

1 the IUD removed. There was no pelvic organ prolapse noted on a detailed pelvic examination in
2 the records for this appointment.

3 4. Dr. Clinite removed the IUD, however, the left arm broke off during extraction and
4 Dr. Clinite was unable to retrieve it. Thereafter, she referred Patient A to Respondent for
5 evaluation for removal of the retained IUD arm.

6 5. Patient A saw Respondent on December 15, 2021. In Patient A's intake paperwork,
7 she indicated that her reason for the visit was "retained IUD parts." Similarly, Patient A identified
8 her chief complaint as "retained IUD arm."

9 6. In Respondent's medical record for the December 15, 2021, appointment he notes
10 Patient A's chief complaints to be retained IUD, irregular bleeding, pelvic pressure and
11 incontinence.

12 7. On her New Patient Medical History form, which she completed at her
13 December 15, 2021, appointment, Patient A answered no to a series of questions regarding
14 abdominal or pelvic pain, concerns regarding sex, night urination, or any bulging sensation from
15 her vagina.

16 8. Patient A answered yes to a single question on the New Patient Medical History
17 form regarding loss of urine. However, Respondent's December 15, 2021, medical record does not
18 document any specific history of urinary incontinence nor is there any notation in the medical
19 records supporting that Patient A complained about stress urinary incontinence and that it
20 negatively impacted her quality of life.

21 9. Despite no documented pelvic examination, no documented history of stress
22 urinary incontinence, nor any documented complaint from Patient A that she suffered from
23 urinary incontinence, during the December 15, 2021, visit, Respondent performed a urodynamics
24 study.³ There is no documentation of consent to perform the urodynamics study in Patient A's
25 medical records. Patient A was never given any results of the urodynamics study and thereafter
26 developed a urinary tract infection.

27
28 ³ A Urodynamic study is a test used to help diagnose problems with urination or urinary incontinence. It involves insertion of a catheter into the bladder and may involve an additional catheter placed in a patient's vagina or rectum.

1 10. The urodynamics study summary report that is included in Patient A's medical
2 records contains irrational and inaccurate data, and it is not reliable for diagnostic purposes,
3 clinical reasoning, or clinical decision making.

4 11. Respondent documented that Patient A complained of pelvic pain radiating to her
5 back. His notes state that she would begin taking Vicodin for the pain. Even though Patient A
6 lives in Susanville, California, Respondent noted that he would see her, or she would be seen in
7 the emergency room after-hours if her pain worsened.

8 12. Elsewhere in Respondent's notes in the medical records of Patient A, it states "She
9 will start her Vicodin which was prescribed today and may take before surgery if sig [sic] pelvic
10 pain or pressure."

11 13. Respondent's Prescriber Activity Report from the Nevada Prescription Monitoring
12 Program shows no prescriber activity by Respondent for Patient A on December 15, 2021, or at
13 any other time.

14 14. At the December 15, 2021, 2021 visit Respondent documented that Patient A,
15 "wishes to proceed with endometrial ablation in order to address cycles as she states that she has
16 exhausted conservative options of management." In fact, records from that day document that
17 Patient A had normal cycles. Additionally, Respondent noted that Patient A "wishes to proceed
18 with bladder repair as she tried Kegel exercises in the past and that Patient A "wishes to proceed
19 with surgical options at this time." There was no diagnosis documented at that time.

20 15. At the December 15, 2021, visit, although no specific diagnosis was documented in
21 the medical records of Patient A other than the retained IUD arm, for which she was to have a
22 hysteroscopy, Patient A was consented for the following additional surgical procedures:

23 1) salpingectomy 2) endometrial ablation; 3) sacrospinous vault suspension; 4) enterocele repair;
24 5) cystoscopy; 6) perineoplasty; 7) mid-urethral sling; and 8) any additional necessary procedures.

25 16. Respondent documented a pelvic examination of Patient A only in the preoperative
26 history which was written and dictated in the early evening of December 15, 2021, after the
27 appointment with Patient A had taken place and after the surgical procedure had been planned and
28 Patient A had consented.

1 17. All surgical procedures were scheduled for January 6, 2022, at Renown Regional
2 Medical Center.

3 18. Prior to the January 6, 2022, appointment, Patient A canceled her scheduled
4 surgeries with Respondent.

5 19. On January 4, 2022, Patient A saw a different OB/GYN physician (“second
6 OB/GYN”) regarding removal of the retained IUD and possible tubal ligation. General history
7 notes from her January 4, 2022, appointment state that Patient A had no other complaints and she
8 reported regular monthly cycles and no pelvic pain or pressure.

9 20. On January 20, 2022, Patient A saw the second OB/GYN where it was documented
10 that she reported normal menses and no pelvic pain or pressure. Patient A indicated her desire to
11 proceed with a bilateral laparoscopic salpingectomy and the hysteroscopy to remove the retained
12 IUD arm and had consented to those surgical procedures during the January 20, 2022,
13 appointment.

14 COUNT I

15 **NRS 630.301(4) - Malpractice**

16 21. All of the allegations contained in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated by
17 reference as though fully set forth herein.

18 22. NRS 630.301(4) provides that malpractice of a physician is grounds for initiating
19 disciplinary action against a licensee.

20 23. NAC 630.040 defines malpractice as, “the failure of a physician, in treating a
21 patient, to use the reasonable care, skill, or knowledge ordinarily used under similar
22 circumstances.”

23 24. As demonstrated by, but not limited to, the above-outlined facts, Respondent failed
24 to use the reasonable care, skill or knowledge ordinarily used under similar circumstances when
25 rendering medical services to Patient A when he scheduled Patient A for an endometrial ablation;
26 sacrospinous vault suspension; enterocele repair; cystoscopy; perineoplasty; mid-urethral sling;
27 and any additional procedures despite there being no clinical indication or diagnostic testing
28 supporting this treatment plan.

1 25. By reason of the foregoing, Respondent is subject to discipline by the Board as
2 provided in NRS 630.352.

3 **COUNT II**

4 **NRS 630.301(4) - Malpractice**

5 21. All of the allegations contained in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated by
6 reference as though fully set forth herein.

7 22. NRS 630.301(4) provides that malpractice of a physician is grounds for initiating
8 disciplinary action against a licensee.

9 23. NAC 630.040 defines malpractice as, "the failure of a physician, in treating a
10 patient, to use the reasonable care, skill, or knowledge ordinarily used under similar
11 circumstances."

12 24. As demonstrated by, but not limited to, the above-outlined facts, Respondent failed
13 to use the reasonable care, skill or knowledge ordinarily used under similar circumstances when
14 subjecting Patient A to the urinary dynamics testing when the data was not used for clinical
15 decision making.

16 25. By reason of the foregoing, Respondent is subject to discipline by the Board as
17 provided in NRS 630.352.

18 **COUNT III**

19 **NRS 630.3062(1)(a) - Failure to Maintain Proper Medical Records**

20 26. All of the allegations contained in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated by
21 reference as though fully set forth herein.

22 27. NRS 630.3062(1)(a) provides that the "failure to maintain timely, legible, accurate
23 and complete medical records relating to the diagnosis, treatment and care of a patient,"
24 constitutes grounds for initiating discipline against a licensee.

25 28. Respondent failed to maintain proper medical records relating to the diagnosis,
26 treatment, and care of Patient A, by failing to correctly document his actions when he treated
27 Patient A, whose medical records were not timely, legible, accurate, and complete, by, among
28

1 other things, falsely documenting Patient A had stress urinary incontinence on a study, despite no
2 such study having indicated such findings.

3 29. By reason of the foregoing, Respondent is subject to discipline by the Board as
4 provided in NRS 630.352.

5 **COUNT IV**

6 **NRS 630.306(1)(b)(2) - Violation of Standards of Practice Established by Regulation –**

7 **Falsification of Medical Records**

8 30. All of the allegations contained in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated by
9 reference as though fully set forth herein.

10 31. Violation of a standard of practice adopted by the Board is grounds for disciplinary
11 action pursuant to NRS 630.306(1)(b)(2).

12 32. NAC 630.230(1)(a) provides that a physician shall not, “falsify records of
13 health care.”

14 33. Respondent falsified Patient A’s medical records by, among other things,
15 documenting in Patient A’s medical records that Patient A had type 2 stress urinary incontinence
16 as demonstrated on a urodynamics study as an indication for the recommended surgery, despite no
17 such study having indicated such findings.

18 34. By reason of the foregoing, Respondent is subject to discipline by the Board as
19 provided in NRS 630.352.

20 **COUNT V**

21 **NRS 630.301(8) - Failure to Provide Procedures, Studies, Services, Referrals**

22 35. All of the allegations in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated as if fully set
23 forth herein.

24 36. NRS 630.301(8) provides that the failure to offer appropriate procedures or studies,
25 to provided necessary services or to refer a patient to an appropriate provider, when the failure
26 occurs with the intent of positively influencing the financial well-being of the practitioner are
27 grounds for discipline.

28 ///

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL


Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners
9600 Gateway Drive
Reno, Nevada 89521
(775) 688-2559

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

- 2. That the Board set a time and place for a formal hearing after holding an Early Case Conference pursuant to NRS 630.339(3);
- 3. That the Board determine what sanctions to impose if it determines there has been a violation or violations of the Medical Practice Act committed by Respondent;
- 4. That the Board award fees and costs for the investigation and prosecution of this case as outlined in NRS 622.400;
- 5. That the Board make, issue and serve on Respondent its findings of fact, conclusions of law and order, in writing, that includes the sanctions imposed; and
- 6. That the Board take such other and further action as may be just and proper in these premises.

DATED this 3 day of November, 2023.

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
NEVADA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By: 
DEONNE E. CONTINE, General Counsel
IAN J. CUMINGS, Deputy General Counsel
9600 Gateway Drive
Reno, NV 89521
Tel: (775) 688-2559
Email: dcontine@medboard.nv.gov
icumings@medboard.nv.gov
Attorneys for the Investigative Committee

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

VERIFICATION


STATE OF NEVADA)
 : ss.
COUNTY OF CLARK)

Aury Nagy, M.D., having been duly sworn, hereby deposes and states under penalty of perjury that he is the Chairman of the Investigative Committee of the Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners that authorized the Complaint against the Respondent herein; that he has read the foregoing Complaint; and that based upon information discovered in the course of the investigation into a complaint against Respondent, he believes that the allegations and charges in the foregoing Complaint against Respondent are true, accurate and correct.

DATED this 3rd day of November, 2023.

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
NEVADA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By: _____


AURY NAGY, M.D.
Chairman of the Investigative Committee