6 36. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their
7 Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to
8 record the expiration date of the final compounded drug product. (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, §
9 1735.3, subd. (a)(8)). In particular, in reviewing the domperidone compounding records from
10 January 5, 2010 to April 2, 2015, a Board investigator discovered that, on seven of the
11 compounding logs, the expiration date reads “6 months” instead of the actual expiration. In
12 addition, two domperidone compounding logs do not state an expiration date. Respondent Vivian
13 Matsuo, as the PIC, and Respondent David Matsuo, as a pharmacist, were responsible for
14 ensuring this documentation was correct.

15 ELEVENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
(Failure to Indicate Number of Drugs Prescribed)
16 (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, §§ 1717.3, subd. (b), and 1761, subd. (a))

17 37. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their
18 Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for failing to
19 indicate on a preprinted multiple check-off prescription blank the number of dangerous drugs he
20 or she prescribed. (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, §§ 1717.3, subd. (b), and 1761, subd. (a)). In
21 particular, during an investigation on April 8, 2015, a Board investigator discovered a preprinted
22 check-off list prescription for a dangerous drug where the prescriber did not indicate on the blank
23 the total number of dangerous drugs he or she has prescribed. This non-compliant prescription
24 was accepted and dispensed by Respondent SV Pharmacy without clarification and correction.
25 Respondent Vivian Matsuo, as the PIC, and Respondent David Matsuo, as a pharmacist, were
26 responsible for ensuring this prescription was clarified and corrected.

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TWELFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
(Errors in Prescriptions)
(Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1761, subd. (a))

38. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, and Vivian Matsuo have subjected their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for dispensing prescriptions containing a significant error, omission, irregularity, uncertainty, ambiguity or alteration. (Cal. Code Regs., title 16, § 1761, subd. (a)). In particular, a Board investigator discovered the following:

a. Prescription number 5013354 did not state which pharmacist received the refill authorization from the doctor’s office.

b. In prescription number 5013424, two strengths of domperidone and three quantities to dispense are written on the face of the prescription and it lacks documentation of clarification by a pharmacist.

c. In prescription number 5013166, two quantities of domperidone to dispense are written on the face of the prescription and it lacks documentation of clarification by a pharmacist.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
(Unprofessional Conduct – Violation of the Law Governing Pharmacy)
(Bus. & Prof. Code § 4301, subd. (o); and Health and Safety Code §§ 111375, sub. (c),
and 111400)

39. Respondents SV Pharmacy, David Matsuo, Vivian Matsuo, Foo, and Lee have subjected their Pharmacy Permit and Pharmacist Licenses, respectively, to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct by violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of or conspiring to violate applicable federal and state laws and regulations governing pharmacy. ((Bus. & Prof. Code § 4301, subd. (o); and Health and Safety Code §§ 111375, sub. (c)), and 111400)). The circumstances are set forth in paragraph 23 through paragraph 38.

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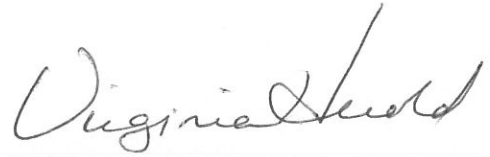
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PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters alleged in this Accusation, and that following the hearing, the Board of Pharmacy issue a decision:

- 1. Revoking or suspending Pharmacy Permit Number PHY 44228, issued to Respondent Silicon Valley Pharmacy;
- 2. Revoking or suspending Pharmacist License Number RPH 36383, issued to Respondent David S. Matsuo;
- 3. Revoking or suspending Pharmacist License Number RPH 36646, issued to Respondent Vivian Choi Matsuo;
- 4. Revoking or suspending Pharmacist License Number RPH 35288, issued to Respondent Anabella Sai-Yan Foo;
- 5. Revoking or suspending Pharmacist License Number RPH 39041, issued to Respondent Jennifer Hwa-Young Lee;
- 6. Ordering Respondents to pay the Board of Pharmacy the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of this case, pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 125.3; and
- 7. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.

DATED: 6/13/16



VIRGINIA HEROLD
Executive Officer
Board of Pharmacy
Department of Consumer Affairs
State of California
Complainant

SF2015900835