BEFORE THE ACUPUNCTURE BOARD DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Accusation Against:)	Case No. 1A-2014-206
KANG DAE CHOI, L.Ac.)	
1029 ½ S. Berendo Street)	
Los Angeles, CA 90006)	
)	
Acupuncture License No. AC 4900)	
Respondent.)	

DECISION AND ORDER

The attached Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order is hereby adopted by the Acupuncture Board, Department of Consumer Affairs, as its Decision in this matter.

This Decision shall I	become effective on _	March 31, 2017	·
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It is so ORDERED _	March 3, 2017	.	

Hildegarde Aguinaldo, Board President Acupuncture Board Department of Consumer Affairs State of California

1	KAMALA D. HARRIS	
2	Attorney General of California E. A. JONES III	
3	Supervising Deputy Attorney General WENDY WIDLUS	
4	Deputy Attorney General State Bar No. 82958	
	California Department of Justice	
5	300 So. Spring Street, Suite 1702 Los Angeles, CA 90013	
6	Telephone: (213) 897-2867 Facsimile: (213) 897-9395	
7	E-mail: Wendy.Widlus@doj.ca.gov Attorneys for Complainant	
8		RE THE
9	ACUPUNCT	URE BOARD
10		CONSUMER AFFAIRS CALIFORNIA
11]
12	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 1A-2014-206
13	KANG DAE CHOI, L.Ac. 1029 1/2 S. Berendo Street	OAH No. 2016060226
14	Los Angeles, CA 90006 Acupuncturist License No. AC 4900,	STIPULATED SETTLEMENT AND
15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DISCIPLINARY ORDER
	Respondent.	
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18	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AC	GREED by and between the parties to the above-
19	entitled proceedings that the following matters as	re true:
20	PAR	TIES
21	1. Benjamin Bodea (Complainant) is th	e Executive Officer of the Acupuncture Board
22	(Board). He brought this action solely in his offi	cial capacity and is represented in this matter by
23	Kamala D. Harris, Attorney General of the State	of California, by Wendy Widlus, Deputy
24	Attorney General.	
25		is represented in this proceeding by attorney
26	Dale J. Park, whose address is: 3333 Wilshire B	
27		iva., Julic 320, Los Aligeles, CA 90010.
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3. On or about September 7, 1994, the Board issued Acupuncturist License No. AC 4900 to Kang Dae Choi. The Acupuncturist License was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in Accusation No. 1A-2014-206, and will expire on April 30, 2018, unless renewed.

JURISDICTION

- 4. Accusation No. 1A-2014-206 was filed before the Board, and is currently pending against Respondent. The Accusation and all other statutorily required documents were properly served on Respondent on January 29, 2016. Respondent timely filed his Notice of Defense contesting the Accusation.
- 5. A copy of Accusation No. 1A-2014-206 is attached as exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference.

ADVISEMENT AND WAIVERS

- 6. Respondent has carefully read, fully discussed with counsel, and understands the charges and allegations in Accusation No. 1A-2014-206. Respondent has also carefully read, fully discussed with counsel, and understands the effects of this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order.
- 7. Respondent is fully aware of his legal rights in this matter, including the right to a hearing on the charges and allegations in the Accusation; the right to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him; the right to present evidence and to testify on his own behalf; the right to the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents; the right to reconsideration and court review of an adverse decision; and all other rights accorded by the California Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable laws.
- 8. Respondent voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently waives and gives up each and every right set forth above.

CULPABILITY

- 9. Respondent admits the truth of each and every charge and allegation in Accusation No. 1A-2014-206.
 - 10. Respondent agrees that his Acupuncturist License is subject to discipline and he

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agrees to be bound by the Board's probationary terms as set forth in the Disciplinary Order below.

CONTINGENCY

- 11. This stipulation shall be subject to approval by the Acupuncture Board. Respondent understands and agrees that counsel for Complainant and the staff of the Acupuncture Board may communicate directly with the Board regarding this stipulation and settlement, without notice to or participation by Respondent or his counsel. By signing the stipulation, Respondent understands and agrees that he may not withdraw his agreement or seek to rescind the stipulation prior to the time the Board considers and acts upon it. If the Board fails to adopt this stipulation as its Decision and Order, the Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order shall be of no force or effect, except for this paragraph, it shall be inadmissible in any legal action between the parties, and the Board shall not be disqualified from further action by having considered this matter.
- 12. The parties understand and agree that Portable Document Format (PDF) and facsimile copies of this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order, including PDF and facsimile signatures thereto, shall have the same force and effect as the originals.
- 13. In consideration of the foregoing admissions and stipulations, the parties agree that the Board may, without further notice or formal proceeding, issue and enter the following Disciplinary Order:

DISCIPLINARY ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Acupuncturist License No. AC 4900 issued to Respondent Kang Dae Choi, is revoked. However, the revocation is stayed and Respondent is placed on probation for two (2) years on the following terms and conditions.

1. PRACTICE MONITOR Within 90 days of the effective date of this decision, Respondent shall submit to the Board for its prior approval, the name and qualifications of one or more California licensed acupuncturists whose license is clear (no record of complaints) and current and who has agreed to serve as a practice monitor. Once approved, the monitor shall submit to the Board a plan by which Respondent's practice shall be monitored. The monitor's education and experience shall be in the same field of practice as that of the Respondent. The monitor shall submit written reports to the Board on a quarterly basis verifying that monitoring

has taken place and providing an evaluation of Respondent's performance. It shall be
Respondent's responsibility to assure that the required reports are filed in a timely fashion. The
Respondent shall provide access to the monitor of Respondent's fiscal and client records and shall
be permitted to make direct contact with patients. Further, the monitor shall have no prior
business, professional, personal or other relationship with Respondent. Respondent shall execute
a release authorizing the monitor to divulge any information that the Board may request.

Respondent shall notify all current and potential patients of any term or condition of probation which will affect their treatment or the confidentiality of their records (such as this condition which requires a practice monitor). Such notification shall be signed by each patient prior to continuing or commencing treatment.

If the monitor quits or is otherwise no longer available, Respondent shall not practice until a new monitor has been approved by the Board. All costs of monitoring shall be borne by the Respondent. Respondent shall meet with the monitor once every other month for a total of twelve (12) meetings during the probationary period. Monitoring shall consist of at least one hour of individual face to face meetings.

- 2. <u>REIMBURSEMENT FOR PROBATION SURVEILLANCE MONITORING</u>
 Respondent shall reimburse the Board for the hourly costs it incurs in monitoring the probation to ensure compliance for the duration of the probation period.
- 3. <u>COURSEWORK</u> Respondent shall take and successfully complete not less than eight (8) hours of coursework which the Board's probation monitor approves in each of the following area (s) for a total of thirty-two (32) hours: CNT (clean needle technique), herbal preparation, record keeping, and public health. All coursework shall be taken at the graduate level at a school approved by the Board. Classroom attendance must be specifically required. Course content shall be pertinent to the violation and all coursework must be completed within the two (2) year probationary period.

Within 90 days of the effective date of this decision, Respondent shall submit a plan for the Board's prior approval for meeting the educational requirements. All costs of the coursework shall be borne by the Respondent.

- 4. <u>OBEY ALL LAWS</u> Respondent shall obey all federal, state and local laws and all regulations governing the practice of acupuncture in California. A full and detailed account of any and all violations of law shall be reported by the Respondent to the Board in writing within seventy-two (72) hours of occurrence.
- 5. QUARTERLY REPORTS Respondent shall submit quarterly declarations under penalty of perjury on forms provided by the Board, stating whether there has been compliance with all the conditions of probation.
- 6. <u>INTERVIEW WITH THE BOARD OR ITS DESIGNEE</u> Respondent shall appear in person for interviews with the Board or its designee upon request at various intervals and with reasonable notice.
- 7. <u>CHANGES OF EMPLOYMENT</u> Respondent shall notify the Board in writing, through the assigned probation surveillance compliance officer of any and all changes of employment, location and address within 30 days of such change.
- 8. <u>TOLLING FOR OUT-OF-STATE PRACTICE OR RESIDENCE</u> In the event Respondent should leave California to reside or to practice outside the State, Respondent must notify the Board in writing of the dates of departure and return. Periods of residency or practice outside California will not apply to the reduction of this probationary period.
- 9. COST RECOVERY Respondent shall pay to the Board its costs of investigation and enforcement in the amount of \$6,000.00. This amount shall be paid in full, directly to the Board within six (6) months prior to the termination date of probation. Cost recovery will not be tolled. Respondent understands that failure to timely pay costs is a violation of probation, and submission of evidence demonstrating financial hardship does not preclude the Board from pursuing further disciplinary action. However, Respondent understands that providing evidence and supporting documentation of financial hardship may delay further disciplinary action. Consideration to financial hardship will not be given should Respondent violate this term and condition, unless an unexpected AND unavoidable hardship is established from the date of this order to the date payment(s) is due.
 - 10. <u>VIOLATION OF PROBATION</u> If Respondent violates probation in any respect, the

Board may, after giving Respondent notice and the opportunity to be heard, revoke probation and carry out the disciplinary order that was stated. If an accusation or petition to revoke probation is filed against Respondent during probation, the Board shall have continuing jurisdiction until the matter is final, and the period of probation shall be extended until the matter is final. No petition for modification or termination of probation shall be considered while there is an accusation or petition to revoke probation pending against Respondent.

11. <u>COMPLETION OF PROBATION</u> Upon successful completion of probation, Respondent's license will be fully restored.

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ACCEPTANCE

I have carefully read the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order and have fully discussed it with my attorney, Dale J. Park. I understand the stipulation and the effect it will have on my Acupuncturist License. I enter into this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently, and agree to be bound by the Decision and Order of the Acupuncture Board.

Respondent

I have read and fully discussed with Respondent KANG DAE CHOI, L.Ac. the terms and conditions and other matters contained in the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order. I approve its form and content,

DATED: |2

DALE J. PARK Attorney for Respondent

ENDORSEMENT

The foregoing Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order is hereby respectfully submitted for consideration by the Acupuncture Board. Dated:

Deamher 15, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

KAMALA D. HARRIS Attorney General of California E. A. JONES III Supervising Deputy Attorney General

WENDY WIDLUS Deputy Attorney General Attorneys for Complainant

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Exhibit A

Accusation No. 1A-2014-206

1	KAMALA D. HARRIS
2	Attorney General of California
3	Supervising Deputy Attorney General WENDY WIDLUS JAN 2 9 2016
4	Deputy Attorney General State Bar No. 82958 ACUPUNCTURE BOARD
5	California Department of Justice 300 So. Spring Street, Suite 1702
6	Los Angeles, CA 90013 Telephone: (213) 897-2867
7	Facsimile: (213) 897-9395 E-mail: Wendy.Widlus@doj.ca.gov Attorneys for Complainant
8	BEFORE THE
9	ACUPUNCTURE BOARD DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
11	In the Matter of the Accusation Against: Case No. 1A-2014-206
12	KANG DAE CHOI, L.Ac.
13	1029 1/2 S. Berendo Street Los Angeles, CA 90006 ACCUSATION
14	Acupuncturist License No. AC 4900,
15	Respondent.
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18	Complainant alleges:
19	PARTIES
20	1. Terri Thorfinnson (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in her official capacity
21	as the Executive Officer of the Acupuncture Board, Department of Consumer Affairs.
22	2. On or about September 7, 1994, the Acupuncture Board issued Acupuncturist
23	License Number AC 4900 to KANG DAE CHOI, L.Ac. (Respondent). The Acupuncturist
24	License was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herein and will
25	expire on April 30, 2016, unless renewed.
26	JURISDICTION
27	3. This Accusation is brought before the Acupuncture Board (Board), Department of
28	Consumer Affairs, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the

Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.

4. Section 4928.1 of the Code states:

"Protection of the public shall be the highest priority for the Acupuncture Board in exercising its licensing, regulatory, and disciplinary functions. Whenever the protection of the public is inconsistent with other interests sought to be promoted, the protection of the public shall be paramount."

- 5. Section 4927 of the Code states:
- ** * *
- "(d) 'Acupuncture' means the stimulation of a certain point or points on or near the surface of the body by the insertion of needles to prevent or modify the perception of pain or to normalize physiological functions, including pain control, treatment of certain diseases or dysfunctions of the body and includes the techniques of electroacupuncture, cupping, and moxibustion."
 - 6. Section 4937 of the Code states, in pertinent part:"An acupuncturist's license authorizes the holder thereof:
 - "(a) To engage in the practice of acupuncture.
- "(b) To perform or prescribe the use of Asian massage, acupressure, breathing techniques, exercise, heat, cold, magnets, nutrition, diet, herbs, plant, animal, and mineral products, and dietary supplements to promote, maintain, and restore health. Nothing in this section prohibits any person who does not possess an acupuncturist's license or another license as a healing arts practitioner from performing, or prescribing the use of any modality listed in this subdivision.

7. Section 4955 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

"The board may deny, suspend, or revoke, or impose probationary conditions upon, the license of any acupuncturist if he or she is guilty of unprofessional conduct.

Unprofessional conduct shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

**

"(e) Except for good cause, the knowing failure to protect patients by failing to follow infection control guidelines of the board, thereby risking transmission of blood-borne infectious

diseases from licensee to patient, from patient to patient, and from patient to licensee. In administering this subdivision, the board shall consider referencing the standards, regulations, and guidelines of the State Department of Health Services developed pursuant to Section 1250,11 of the Health and Safety Code and the standards, regulations, and guidelines pursuant to the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (Part 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Division 5 of the Labor Code) for preventing the transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, and other blood-borne pathogens in health care settings. As necessary, the board shall consult with the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Dental Board of California, the Board of Registered Nursing, and the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians, to encourage appropriate consistency in the implementation of this subdivision.

The board shall seek to ensure that licensees are informed of the responsibility of licensees and others to follow infection control guidelines, and of the most recent scientifically recognized safeguards for minimizing the risk of transmission of blood-borne infectious diseases.

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8. Section 4955.1 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

"The board may deny, suspend, revoke, or impose probationary conditions upon the license of any acupuncturist if he or she is guilty of committing a fraudulent act including, but not be limited to, any of the following:

SEE .

- "(e) Failing to maintain adequate and accurate records relating to the provision of services to their patients."
 - 9. Section 4955.2 of the Code states:

"The board may deny, suspend, revoke, or impose probationary conditions upon the license of any acupuncturist if he or she is guilty of committing any one of the following:

- "(a) Gross negligence.
- "(b) Repeated negligent acts.
- "(c) Incompetence."

1	0.	California	Code	of Reg	ulations, ti	tle 16,	section	1399.450.	states:

- "(a) Every acupuncture office shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, and shall have a readily accessible bathroom facility in accordance with Title 24, Part 2, Building Standards Code Sections 494A.1 and 1994 Uniform Building Code Section 2902.3."
 - 11. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1399.451, states, in pertinent part: "1399.451. Treatment Procedures.

"In treating a patient, an acupuncturist shall adhere to the following procedures:

"(b) All instruments shall be sterilized before and between uses in a manner which will destroy all microorganisms. All needle trays which contain sterile needles shall also be sterile. Each time instruments are sterilized, the acupuncturist shall use a tape or strip indicator which shows that sterilization is complete.

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12. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1399.453, states:

"An acupuncturist shall keep complete and accurate records on each patient who is given acupuncture treatment, including but not limited to, treatments given and progress made as a result of the acupuncture treatments."

13. California Health and Safety Code section 110460 states:

"No person shall engage in the manufacture, packing, or holding of any processed food in this state unless the person has a valid registration from the department, except those engaged exclusively in the storing, handling, or processing of dried beans. The registration shall be valid for one calendar year from the date of issue, unless it is revoked. The registration shall not be transferable. This section shall not apply to a cottage food operation that is registered or has a permit pursuant to Section 114365."

14. California Health and Safety Code section 110675 states:

"Any food is misbranded if it is in package form, unless it bears a label containing all of the following information:

(a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor."

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"(a) The board may request the administrative law judge, under his or her proposed decision in resolution of a disciplinary proceeding before the board, to direct any licensee found guilty of unprofessional conduct to pay to the board a sum not to exceed actual and reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case.

Section 4959 of the Code states:

- "(b) The costs to be assessed shall be fixed by the administrative law judge and shall not in any event be increased by the board. When the board does not adopt a proposed decision and remands the case to an administrative law judge, the administrative law judge shall not increase the amount of any costs assessed in the proposed decision.
- "(c) When the payment directed in the board's order for payment of costs is not made by the licensee, the board may enforce the order for payment in the superior court in the county where the administrative hearing was held. This right of enforcement shall be in addition to any other rights the board may have as to any licensee directed to pay costs.
- "(d) In any judicial action for the recovery of costs, proof of the board's decision shall be conclusive proof of the validity of the order of payment and the terms for payment.
- "(e) All costs recovered under this section shall be considered a reimbursement for costs incurred and shall be deposited in the Acupuncture Fund."

Facts

- 16. On or about November 3, 2014, the California Acupuncture Board (Board) received a complaint from former patient KM¹ alleging, inter alia, uncleanliness and failure to follow proper protocols for needle storage and use during her treatment by Respondent. The Board initiated an investigation of the events underlying this report through the Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation (DOI). The DOI investigator conducted an investigation regarding this complaint and prepared a report of that investigation for the Board.
 - 17. On or about December 29, 2014, the DOI investigator went to "Rapha Acupuncture

¹ The names of the patients and/or witnesses are abbreviated to protect their privacy rights. The names will be provided to Respondent upon written request for discovery.

and Healing Center" (Respondent's clinic) and spoke to Respondent. Respondent confirmed he is the sole owner and operator of the clinic, and no other acupuncturists treat patients at his clinic.

- 18. The DOI investigator explained to Respondent that he was investigating a complaint against Respondent filed by Respondent's former patient, KM. The DOI investigator provided Respondent with KM's signed releases for medical records whereupon Respondent provided the DOI investigator with KM's patient file.
- 19. KM's patient file consisted of two sheets of paper. One sheet of paper was a client intake and information sheet, and the second sheet of paper contained Respondent's charting notes written in the Korean language.
- 20. During his conversation with the DOI investigator Respondent confirmed that he first met KM at his clinic on December 11, 2013. Because KM did not have very much money Respondent recommended to KM that he treat her both at his clinic and at the Korea Town Senior and Community Center (Community Center) in Los Angeles.
- 21. Respondent treated patient KM 20 times at both his clinic and the Community Center, but only billed patient KM when he treated her at his clinic.
- 22. Respondent stated he only charted the treatments performed at his clinic which KM paid for, and did not chart the free treatments at the Community Center. Consequently, there were only four (4) dates for acupuncture treatments in KM's chart.
- 23. Respondent translated his KM's chart notes from Korean into English as follows: "DATE OF TREATMENT: December 17, 2013; Hand acupuncture for large intestine, lungs, and heart."
- "DATE OF TREATMENT: January 7, 2014; Hand acupuncture for right side large intestine and liver; left side lungs, heart, and gallbladder."
- "DATE OF TREATMENT: February 11, 2014; Same treatment as occurred on January 7, 2014." "DATE OF TREATMENT: April 14, 2014; Same treatment as occurred on January 7, 2014."
- 24. The DOI investigator and Respondent discussed Respondent's acupuncture needles storage and use protocols. Respondent initially said he did not utilize a pincushion for his needles and stated that each time he provides needle treatment to patients he removed an acupuncture

needle from its sterile wrapper, inserted the needle directly into the patient, and then discarded the needle in a "sharps container."

- 25. Respondent stated he does not reuse needles and showed the DOI investigator his acupuncture equipment box.
- 26. The DOI investigator observed several needles inside Respondent's acupuncture equipment box which were outside of their paper packaging and stuck directly into paper.
- 27. The DOI investigator asked Respondent why the needles were unpackaged and for what purpose were the unpackaged needles used. Respondent did not explain why the needles were unpackaged.
- 28. Respondent stated he used the unpackaged needles for acupuncture treatment by wiping the needles down with an alcohol patch before he uses them for acupuncture treatments.
- 29. Respondent told the DOI investigator when the sharps container was full he delivered the used needles for proper disposal to an acupuncture supply business in Los Angeles, California.
- 30. Respondent also said he provided herbal treatment to KM. Respondent allowed the DOI investigator to conduct an inspection of the clinic's kitchen area where Respondent stated he prepared and packaged herbs.
- 31. Respondent did not provide the DOI investigator with a Department of Public Health business registration and/or permit for the manufacture, repackaging, labeling, or warehousing of processed food products for his preparation and packaging of dry herbs.

Needles are dropped into the container without touching the outside of the container. Recapping and denotching needles is also no longer accepted practice.

Proper use of a sharps container includes pick up by or delivery to an approved "red bag" or medical waste treatment site. In addition to this pre-existing safety measure, all U.S. medical and educational staff are federally required to be tested on their knowledge of blood borne pathogens.

During the last ten years, increased worldwide focus on safety and environmental impact has led to several positive government mandates being issued regarding engineered medical device standards and the reduction of clinical waste output from health facilities. This has resulted in a move toward reusable containers with built-in safety devices such as trays and locking devices. In the United States, sharps disposal regulations differ in each state.

² A "sharps container" is defined as a puncture-resistant and leak-proof container with a one-way top used to dispose of needles and other sharp medical instruments, such as an IV catheter. Sharps containers fit into two main types: single use which are disposed of with the waste inside or reusable which are robotically emptied and sterilized before being returned for re-use. It is standard practice for used needles to be placed immediately into a sharps container after a single use.

- 32. The clinic's kitchen area contained various utensils and machines identified by Respondent as a "packaging machine" and two "extractors" which Respondent stated he used during his preparation and packaging of dry herbs.
- 33. The DOI investigator observed herbs in plastic jars waiting to be stored which contained only Korean labels.
- 34. The DOI investigator observed opened and sealed packages of herbs stored directly on the kitchen floor.
- 35. The DOI investigator observed herbs which were stored so as to be completely unprotected from contamination.
- 36. Respondent's kitchen did not contain any food utensil sanitation equipment or supplies. The DOI investigator asked Respondent if he used the kitchen to prepare his own food and Respondent initially stated he did not. When the DOI inspector told Respondent he observed Respondent's personal food in the kitchen cupboards Respondent admitted he did prepare food in the kitchen.
- 37. The DOI investigator inspected Respondent's restroom which contained a bar of hand soap on the sink counter and no paper towels.
- 38. In response to the DOI investigator's question Respondent removed a bottle of "face and body wash" from the adjacent shower and stated it was his pump dispenser for hand soap.

 Standard of Care
- 39. The standard of care requires an acupuncturist to prevent nosocomial³ infections when performing acupuncture to ensure the sterility and safety of the acupuncture needle by utilizing proper hygiene and sanitary protocols.

An nosocomial infection is defined as infection that is contracted from the environment or staff of a healthcare facility. It can be spread in the hospital environment, nursing home environment, rehabilitation facility, clinic, or other clinical settings. Infection is spread to the susceptible patient in the clinical setting by a number of means. Health care staff can spread infection, as can contaminated equipment, bed linens, and air droplets. In some cases the microorganism originates from the patient's own skin microbiota, becoming opportunistic after surgery or other procedures that compromise the protective skin barrier. Though the patient may have contracted the infection from their own skin, the infection is still considered nosocomial since it develops in the health care setting. Nosocomial infections can cause severe pneumonia and infections of the urinary tract, bloodstream and other parts of the body. Many types are difficult to treat with antibiotics, and antibiotic resistance can complicate treatment.

- 40. The standard of care requires that the acupuncture needle inserted under the patient's skin be sterile. In order to ensure the sterility of an acupuncture needle it must remain sealed within appropriate packaging until insertion into the patient. If the acupuncture needle is removed from sealed packaging and not immediately inserted into the patient it cannot be sterilized by wiping it with an alcohol patch before insertion into the patient.
- 41. The standard of care requires that an acupuncture needle be isolated by being placed into a sharps container immediately after usage. It is a violation of the standard of care to have unsealed acupuncture needles stuck into paper.
- 42. An acupuncturist's failure to utilize proper hygiene and sanitary protocols to maintain the sterility and safety of the practitioner's acupuncture needles is an extreme departure from the standard of care.
- 43. The standard of care requires a practitioner to maintain appropriate standards of cleanliness for the preparation, extraction, packaging, and storage of dry herbs.
- 44. The standard of care requires a practitioner to utilize proper labeling in the preparation and packaging of extracted herbs. Proper labeling of herbs includes accurately designating the contents of the herbal ingredients, the quantity of the contents, the packing date of the contents, and the name and address of the manufacturer in English.
- 45. The standard of care requires a practitioner who manufactures, re-packs, labels, or warehouses processed food products such as dry herbs to register with the Department of Public Health.
- 46. An acupuncturist's failure to maintain appropriate standards of cleanliness for the preparation, extraction, packaging, and storage of dry herbs is an extreme departure from the standard of care.
- 47. An acupuncturist's failure to utilize proper labeling in the preparation and packaging of extracted herbs is an extreme departure from the standard of care.
- 48. The standard of care requires an acupuncturist to maintain complete, accurate, adequate, and current medical records/treatment notes of a patient's medical history, condition and treatment.

- 49. An acupuncturist must maintain medical records/treatment notes which communicate what happened during previous treatments in a format understandable to another practitioner to enable the subsequent practitioner to comprehend the critical thinking and decision-making of the acupuncturist during the previous treatments.
- 50. An acupuncturist must document within medical records/treatment notes the clinical reasoning and or diagnostic methods utilized to perform acupuncture and prescribe herbal preparations in acupuncture sessions which include treatments given, acupuncture points utilized, specific herbal preparations given to the patient, and progress made as a result of the acupuncture treatments.
- 51. An acupuncturist must record medical records/treatment notes for every treatment session, whether or not treatment was provided inside or outside the acupuncturist's normal office setting.
- 52. An acupuncturist's failure to maintain complete, accurate, adequate, and current medical records/treatment notes of a patient's treatment is a departure from the standard of care.
- 53. The standard of care requires an acupuncturist to provide a clean and sanitary medical office environment.
- 54. An acupuncturist's failure to provide paper towels to dry hands after hand washing does not meet the minimum standard for a clean and sanitary medical office.
- 55. An acupuncturist's use of a medical office bathroom to store personal hygiene items does not meet the minimum standard for a clean and sanitary medical office.
- 56. An acupuncturist's failure to provide a clean and sanitary medical office is a departure from the standard of care.

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Gross Negligence)

- 57. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under 4955.2, subdivision (a), and California Code of Regulations, title 16, sections 1399.451, subdivision (b), in that he was grossly negligent in his practice of acupuncture. The circumstances are as follows:
 - 58. The facts and circumstances alleged in paragraphs 16 through 56 above are

incorporated herein as if fully set forth.

- 59. Respondent's failure to conform to the applicable standard of care for an acupuncturist's maintenance of proper hygiene and sanitary protocols to maintain clean needle technique includes the following acts and/or omissions which constitute extreme departures from the standard of practice:
- A. Respondent removed needles from sealed packaging and did not immediately use the needles for acupuncture treatment.
 - B. Respondent removed needles from sealed packaging and inserted them into paper.
- C. Respondent used non-sterile acupuncture needles he inappropriately attempted to sterilize by wiping with an alcohol swab before use in acupuncture treatments.

SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Gross Negligence)

- 60. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under 4955.2, subdivision (a), and California Health and Safety Code sections 110460 and 110675, subdivisions (a) and (b), in that he was grossly negligent in his practice of acupuncture. The circumstances are as follows:
- 61. The facts and circumstances alleged in paragraphs 16 through 56 above are incorporated herein as if fully set forth.
- 62. Respondent's failure to conform to the applicable standard of care for the preparation, extraction, packaging, labeling, and storage of dry herbs includes the following acts and/or omissions which constitute extreme departures from the standard of practice:
- A. Respondent failed to maintain appropriate standards of cleanliness for the preparation, extraction, packaging, and storage of dry herbs.
- B. Respondent failed to utilize proper labeling in the preparation and packaging of extracted herbs when he did not accurately designate the contents of the herbal ingredients, the quantity of the contents, the packing date of the contents, and the name and address of the manufacturer in English.
- C. Respondent failed to register with the Department of Public Health which is mandated for a person who manufactures, re-packs, labels, or warehouses processed food

DATED:	JAN 29	2016	lun M	Junasa	•
			TERRI THORFINNS Executive Officer		
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