BEFORE THE ARIZONA MEDICAL BOARD

In the Matter of

KENNETH M. FISHER, M.D.
Holder of License No. 12762
For the Practice of Allopathic Medicine
In the State of Arizona.

Case No. MD-15-1067A
MD-15-1170A

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS
OF LAW AND ORDER FOR DEGREE
OF CENSURE AND PROBATION

The Arizona Medical Board ("Board") considered this matter at its public meeting on February 14, 2018. Kenneth M. Fisher, M.D. ("Respondent"), appeared with legal counsel, Calvin L. Raup, Esq., before the Board for a Formal Interview pursuant to the authority vested in the Board by A.R.S. § 32-1451(H). The Board voted to issue Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order after due consideration of the facts and law applicable to this matter.

FINDINGS OF FACT¹

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 12762 for the practice of allopathic medicine in the State of Arizona.

3. The Board initiated case number MD-15-1067A after receiving a complaint regarding Respondent's care and treatment of a 32 year-old male patient ("RR") alleging inappropriate prescribing.

4. RR began seeing Respondent in 2009. Respondent's records show that Respondent required RR to sign a pain contract and an Agreement for Treatment with

¹ Respondent originally appeared for a Formal Interview in this matter on April 5, 2017, and the Board voted to issue Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order for Decree of Censure with Probation and Practice
Suboxone, and documented a discussion of the risks and benefits of benzodiazepines and
Suboxone. Respondent’s records show that RR had previously been diagnosed with
sciatica, fatigue, thoracic sprain, and opioid/sedative-hypnotic dependence. In 2012, RR
was hospitalized for a multi-drug overdose and completed a detoxification program at that
time.

5. Between 2013 and 2015, RR received multiple prescriptions from
Respondent including buprenorphine, alprazolam, zolpidem, clonazepam, diazepam,
modafinil, and armodafinil. Other medications were listed in Respondent’s visit notes
including trazadone, gabapentin, and Celexa.

6. During this time, RR called Respondent on multiple occasions requesting
early refills on the buprenorphine and multiple benzodiazepines. Respondent documented
that RR was warned about benzodiazepine addiction, that RR cycled his medications and
did not take two on the same night, and that RR wished to switch benzodiazepines each
month. Respondent also documented that RR admitted to holding onto his last prescription
so he could take more due to stress. Regarding these prescriptions, Respondent wrote on
December 23, 2014 that he acknowledged that many of their conversations were not
recorded in the medical record because RR called after hours or over the weekend.

7. Respondent saw RR frequently during this period, with appointments ranging
from weekly to monthly, and his notes over this time make reference to additional
diagnoses including chronic fatigue syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety
disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

8. In January of 2013, when Respondent began prescribing diazepam, he
documented that RR was seeing a psychiatrist and therapist who agreed with the low dose
Valium. However, in September of 2013, Respondent documented that RR’s therapist had
never seen him, and in November of 2013, he wrote that RR had not seen his counselor.
yet. There is no evidence in the medical record to reflect any ongoing communication
between Respondent and any mental health professional regarding the patient.

9. During January 2, 2013 – October 29, 2015, Respondent wrote a total of 169
prescriptions and refills for schedule II, III, and IV controlled substance medications for RR.
The Controlled Substance Prescription Monitoring Program ("CSPMP") record also shows
that during this time period, there were multiple episodes where RR was filling
prescriptions for the opiate, the stimulant, and up to three different benzodiazepines
simultaneously.

10. The standard of care required Respondent to discuss the risks, benefits,
interactions, precautions, or alternatives with the patient regarding the prescribed
medications, and to document evidence of formal evaluation, differential diagnoses, or
specific diagnoses to justify the prescribing, and to review the patient's medication at each
visit while considering drug interactions or duplication of treatment. Respondent deviated
from this standard of care by prescribing multiple controlled substances without
appropriate evaluation or diagnosis, and without appropriate follow-up monitoring.

11. The standard of care required Respondent to utilize appropriate precautions
regarding prescribing benzodiazepines for a patient with RR's presentation. Additionally,
benzodiazepines are not recommended in cases where there is evidence or history of
substance abuse. Finally, the use of benzodiazepines concurrent with buprenorphine
therapy is relatively contraindicated. Respondent deviated from this standard of care by
prescribing benzodiazepines for inappropriate diagnoses, including anxiety; by prescribing
multiple benzodiazepines simultaneously; by prescribing long term benzodiazepines; by
prescribing benzodiazepines for a patient with known polysubstance abuse and addiction
to opiates and benzodiazepines; and by continuing to prescribe benzodiazepines
concurrently with buprenorphine.
12. The standard of care for prescribing buprenorphine requires the prescribing
to establish an appropriate diagnosis and to utilize appropriate patient contracts.
The standard of care also requires a physician ensure that the therapy continues to be
appropriate, to monitor compliance with urine drug screens and to coordinate care with a
patient's mental health care providers. Respondent deviated from the standard of care by
failing to appropriately monitor RR's compliance with the treatment, and failing to
coordinate care with RR's other providers.

13. The standard of care required Respondent to coordinate the patient's care
with other treating providers. Respondent deviated from this standard of care by failing to
coordinate care with RR's mental health providers.

14. Actual harm occurred to the patient in that RR was admitted to the hospital in
August of 2015 for issues related to multi-drug addiction.

15. There was the potential for patient harm in that RR could have died.

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16. The Board initiated case number MD-15-1170A after receiving a complaint
regarding Respondent's care and treatment of a 55 year-old female patient ("AG") alleging
failure to properly prescribe medication.

17. In September of 2011, AG first presented to Respondent with the diagnosis
of opioid/sedative-hypnotic dependence. She also described frequent migraine
headaches. AG was given a prescription for Suboxone at that time and the medical record
states that she was attending AA meetings 4-5 times weekly. AG signed an initial Paint
Contract and Agreement for Treatment with Suboxone, and Respondent reviewed a
Suboxone protocol with the patient.

18. In 2011, Respondent's medical record notes also stated that Bipolar Disorder
was added to AG's list of diagnoses, and references that AG was taking Effexor and
Trazadone. In late 2011, Respondent began prescribing Fioricet for AG's headaches. AG continued on Suboxone.

19. In November, 2011 Respondent prescribed Tylenol with codeine to AG for dental pain and documented that AG weaned off of Suboxone; however, Respondent did not document a treatment plan regarding a weaning process.

20. In 2013, the diagnoses of Anxiety and Depression appear in Respondent's notes, and there are references in the record that AG continued to see a counselor and/or attend AA meetings. During this time, Respondent continued to prescribe Fioricet and Suboxone. In April of 2013, AG was hospitalized for an alleged suicide attempt involving the ingestion of large doses of Fioricet. During her hospital stay, AG's psychiatrist called twice requesting to speak to Respondent, but there is no documentation that Respondent ever spoke to the psychiatrist regarding AG.

21. For the remainder of 2013, and for the first six months of 2014, there is no mention of Suboxone therapy in Respondent's notes. During this period, Respondent saw AG multiple times for headaches and fibromyalgia. AG received prescriptions for Vicodin, Soma, Dilaudid, Percocet, and Ambien at various visits.

22. On June 10, 2014, AG saw Respondent for what he documented as her looking to restart Suboxone and admitting to self-medicating, and having to increase her dosage of prescribed medications to avoid withdrawal symptoms. Respondent restarted Suboxone therapy at that time and recommended that AG re-establish with a behavioral health professional, as he stated that AG had been abandoned in psychiatric therapy.

23. In October of 2014, Respondent documented that AG stopped her psychiatric medications. Respondent subsequently started prescribing alprazolam and restarted AG's prescriptions for Fioricet and Soma.

24. AG continued to see Respondent regularly into 2015 and prescriptions for alprazolam, Ambien, Soma, and Suboxone continued despite AG being diagnosed with
obstructive sleep apnea in March of 2015. The last recorded visit with AG was August 14, 2015, and the final prescription written by Respondent for AG was dated August 4, 2015, at which time a urine drug screen was performed.

25. The standard of care required Respondent to discuss the risks, benefits, interactions, precautions, or alternatives with the patient regarding the prescribed medications, and to document evidence of formal evaluation, differential diagnoses, or specific diagnoses to justify the prescribing, and to review the patient’s medication at each visit while considering drug interactions or duplication of treatment. Respondent deviated from this standard of care by prescribing multiple controlled substances without first discussing the risks, benefits, interactions, precautions, or alternatives with little evidence of formal evaluation, differential diagnoses, or specific diagnoses to justify the prescribing, and without reviewing AG’s medication at each visit, no consideration of drug interactions or duplication of treatment.

26. The standard of care required Respondent to prescribe medications in such a manner that does not increase the patient’s chance of overdose and death, to discontinue prescribing a medication in a patient with history of overdose from that medication, and to discontinue prescribing multiple sedative-hypnotics in a patient diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnea as to avoid placing the patient at a significantly higher risk of hypoxia and death. Respondent deviated from this standard of care by prescribing multiple sedative-hypnotics simultaneously with Suboxone, significantly increasing the chances of overdose and death, by prescribing Fiorinal despite history of hospitalization for Fiorinal overdose, and by continuing to prescribe multiple sedative-hypnotics after AG was diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnea, another significant risk of hypoxia and death.

27. The standard of care for outpatient Suboxone therapy required Respondent to utilize this therapy in conjunction with psychological counseling, to perform monthly
urine drug screens and establish linkage and communication with the patient's mental
health providers. A treatment must be discussed and documented, including discussion of
disqualifying behaviors, and the patient should be re-evaluated on a regular basis as to the
patient's progress or appropriateness in the program. Respondent deviated from this
standard of care by inappropriately treating AG as an outpatient for Suboxone therapy
given her previous suicide attempt and prescription drug overdose, her use of multiple
controlled substances, and lack of consistent psychiatric follow up, lack of re-evaluation as
to progress or appropriateness in the program, and lack of routine urine drug screens.

28. The standard of care required Respondent to coordinate the patient's care
with other providers involved in the patient's treatment. Respondent deviated from this
standard of care by failing to coordinate care with AG's other providers.

29. Actual patient harm occurred in that Respondent's prescribing practices, and
lack of care coordination interfered with the patient's recovery and contributed to ongoing
drug-dependency behavior.

30. There was the potential for patient harm in that the prescribing of multiple
sedative-hypnotic medications (in addition to Suboxone and other opiates) in the face of a
previous drug-related overdose, and with a diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea, placed
this patient at high risk of death, disability, and drug dependence.

31. During a Formal Interview on this matter, Respondent testified that his use of
opioid medication therapy has been significantly reduced, and that to the best of his
recollection, he has not prescribed any Schedule II medications to a new patient in a year,
extcept for terminally ill cancer patients. Respondent testified that for all patients he utilizes
pain contracts and urine drug screens, conducts his treatment in conjunction with outside
consultation, and that he has been in the process of weaning his patients off opioids.
Respondent testified that he is no longer treating AG and RR.
32. Respondent also testified that he continues to provide care to HIV/AIDS patients, Suboxone maintenance therapy, and hormone replacement therapies to patients undergoing gender conversion.

33. Respondent also testified that in the last few years, he has obtained a significant amount of additional continuing medical education ("CME") in controlled substance prescribing, and is working on becoming Board certified in addiction medicine.

34. During deliberations, Board members commented that Respondent's ongoing education and changes in practice were mitigating. The Board also took notice of the prescribing limitations included in the recently passed Opioid Epidemic Act. Board members also discussed the underserved patient population to whom Respondent provides care to determine the appropriate disposition of the case. The Board agreed that Respondent's hormone replacement therapy patients were not at issue in these cases, and ultimately determined that chart reviews performed by a Board approved monitoring company with a focus on controlled substance prescribing would best ensure that Respondent has incorporated his CME and new prescribing standards into his practice. Board members discussed an appropriate length of probation, and noted that in the event that Respondent had not remediated the concerns evidenced by these cases by the end of the probationary term, additional probation may be warranted.
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. 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) ("Failing or refusing to maintain adequate records on a patient.").

3. The conduct and circumstances described above constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1401(27)(q) ("Any conduct or practice that is or might be harmful or dangerous to the health of the patient or the public.").

4. The conduct and circumstances described above constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1401(27)(ll) ("Conduct that the board determines is gross negligence, repeated negligence or negligence resulting in harm to or the death of a patient.").

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Respondent is issued a Decree of Censure.

2. Respondent is placed on Probation for a period of 2 years with the following terms and conditions:

   a. Chart Reviews

   Within 30 days of the effective date of this Order, Respondent shall enter into a contract with a Board-approved monitoring company to perform periodic chart reviews at Respondent's expense. The chart reviews shall involve current patients' charts for care rendered after February, 2018 and shall focus on Respondent's controlled substance prescribing practices. Based upon the chart review, the Board retains jurisdiction to take additional disciplinary or remedial action.
b. **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.

c. **Tolling**

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 time exceeding thirty days during which Respondent is not engaging in the practice of medicine. Periods of temporary or permanent residence or practice outside Arizona or of non-practice within Arizona, will not apply to the reduction of the probationary period.

3. Prior to the termination of Probation, Respondent must submit a written request to the Board for release from the terms of this Order. Respondent’s request for release will be placed on the next pending Board agenda, provided a complete submission is received by Board staff no less than 30 days prior to the Board meeting. Respondent’s request for release must provide the Board with evidence establishing that he has successfully satisfied all of the terms and conditions of this Order. The Board has the sole discretion to determine whether all of the terms and conditions of this Order have been met or whether to take any other action that is consistent with its statutory and regulatory authority, including continuing the probation.

4. The Board retains jurisdiction and may initiate new action based upon any violation of this Order.
RIGHT TO PETITION FOR REHEARING OR REVIEW

Respondent is hereby notified that he has the right to petition for a rehearing or review. The petition for rehearing or review must be filed with the Board’s Executive Director within thirty (30) days after service of this Order. A.R.S. § 41-1092.09(B). The petition for rehearing or review must set forth legally sufficient reasons for granting a rehearing or review. A.A.C. R4-16-103. Service of this order is effective five (5) days after date of mailing. A.R.S. § 41-1092.09(C). If a petition for rehearing or review is not filed, the Board’s Order becomes effective thirty-five (35) days after it is mailed to Respondent.

Respondent is further notified that the filing of a motion for rehearing or review is required to preserve any rights of appeal to the Superior Court.

DATED AND EFFECTIVE this 18th day of April, 2018.

ARIZONA MEDICAL BOARD

By Patricia E. McSorley
Executive Director

EXECUTED COPY of the foregoing mailed this 18th day of April, 2018 to:

Calvin J. Raup, Esq.
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Attorney for Respondent

ORIGINAl of the foregoing filed this 18th day of April, 2018 with:

Arizona Medical Board
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Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Board Staff