BEFORE THE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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Against:

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CONRADO CHRISTIAN DILIG CONCIO, M.D.,

In the Matter of Charges and Complaint

Respondent.

Case No. 24-44573-1

FILED

FEB 2 9 2024

NEVADA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

COMPLAINT

The Investigative Committee¹ (IC) of the Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners (Board), by and through Alexander J. Hinman, Deputy General Counsel and attorney for the IC, having a reasonable basis to believe that Conrado Christian Dilig Concio, M.D. (Respondent) violated the provisions of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Chapter 630 and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Chapter 630 (collectively, the Medical Practice Act), hereby issues its Complaint, stating the IC's charges and allegations as follows:

- 1. Respondent was at all times relative to this Complaint a medical doctor holding an active license to practice medicine in the State of Nevada (License No. 16344). Respondent was originally licensed by the Board on March 8, 2016.
 - 2. Patient A^2 was a forty-one (41) year-old female at the time of the events at issue.
- 3. Patient A was admitted to Centennial Hills Hospital on May 3, 2017, for a suicide attempt and overdose of multiple drugs including, Benadryl, Cymbalta, and Ambien.
- 4. Shortly thereafter, Patient A was placed on a ventilator to assist with her breathing and placed in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at Centennial Hills Hospital.

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¹ The Investigative Committee of the Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners, at the time this formal Complaint was authorized for filing, was composed of Board members Bret W. Frey, M.D., Col. Eric D. Wade USAF (Ret.), and Carl N. Williams, Jr., M.D., FACS.

² Patient A's true identity is not disclosed herein to protect her privacy, but is disclosed in the Patient Designation served upon Respondent along with a copy of this Complaint.

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- On May 6, 2017, Patient A was weaned off the ventilator, extubated, and 5. transferred to a medical floor. Patient A was documented as having "no shortness of breath."
- 6. Patient A was initially showing signs of improvement and was "on room air" without the need for supplemental oxygen; however, Patient A's condition began to deteriorate in the coming days.
- On May 10, 2017, Patient A, still in the hospital, was seen by a physical therapist 7. that noted in their medical report at 11:35 a.m., "[patient] exhibits very shallow and more labored breathing compared to initial eval," and "[patient] ambulated 10' to chair requiring very long seated break afterwards with VC's (verbal cues) for pursed lip breathing," and that the patient "demos significantly decreased activity tolerance."
- A few hours later, at 3:13 p.m., a nurse documented, "[patient] has "complaints of 8. shortness of breath." Respondent had still not re-examined Patient A after her deterioration.
- At 4:11 p.m., a progress note from the same RN stated, "[patient] complaining of 9. increased labor of breathing, [she] states she feels like she is drowning." A breathing treatment was ordered, and Patient A was given Ativan for anxiety; however, she showed no improvement. Patient A was then moved to get a chest X-ray (CXR).
- At 4:21 p.m., a "Valley Health System Rapid Response Protocol" was ordered, signifying that Patient A was in a high degree of distress from her shortness of breath. Patient A was not examined by a physician after this event.
- After the CXR was completed and Patient A's arterial blood gas analysis (ABG) 11. was resulted, there were no changes on the CXR and the ABG was consistent with a patient who had been hyperventilating. This should have alerted Respondent to Patient A's deteriorating state.
- At 5:12 p.m., Patient A's pulmonologist wrote a progress note which stated, 12. "patient had rapid called when down for CXR." The pulmonologist then recommended that a computed tomography angiography (CTA) of the chest be performed. Inexplicably, this recommendation was not followed at this time. He also notes, "increased dyspnea poss[ibly] from too rapid taper steroid."

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- Around this same time, Patient A's infectious disease physician diagnosed Patient 13. A with a Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection (MRSA) and aspiration pneumonia and began treating her for these issues. In his note, he describes Patient A as "extremely short of breath" and "[a]cute dyspnea over the past 18 hours. Rule out PE," referencing the possibility of a pulmonary embolism. This order to rule out pulmonary embolism was ordered "STAT," but was not performed until after 2:00 a.m., on May 11, 2017.
- On May 11, 2017, at 2:20 a.m., Patient A was finally taken down for her STAT 14. CTA to assess for a pulmonary embolism; however, the CTA could not be completed due to Patient A's continued complaints of shortness of breath and anxiety.
- While Respondent never personally examined Patient A again after her 15. deterioration began, Patient A received two (2) consecutive doses of Ativan via an IV push for her anxiety. An indicated side-effect of Ativan is respiratory depression.
- Patient A's health continued to decline in the following hours, and Patient A 16. continued to remain on a medical floor.
 - Patient A was pronounced deceased at 6:57 a.m., on May 11, 2017. 17.
- Given all the warning signs written in the medical records and Patient A's 18. continuous complaints of respiratory symptoms it was incumbent upon Respondent to follow-up on the status of Patient A and perform a physical examination.

COUNT I

NRS 630.301(4) - Malpractice

- All of the allegations contained in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated by 19. reference as though fully set forth herein.
- NRS 630.301(4) provides that malpractice of a physician is grounds for initiating 20. disciplinary action against a licensee.
- 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 circumstances."

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- 22. As demonstrated by, but not limited to, the above-outlined facts, Respondent failed to use the reasonable care, skill or knowledge ordinarily used under similar circumstances when rendering medical services to Patient A when he failed to physically examine her despite the substantial warning signs elucidated in the medical records and her continuous complaints of respiratory symptoms.
- By reason of the foregoing, Respondent is subject to discipline by the Board as 23. provided in NRS 630.352.

COUNT II

NRS 630.301(4) - Malpractice

- 24. All of the allegations contained in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.
- NRS 630.301(4) provides that malpractice of a physician is grounds for initiating 25. disciplinary action against a licensee.
- 26. NAC 630.040 defines malpractice as "the failure of a physician, in treating a patient, to use the reasonable care, skill, or knowledge ordinarily used under similar circumstances."
- 27. As demonstrated by, but not limited to, the above-outlined facts, Respondent failed to use the reasonable care, skill or knowledge ordinarily used under similar circumstances when rendering medical services to Patient A when he ordered an additional dose of Ativan within the span of one (1) hour, a drug that is a sedative and respiratory depressant, without physically examining Patient A.
- By reason of the foregoing, Respondent is subject to discipline by the Board as 28. provided in NRS 630.352.

COUNT III

NRS 630.3062(1)(a) - Failure to Maintain Complete Medical Records

All of the allegations contained in the above paragraphs are hereby incorporated by 29. reference as though fully set forth herein.

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NRS 630.3062(1)(a) provides that the "failure to maintain timely, legible, accurate 30. and complete medical records relating to the diagnosis, treatment and care of a patient" constitute grounds for initiating discipline against a licensee.

- Respondent failed to maintain complete medical records relating to the diagnosis, 31. treatment and care of Patient A, by, among other things, failing to correctly document any consideration of moving Patient A to a higher level of care when the patient had refractory
- By reason of the foregoing, Respondent is subject to discipline by the Board as
- That the Board give Respondent notice of the charges herein against him and give notice that he may file an answer to the Complaint herein as set forth in
- That the Board set a time and place for a formal hearing after holding an Early
- That the Board determine what sanctions to impose if it determines there has been
- That the Board award fees and costs for the investigation and prosecution of this
- 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

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OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners 9600 Gateway Drive

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Keno, Nevada 89521 (775) 688-2559	2	premises.	
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6. That the Board take such other and further action as may be just and proper in these ises.

DATED this 29th day of February, 2024.

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NEVADA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By:

ALEXANDER J. HINMAN Deputy General Counsel 9600 Gateway Drive Reno, NV 89521

Tel: (775) 688-2559 Email: ahinman@medboard.nv.gov Attorney for the Investigative Committee

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners

VERIFICATION

STATE OF NEVADA)
	: SS.
COUNTY OF WASHOE)

Bret W. Frey, 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 29th day of February, 2024.

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NEVADA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By:

Chairman of the Investigative Committee