BEFORE THE BOARD OF PODIATRY EXAMINERS

STATE OF ARIZONA

In the Matter of Podiatry License No. 232, issued to Paul K. Woodward, D.P.M. 3832 East Thomas Road Phoenix, AZ 85018

No. 89041 C

DECREE OF CENSURE AND ORDER OF PROBATION

This matter came before the Arizona Board of Podiatry Examiners (Board) for informal interviews on January 13, 1990 and February 7, 1990. The Board has reviewed the evidence and information provided to it by all persons interviewed. After consideration and discussion, the Board enters the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and issues a Decree of Censure and Order of Probation.

A. Findings of Fact

- 1. Paul K. Woodward, D.P.M. (Dr. Woodward) is the holder of Podiatry license no. 232.
- 2. On or about August 5, 1989, Dr. Woodward visited a patient, J.K., at a nursing home. J.K. complained about the toenail on the first toe of his right foot. Dr. Woodward diagnosed the toenail was ingrown and treated it by reconstructing the nail border.

visited J.K. at the nursing home. J.K. again complained about the toenail on the first toe of his right foot. Dr. Woodward diagnosed the toenail was ingrown and that a paronychia with abscess of the toe were present. Dr. Woodward treated J.K. by performing a partial nail matrixectomy and an incision and drainage procedure on the first toe of J.K.'s right foot.

4. On or about August 22, 1989, Dr. Woodward visited J.K. at the nursing home. Dr. Woodward performed an incision and drainage procedure on, and obtained a culture sample from, the first toe of J.K.'s right foot.

- 5. On or about August 24, 1989, the laboratory advised Dr. Woodward that the culture sample he obtained from J.K. on August 22 was infected and that a staphylococcus epidermidis infection was present. On or about September 1, 1989, Dr. Woodward prescribed Erythromycin for J.K. Dr. Woodward failed to prescribe any antibiotics for J.K. between August 24 and September 1, 1989.
- on or about September 7, 1989, Dr. Woodward visited J.K. at the nursing home. Dr. Woodward noted that J.K.'s foot had not been regularly soaked as he had instructed. Dr. Woodward performed an incision and drainage procedure on, and obtained a culture sample from, the first toe of J.K.'s right foot.

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7. On or about September 11, 1989, the laboratory advised Dr. Woodward that the culture sample he obtained from J.K. on September 7 was infected and enterobacter cloacae and enterococcus (Group D Strep) infections were present. The laboratory also advised Dr. Woodward that the enterococcus infection was resistant to Erythromycin and Tetracycline. Dr. Woodward prescribed Erythromycin for J.K. on September 25, 1989. Dr. Woodward prescribed Tetracycline for J.K. on September 28, 1989. On both dates, Dr. Woodward failed to prescribe for J.K. any of the antibiotics listed by the laboratory for which the enterococcus infection was susceptible.

On September 28, October 2 and October 5, 1989, Dr. Woodward obtained culture samples from the first toe of J.K.'s right foot and he subsequently received laboratory reports dated October 3, October 6 and October 9, respectively. The laboratory reports advised Dr. Woodward that the culture samples were infected and that three infections, pseudomonas aeruginosa, enterobacter cloacae and enterococcus (Group D Step), were present in each sample. The reports also advised Dr. Woodward that two of the infections, pseudomonas aeruginosa and enterococcus, were resistant to Tetracycline while one susceptible infection, enterobacter cloacae, was Tetracycline. Despite these laboratory reports, Dr. Woodward indicated in his chart notes for J.K. on October 5 and October 9 that he would continue prescribing Tetracycline for J.K.

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9. On October 9, October 16 and October 1989, Dr. Woodward obtained culture samples from the first toe of J.K.'s right foot and he subsequently received laboratory reports dated October 11, October 19 and October 30. laboratory reports advised Dr. Woodward that the culture samples infected infections were and the were resistant Tetracycline. Despite these reports, Dr. Woodward continued to prescribe Tetracycline for J.K. and did not change antibiotics until October 31, 1989 when he prescribed Duricef (cefadroxil) for J.K.

10. In November 1989, J.K.'s wife, M.K., became concerned with Dr. Woodward's treatment of J.K.'s infection and called Dr. Gordon, J.K.'s primary physician. Dr. Gordon referred M.K. to Dr. Kates. M.K. contacted Dr. Kates.

11. Dr. Kates saw J.K. in November 1989 and diagnosed that J.K. had a staph infection. Dr. Kates obtained a culture sample from the first toe of J.K.'s right foot. Dr. Kates prescribed ciprofloxacin for J.K. J.K. began to improve after taking ciprofloxacin and his condition has begun to stabilize.

12. Dr. Woodward's records indicate that he billed J.K. for \$175 for an incision and drainage procedure on each of the following dates: September 25, October 9 and October 24, 1989. Dr. Woodward's records also indicate that he billed J.K. \$30 for a sterile instrument tray on each of the following dates: August 10, August 22, September 6, September 25, October

9, and October 24, 1989. Dr. Woodward's records further indicate that he submitted his bills for J.K. to Medicare. Dr. Woodward's records further indicate that Medicare approved \$160 for the incision and drainage procedure, \$26 for the sterile instrument tray and paid 80% of the approved amount. Dr. Woodward's records do not indicate that he and J.K. had entered into a written contract for a fixed fee.

B. Conclusions of Law

13. The Board has jurisdiction over Dr. Woodward and the medical problem for which Dr. Woodward was treating J.K.

14. The Board concludes that the conduct described in paragraphs 5, 7, 8 and 9 establishes that Dr. Woodward failed to adequately treat J.K.'s infection, constitutes conduct which was harmful to the health of the patient in violation of A.R.S. § 32-854.01(20), and provides grounds for taking disciplinary action against Dr. Woodward's license to practice podiatry under A.R.S. §§ 32-852(6) and 32-852.01(C).

described in paragraph 12 establishes that Dr. Woodward charged J.K. a clearly excessive fee, constitutes conduct in violation of A.R.S. § 32-854.01(23), and provides grounds for taking disciplinary action against Dr. Woodward's license to practice podiatry under A.R.S. §§ 32-852(6) and 32-852.01(C).

C. Decree of Censure

16. Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Board censures Dr. Woodward.

D. Order of Probation

- 17. The Board orders the following additional terms and conditions of probation for Dr. Woodward:
- (a) Dr. Woodward will provide for a period of one year a monthly log of all infections, nail matrixectomies and surgeries he has performed at every facility. Dr. Woodward will identify each patient by his/her initials and will also provide information concerning the fees he charged each patient. The reporting period will begin on April 1, 1990 and each monthly report will be submitted to the Board five days after the last day of the month.
- (b) Dr. Woodward will reimburse the sum of \$400 to Medicare and will submit proof of such reimbursement to the Board within sixty days of the date of this order.
- (c) Dr. Woodward will obtain twelve hours of medical education in the area of infectious diseases and may obtain those hours between the date of this order and June 30, 1991. The twelve hours of education that Dr. Woodward is to obtain are over and above the twenty-five hours required by A.A.C. R4-25-401.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1990.

Arizona Board of Podiatry Examiners

E. James Bodmer Secretary-Treasurer

Copy of the foregoing mailed this 8th day of March, 1990, to:

Paul K. Woodward 3832 East Thomas Road Phoenix, AZ 85018

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