### BEFORE THE ARIZONA MEDICAL BOARD

In the Matter of

ANDRES ALVARADO, M.D.

Holder of License No. 26109

In the State of Arizona.

For the Practice of Allopathic Medicine

Case No. MD-23-0268A, MD-23-0367A, MD-23-0656A, MD-23-0891A

INTERIM CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR PRACTICE RESTRICTION

## **INTERIM CONSENT AGREEMENT**

Andres Alvarado, M.D. ("Respondent") elects to permanently waive any right to a hearing and appeal with respect to this Interim Consent Agreement for Practice Restriction and consents to the entry of this Order by the Arizona Medical Board ("Board").

## **INTERIM FINDINGS OF FACT**

- 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 No. 26109 for the practice of allopathic medicine in the State of Arizona.
- 3. Respondent's license is subject to terms and conditions of probation pursuant to an Order for Letter of Reprimand and Probation; and Consent to the Same entered in case MD-21-0308A ("Original Order"). The Original Order required Respondent to undergo periodic chart reviews in order to ensure that Respondent incorporated Continuing Medical Education ("CME") into his practice. Pursuant to the Original Order, Respondent enrolled with a Board-approved Physician Enhancement Program ("PEP") to conduct the reviews.

### MD-23-0268A

- 4. The Board initiated case number MD-23-0268A after receiving a report from the PEP that Respondent received an unfavorable chart review. Based on the PEP report, Board staff requested Medical Consultant ("MC") review of Respondent's care and treatment of three patients (MM, KS, and KE). The MC identified deviations from the standard of care for all three patients.
- 5. MM was a 61 year-old female who initiated care with Respondent in July of 2021. MM's medical history included cervical post-laminectomy syndrome, degenerative disc disease, cervicalgia, COPD, chronic back pain, and hypertension. Respondent prescribed MM medications including alprazolam 0.5mg twice daily as needed, amitriptyline 10mg at bedtime, gabapentin 100mg three times daily, and oxycodone 15mg every six hours.
- 6. KS was a 67 year-old female who initiated care with Respondent in June of 2020. KS's medical history included cervicalgia and chronic pain syndrome. Respondent prescribed KS medications including hydrocodone-acetaminophen 5/325mg every eight hours.
- 7. KE was a 64 year-old female who initiated care with Dr. Alvarado in September 2013. KE's medical history included chronic pain syndrome, phantom limb syndrome, low back pain, sciatica, and scoliosis. KE's medication list included oxycodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every four hours and diclofenac 1.3% transdermal patch twice daily.
- 8. KE was a 64 year-old female who was an established patient of Respondent's practice. KE's medical history included chronic pain syndrome, phantom limb syndrome, low back pain, sciatica, and scoliosis. Respondent prescribed KE

medications including oxycodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every four hours and diclofenac 1.3% transdermal patch twice daily.

- 9. The standard of care requires a physician to prescribe an opioid reversal agent to a patient prescribed over 90MMEs daily. Respondent deviated from the standard of care for Patients MM and KE by failing to prescribe Narcan to patients prescribed high dose opioids.
- 10. The standard of care prohibits a physician from prescribing controlled substances without a clinical rationale. Respondent deviated from the standard of care for Patient KS by prescribing opioids without an adequate clinical rationale.
- 11. There was the potential for patient harm in that all three patients were at risk of respiratory depression, addiction, diversion, overdose, and death.

#### MD-23-0367A

- 12. The Board initiated case number MD-23-0367A after receiving a report from the PEP that Respondent received an unfavorable chart review. Based on the PEP report, Board staff requested MC review of Respondent's care and treatment of five patients (RH, CW, PG, CH, and DB). The MC identified deviations from the standard of care for all five patients.
- 13. RH was a 67 year-old female who was an established patient of Respondent's practice. RH's medical history included chronic pain syndrome, post-laminectomy syndrome, osteoarthritis, depression, and lumbosacral region radiculopathy. RH also had a history of marijuana use and tobacco use. Respondent prescribed RH medications including hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every four hours, bupropion 100mg daily, butalbital 50mg-acetaminophen 325mg-caffeine 40mg as needed, citalopram 20mg daily, dextroamphetamine sulfate 10mg daily, and morphine ER 15mg every eight hours.

- 14. CW was a 54 year-old female patient who initiated care with Respondent in March of 2019. CW's medical history included sciatica, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, and cervical post-laminectomy syndrome. Respondent prescribed CW medications including hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every six hours, morphine ER 30mg every twelve hours, zolpidem 10mg at bedtime, bupropion SR 150mg daily, and Narcan 4mg as needed.
- 15. PG was a 47 year-old male who initiated care with Respondent in January of 2022. PG's medical history included PTSD, depression, dorsalgia, and chronic lumbar post-laminectomy syndrome. Respondent prescribed PG medications including amitriptyline 50mg daily, gabapentin 300mg at bedtime, duloxetine DR 60mg daily, hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every six hours, quetiapine 100mg at bedtime, and Narcan 4mg as needed.
- 16. CH was a 38 year-old female who initiated care with Respondent in June of 2021. CH's medical history included chronic back pain, lumbar stenosis, depression and lumbar spondylosis. Respondent prescribed CH medications including oxycodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every six hours, Zoloft 50mg daily, meloxicam 15mg daily, and Narcan 4mg as needed.
- 17. DB was a 59 year-old male who initiated care with Respondent in February of 2022. DB's medical history included chronic pain syndrome, right knee pain, peripheral neuropathy, and hypertension. Respondent prescribed DB medications including gabapentin 600mg 2 tablets twice daily, oxycodone 5mg every six hours, and tramadol ER 100mg daily.
- 18. The MC identified deviations from the standard of care for all five patients including prescribing high dose opioids without adequate justification, failing to prescribe

Narcan to patients prescribed high dose opioids, and failing to address aberrant urine drug screens.

19. There was potential for patient harm to all five patients including the risk of respiratory depression, addiction, diversion, overdose, and death.

#### MD-23-0656A

- 20. The Board initiated case number MD-23-0656A after receiving a report from the PEP that Respondent received an unfavorable chart review. Based on the PEP report, Board staff requested MC review of Respondent's care and treatment of three patients (JF, SD, and JE). The MC identified deviations from the standard of care for all three patients.
- 21. JF was a 46 year-old male who initiated care with Respondent in May of 2011. JF's medical history included rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, low back pain, depression, chronic pain syndrome, and degenerative joint disease. Respondent prescribed JF medications including paroxetine 20mg daily, fentanyl 75mcg/hr patch every 48 hours, and baclofen 10mg daily.
- 22. SD was a 50 year-old female who initiated care with Respondent in December, 2022. SD's medical history included rheumatoid arthritis, chronic pain syndrome, and chronic joint pain. Respondent prescribed SD medications including hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every four hours, oxycodone 10mg every six hours, and tramadol 50mg twice daily.
- 23. JE was a 73 year-old male who initiated care with Respondent in March of 2023. JE's medical history included low back pain, sciatica, hypertension, depression, and spinal stenosis. Respondent prescribed JE medications including amitriptyline 25mg at bedtime, atenolol 100mg daily, and tramadol 50mg every eight hours.

- 24. For all three patients, the MC opined that Respondent deviated from the standard of care by failing to address aberrant urine drug screens. For patients JF and SD the MC opined that Respondent deviated from the standard of care by failing to prescribe Narcan to patients also being prescribed high dose opioids.
- 25. There was potential for patient harm in that all three patients were at risk of respiratory depression, addiction, diversion, overdose, and death.

### MD-23-0891A

- 26. The Board initiated case number MD-23-0891A after receiving a report from the PEP that Respondent received an unfavorable chart review. Based on the PEP report, Board staff requested MC review of Respondent's care and treatment of six patients (JS, CH, JA, LH, RO, and VT). The MC identified deviations from the standard of care for all six patients.
- 27. JS was an 84 year-old female who initiated care with Respondent in August of 2018. JS's medical history included migratory polyarthralgia, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, low back pain, and peripheral neuropathy. Respondent prescribed JS medications including diltiazem CD 120mg daily, hydrocodone-acetaminophen 5/325mg every twelve hours, Ibuprofen 800mg three times daily, and levothyroxine 50mcg daily.
- 28. CH was a 73 year-old male who initiated care with Respondent in June of 2022. CH's medical history included chronic neck pain, peripheral neuropathy, osteoarthritis, degenerative joint disease, and low back pain. Respondent prescribed CH medications including morphine ER 15mg every twelve hours and morphine IR 15mg every eight hours.
- 29. JA was a 72 year-old male who was an established patient of Respondent's practice. JA's medical history included osteoarthritis, hypertension, cervicalgia, chronic knee pain, and restless leg syndrome. Respondent prescribed JA medications including

hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every six hours, ropinirole 0.25mg every twelve hours, and meclizine 25mg daily as needed.

- 30. LH was a 70 year-old female who was an established patient of Respondent's practice. LH's medical history included fibromyalgia, chronic right shoulder pain, DM type 2, dorsalgia, and depression. Respondent prescribed LH medications including baclofen 5mg every twelve hours, hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every six hours, and citalopram 40mg daily.
- 31. RO was a 69 year-old male who initiated care with Respondent in June of 2023. RO's medical history spondylosis, low back pain, degenerative disc disease, chronic knee pain, sciatica, and osteoarthritis. Respondent prescribed RO medications including hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every six hours.
- 32. VT was a 57 year-old female who was an established patient of Respondent's practice. VT's medical history included chronic pain syndrome, fibromyalgia, low back pain, and obesity. Respondent prescribed VT medications including oxycodone 5mg every eight hours and hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325mg every eight hours.
- 33. For all patients reviewed, the MC identified deviations from the standard of care, including failure to address aberrant urine drug screens and failure to prescribe Narcan to patients also prescribed high dose opioids.
- 34. There was potential for patient harm in that all six patients were at risk of respiratory depression, addiction, diversion, overdose, and death.
- 35. The aforementioned information was presented to the investigative staff, the medical consultant and the lead Board member. All reviewed the information and concur that the interim consent agreement to restrict Respondent's controlled substance prescribing pending the outcome of a formal interview or formal hearing is appropriate.
  - 36. The investigation into these matters are pending Board review.

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## INTERIM CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- The Board possesses jurisdiction over the subject matter hereof and over Respondent.
- 2. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1405(C)(25) the Executive Director has authority to enter into a consent agreement when there is evidence of danger to the public health and safety.
- 3. Pursuant to A.A.C. R4-16-504, the Executive Director may enter into an interim consent agreement when there is evidence that a restriction is needed to mitigate imminent danger to the public's health and safety. Investigative staff, the Board's medical consultant and the lead Board member have reviewed the case and concur that an interim consent agreement is appropriate.

## INTERIM ORDER

### IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1. Respondent is prohibited from prescribing controlled substances in the State of Arizona pending the outcome of a formal interview or formal hearing in this matter.
- 2. Respondent may request, in writing, release and/or modification of this Interim Consent Agreement. The Executive Director, in consultation with and agreement of the lead Board member and the Chief Medical Consultant, has the discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to release Respondent from this Interim Consent Agreement.
- 3. The Board retains jurisdiction and may initiate new action based upon any violation of this Interim Consent Agreement, including, but not limited to, summarily suspending Respondent's license.
- 4. Because this is an Interim Consent Agreement and not a final decision by the Board regarding the investigation, it is subject to further consideration by the Board.
  - 5. This Interim Consent Agreement shall be effective on the date signed by the

Board's Executive Director.

## **RECITALS**

Respondent understands and agrees that:

- 1. The Board, through its Executive Director, may adopt this Interim Consent Agreement, or any part thereof, pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1405(C)(25) and A.A.C. R4-16-504.
- 2. Respondent has read and understands this Interim Consent Agreement as set forth herein, and has had the opportunity to discuss this Interim Consent Agreement with an attorney or has waived the opportunity to discuss this Interim Consent Agreement with an attorney. Respondent voluntarily enters into this Interim Consent Agreement and by doing so agrees to abide by all of its terms and conditions.
- 3. By entering into this Interim Consent Agreement, Respondent freely and voluntarily relinquishes all rights to an administrative hearing on the matters set forth herein, as well as all rights of rehearing, review, reconsideration, appeal, judicial review or any other administrative and/or judicial action, concerning the matters related to the Interim Consent Agreement.
- 4. Respondent understands that this Interim Consent Agreement does not constitute a dismissal or resolution of this matter or any matters that may be currently pending before the Board and does not constitute any waiver, express or implied, of the Board's statutory authority or jurisdiction regarding this or any other pending or future investigations, actions, or proceedings. Respondent also understands that acceptance of this Interim Consent Agreement does not preclude any other agency, subdivision, or officer of this State from instituting civil or criminal proceedings with respect to the conduct

that is the subject of this Interim Consent Agreement. Respondent further does not relinquish his/her rights to an administrative hearing, rehearing, review, reconsideration, judicial review or any other administrative and/or judicial action, concerning the matters related to a final disposition of this matter, unless Respondent affirmatively does so as part of the final resolution of this matter.

- 5. Respondent acknowledges and agrees that upon signing this Interim Consent Agreement and returning it to the Board's Executive Director, Respondent may not revoke acceptance of this Interim Consent Agreement or make any modifications to it. Any modification of this original document is ineffective and void unless mutually approved by the parties in writing.
- 6. Respondent understands that this Interim Consent Agreement shall not become effective unless and until it is signed by the Board's Executive Director.
- 7. Respondent understands and agrees that if the Board's Executive Director does not adopt this Interim Consent Agreement, he will not assert in any future proceedings that the Board's consideration of this Interim Consent Agreement constitutes bias, prejudice, prejudgment, or other similar defense.
- 8. Respondent understands that this Interim Consent Agreement is a public record that may be publicly disseminated as a formal action of the Board, and that it shall be reported as required by law to the National Practitioner Data Bank.
- 9. Respondent understands that this Interim Consent Agreement does not alleviate Respondent's responsibility to comply with the applicable license-renewal statutes and rules. If this Interim Consent Agreement remains in effect at the time Respondent's allopathic medical license comes up for renewal, Respondent must renew

the license if Respondent wishes to retain the license. If Respondent elects not to renew the license as prescribed by statute and rule, Respondent's license will not expire but rather, by operation of law (A.R.S. § 32-3202), become suspended until the Board takes final action in this matter. Once the Board takes final action, in order for Respondent to be licensed in the future, Respondent must submit a new application for licensure and meet all of the requirements set forth in the statutes and rules at that time.

10. Respondent understands that any violation of this Interim Consent Agreement constitutes unprofessional conduct under A.R.S. § 32-1401(27)(s) ("[v]iolating a formal order, probation, consent agreement or stipulation issued or entered into by the board or its executive director under this chapter.").

ANDRES ALVARADO, M.D.

DATED: 4/17/2024

DATED this 18th day of April, 2024. ARIZONA

**MEDICAL BOARD** 

By Paper C. Mc Sa ley

Patricia E. McSorley Executive Director

EXECUTED COPY of the foregoing emailed this 18th day of April, 2024 to:

Scott A. Holden, Esq.
Holden & Armer, P.C.
4505 East Chandler Boulevard, Suite 210
Phoenix, Arizona 85048
Attorney for Respondent

ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed this 18th day of April, 2024 with:

Arizona Medical Board
1740 West Adams, Suite 4000
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Michelle Robes

Board staff