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9	BEFORE THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA	
10	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
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13	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 800-2016-026994
14	Raphael Becher Stricker, M.D. 450 Sutter St., Suite 1504	ACCUSATION
15	San Francisco, CA 94108	
16	Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. G 44866,	
17 18	Respondent.	,
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20	Complainant alleges:	
21	PARTIES	
22	Kimberly Kirchmeyer (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in her official	
23	capacity as the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer	
24	Affairs (Board).	
25	2. On or about June 24, 1981, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's	
26	Certificate Number G 44866 to Raphael Becher Stricker, M.D. (Respondent). The Physician's and	
27	Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought	
28	herein and will expire on January 31, 2021, unless renewed.	
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(RAPHAEL BECHER STRICKER, M.D.) ACCUSATION NO.-800-2016-026994

#### **JURISDICTION**

- 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 unless otherwise indicated.
- 4. Section 2004 of the Code provides that the Board shall have the responsibility for the enforcement of the disciplinary and criminal provisions of the Medical Practice Act.
- 5. Section 2227 of the Code authorizes the Board to take action against a licensee who has been found guilty under the Medical Practice Act by revoking his or her license, suspending the license for a period not to exceed one year, placing the license on probation and requiring payment of costs of probation monitoring, or taking such other action as the Board deems proper.
  - 6. Section 2234 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

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 appropriate for that negligent diagnosis of the patient shall constitute a single negligent act.
- (2) When the standard of care requires a change in the diagnosis, act, or omission that constitutes the negligent act described in paragraph (1), including, but not limited to, a reevaluation of the diagnosis or a change in treatment, and the licensee's conduct departs from the applicable standard of care, each departure constitutes a separate and distinct breach of the standard of care.

#### **FACTS**

5. Respondent practices hematology and immunotherapy. He owns his solo practice and employs a nurse practitioner, whom he supervises pursuant to standardized procedures that he and the nurse practitioner review and sign annually. The standardized procedures authorize the scope of practice of the nurse practitioner under Respondent's supervision at his practice. The

standardized procedures require Respondent, as the supervising physician, to collaborate with the nurse practitioner, to participate with her in making clinical decisions, to be available for consultation at all times, and to review patient charts. The standardized procedures further require the nurse practitioner to discuss the assessment, diagnosis, and management plan of new patients with Respondent. Respondent has stated that he closely supervises his nurse practitioner.

## May 26, 2015 Visit

- 6. Patient P-1,<sup>1</sup> a 58-year-old woman, initially presented to Respondent's office on or about May 26, 2015. Respondent's nurse practitioner saw P-1 and recorded chief complaints of Morgellons disease and Lyme disease.
- 7. Morgellons disease, also known as Ekbom syndrome or delusional parasitosis, is a psychiatric disorder characterized by the patient's conviction that he or she is infested with parasites. There is no diagnostic test for this disease except for an absence of parasites. Lyme disease is an infectious disease caused by a number of different strains and species of Borrelia bacteria. It is spread by ticks and has both acute and chronic forms. The diagnosis can be made clinically in the acute form, but diagnosis of its chronic form usually requires serologic evidence, *i.e.* testing for the presence of antibodies.
- 8. During her appointment, P-1 reported that in 2013 she noticed "biting" sensations on her legs and saw "bugs and parasites." P-1 said that she had taken albendazole and permethrin, anti-parasitic medications. On the day of her visit, P-1 reported "skin parasites :.. hatching from [her] body" and "parasites coming out of scalp, face, nose, eyes." A physical exam found skin lesions on her scalp, hand, and knee, but no evidence of parasites.
- 9. P-1 also complained of joint and muscle aches, night sweats, an upset stomach, bloating, constipation, and "brain fog," among other things. P-1 had no recollection of a tick bite or an erythema migrans rash, which develops as an early symptom of Lyme disease.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The patient is designated in this document as Patient P-1 to protect her privacy. Respondent knows the name of the patient and can confirm her identity through discovery.

- 10. The nurse practitioner diagnosed P-1 with chronic Lyme disease and Morgellons disease. She also diagnosed P-1 with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and "Peptic Ulcer."
- 11. Under Respondent's supervision, the nurse practitioner prescribed the patient 100 mg twice per day of doxycycline, an antibiotic medication, and 12 mg per day of ivermectin, an antiparasitic medication, among other medications. The prescriptions provided P-1 with a 90-day supply of both medications: an initial 30-day supply and two authorized refills.

## **July 6, 2015 Visit**

- 12. P-1 returned to Respondent's office on or about July 6, 2015, where the nurse practitioner saw her for a follow-up appointment. P-1 was still taking the anti-parasitic ivermectin but had stopped taking the antibiotic doxycycline three days earlier, because she believed it was upsetting her stomach. P-1 reported worsening skin lesions with "fibers." She also reported shortness of breath, sweats, muscle aches, and joint pain.
- 13. P-1's lab results were normal apart from results indicating the current or past presence of Helicobacter pylori, a type of bacteria that can cause inflammation of the lining of the stomach and peptic ulcers. Her Lyme disease testing was negative.
- 14. The nurse practitioner documented that her impressions of Respondent continued to include Morgellons disease and chronic Lyme disease. She revised the previous diagnosis of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)/"Peptic Ulcer" to peptic ulcer disease caused by Helicobacter pylori.
- 15. Presumably to treat the patient's suspected Helicobacter pylori, the treatment of which requires multiple, certain types of antibiotics, and/or to try to avoid an upset stomach that the patient reported from doxycycline, the nurse practitioner prescribed the patient two new types of antibiotics: amoxicillin and Biaxin, a brand name of the antibiotic clarithromycin.
- 16. The nurse practitioner advised P-1 to follow-up with her primary care physician, obtain repeated Lyme disease testing in two months, and return to Respondent's office in three months.

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#### **Subsequent Treatment**

- 17. On August 20, 2015, P-1 cancelled her three-month appointment saying she no longer wished to be a patient at Respondent's practice because she had not seen any improvement after having been on antibiotics for several months. The patient indicated she was continuing to take her antibiotics, amoxicillin and Biaxin, and the anti-parasitic ivermectin.
- 18. On August 24, 2015, Respondent renewed the patient's prescription for the antibiotic doxycycline, prescribing her another one-month supply with two authorized refills.
- 19. A year later, the patient obtained her blood work that had been ordered on July 6, 2015. On August 30, 2016, P-1 returned to Respondent's office, and the nurse practitioner reviewed the lab results with her. Testing for Lyme disease was again negative. The patient continued to complain of parasites, including "bugs hatching out." The patient also reported stomach pain, especially from acidic food. P-1 said she had recently restarted the antibiotic doxycycline and the anti-parasitic albendazole.
- 20. The nurse practitioner's diagnoses of P-1 remained Morgellons disease, chronic Lyme disease, and peptic ulcer disease caused by Helicobacter pylori. The nurse practitioner's documented treatment plan was to have P-1's laboratory work repeated and to prescribe the antibiotic azithromycin and the anti-parasitics ivermectin and nitazoxanide, among other medications.
- 21. P-1 did not return for a follow-up visit. On October 17, 2016, P-1 called Respondent's office and complained of expensive medication, among other things, and disputed her diagnosis of Lyme disease. Respondent's office sent P-1 a notice of termination of care the following day.

#### FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

### (Repeated Negligence: Inadequately Supported Diagnosis)

22. Under Respondent's supervision, the nurse practitioner diagnosed P-1 with chronic Lyme disease at her initial and subsequent visits. The patient's nonspecific symptoms and multiple negative lab results for Lyme disease did not support this diagnosis.

- 23. Respondent's failure to ensure that P-1's diagnosis was adequately supported by her medical history, physical examination, and laboratory results constitutes a departure from the standard of care.
- 24. Respondent's conduct as described above and in conjunction with the other Causes for Discipline constitutes unprofessional conduct subject to disciplinary action against his license under Code section 2234, subdivision (c) (repeated negligence).

## **SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

## (Gross and Repeated Negligence: Inappropriate Treatment)

- 25. Respondent and the nurse practitioner he supervises treated P-1 with excessive courses of antibiotics. While doxycycline is the appropriate drug for treating Lyme disease, the appropriate course of therapy is 30 days. Under Respondent's supervision, the nurse practitioner prescribed the patient a 90-day supply of doxycycline on May 26, 2015: an initial 30-day supply and two authorized refills. On August 24, 2015, Respondent renewed the prescription for another 90-day supply of doxycycline (a one-month supply with two authorized refills).
- 26. The nurse practitioner also prescribed additional non-doxycycline antibiotics to P-1, presumably to treat her suspected Helicobacter pylori. The appropriate course of antibiotic therapy to eradicate Helicobacter pylori is 14 days. At the conclusion of P-1's July 6, 2015 visit, the nurse practitioner prescribed P-1 an unknown quantity of additional antibiotics, presumably to treat her suspected Helicobacter pylori. Further, the nurse practitioner's treatment plan following P-1's August 30, 2016 visit indicates that she prescribed P-1 an additional 30-day supply of antibiotics, also apparently targeting Helicobacter pylori.
- 27. Regarding P-1's treatment with anti-parasitics, while ivermectin can be used to treat parasites, it has no indication for Morgellons disease (delusional parasitosis). The treatment of Morgellons should be left to psychiatry; it should not be treated with antiparasitic agents. Under Respondent's supervision, the nurse practitioner diagnosed P-1 with Morgellons disease, yet prescribed the patient ivermectin. P-1 reported continuing to take ivermectin during her subsequent visits to Respondent's office in 2015 and 2016.

- 28. Respondent's supervised treatment of P-1 with anti-parasitic medication, despite P-1's diagnosis with delusional parasitosis, and excessive courses of antibiotics constitutes an extreme departure from the standard of care.
- 29. Respondent's conduct as described above constitutes unprofessional conduct subject to disciplinary action against his license under Code section 2234, subdivision (b) (gross negligence). Alternatively, Respondent's conduct, in conjunction with the other Causes for Discipline, constitutes unprofessional conduct subject to disciplinary action against his license under Code section 2234, subdivision (c) (repeated negligence).

# THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

# (Repeated Negligence: Lack of Informed Consent)

- 30. Neither Respondent nor the nurse practitioner whom he supervises obtained informed consent from P-1 for the course of treatment provided by the nurse practitioner, including communicating to P-1 the indications, risks, and benefits of the treatment. Obtaining informed consent is particularly important when using medications for off-label indications, such as the prescribing of ivermeetin for Morgellon's disease.
- 31. Respondent's failure to ensure that informed consent was obtained from his patient constitutes a departure from the standard of care.
- 32. Respondent's conduct as described above and in conjunction with the other Causes for Discipline constitutes unprofessional conduct subject to disciplinary action against his license under Code section 2234, subdivision (c) (repeated negligence).

#### **PRAYER**

WHEREFORE, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters herein alleged, and that following the hearing, the Board issue a decision:

- 1. Revoking or suspending Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate Number G 44866, issued to Respondent;
- 2. Revoking, suspending or denying approval of Respondent's authority to supervise physician assistants and advanced practice nurses;