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## BEFORE THE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

In the Matter of

JASON E. GITTMAN, M.D.

Holder of License No. **10754**For the Practice of Medicine
In the State of Arizona.

OAH Docket No. 99F-7841-MDX

Case No. MD-94-0419 (Inv. 7841)

AMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER AFTER JUDICIAL REVIEW

On November 19, 1999, this matter came before the Arizona State Board of Medical Examiners ("Board") for oral argument and consideration of the Recommended Decision of the Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") containing proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. JASON E. GITTMAN, M.D. ("Respondent") appeared in person and was not represented by counsel. The State was represented by Assistant Attorney General Gordon S. Bueler. The Board was advised by Assistant Attorney General Thomas J. Dennis of the Solicitor General Section of the Attorney General's Office. The Board entered Proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order.

On April 27, 2001, this matter came before the Board after Judgment was entered in the Superior Court ordering revisions to the Conclusions of Law. The Board hereby issues the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order with revisions as ordered by the Superior Court.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Administrative Hearing was held at the Office of Administrative Hearings on August 9, 1999.

## **FINDINGS OF FACT**

- The Board of Medical Examiners ("BOMEX" or "the Board") is the duly constituted authority that regulates and controls the practice of medicine in the State of Arizona.
- 2. The Respondent, Jason E. Gittman, M.D., is the holder of License No. 10754 for the practice of medicine in the State of Arizona.
  - 3. Respondent has been licensed to practice medicine since 1975.
- 4. Respondent is board certified in internal medicine and pulmonary diseases.

  He had been engaged in clinical practice as an emergency physician and pulmonary/critical care specialist until about 1988, when he decided to leave direct patient care to pursue other non-clinical interests and for personal reasons.
- 5. During his years in clinical practice, Respondent maintained clinical privileges in a number of hospitals in Mariposa County, Arizona. During his 13 years of providing direct patient care, Respondent has never had a single patient complaint or malpractice suit lodged against him. Moreover, no health care entity with which he had been associated had ever investigated Respondent for, or issued a finding of, substandard care or professional misconduct.
- 6. As a result of traumatic injuries sustained during an assault in 1978, Respondent has cosmetic deformities for which he has undergone extensive reconstructive surgery, which is still ongoing.
- 7. On July 11, 1994, Respondent was hospitalized at the Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center ("Good Samaritan") in Phoenix, Arizona, with an infected scalp wound.

- 8. Prior to and during his hospitalization at Good Samaritan, Respondent told medical staff that his scalp wound was a result of a recent motor vehicle accident in the State of New Jersey. Respondent told Good Samaritan medical staff that he had a split-thickness graft to his scalp after the accident, which had deteriorated and became infected in the previous two or three days prior to his hospitalization.
- 9. Good Samaritan medical staff were so concerned about Respondent's medical condition that they attempted to verify Respondent's motor vehicle accident with New Jersey authorities but could find no record of such an accident.
- 10. Good Samaritan medical staff attempted to locate the treating physician and place of treatment in New Jersey but could not find either a treating physician or a hospital.
- 11. Respondent's statements to Good Samaritan medical staff that his scalp wound resulted from a motor vehicle accident in New Jersey were false. Respondent's open scalp wound was a result of plastic surgery performed by a plastic surgeon in the State of Michigan approximately 6 to 9 months prior to his hospitalization at Good Samaraitan.
- 12. During the above described 6 to 9 months post-surgery period, Respondent sought no medical care until his scalp would became infected.
- 13. When Respondent was admitted to Good Samaritan on July 12, 1994, he was toxic, malnourished and "totally anorexic."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Board Exhibit No. 1, admission reports of Carrie L. Waters, M.D., and Elinor A. Schottstaedt, M.D.

14. Good Samaritan medical staff recorded in their notes that Respondent appeared "confused," that he had "paranoid ideation" and was "concerned about catastrophes we are not telling him about."

- staff an accurate medical history on admission to the hospital because his medical condition at that time did not require any lengthy history is unpersuasive. As a physician with prior clinical experience, Respondent knew or should have known the importance of his furnishing the treating medical staff with an accurate history. Respondent is found to have deliberately misled the treating medical staff by intentionally misrepresenting his medical history. Respondent's misrepresentation caused the treating medical staff, who were appropriately concerned with his medical condition, to go on a "wild goose chase" to investigate his medical history.
- 16. After Respondent was successfully treated and released from Good Samaritan, BOMEX received a complaint concerning Respondent's medical condition and information communicated to medical staff while admitted to that hospital. The identity of the individual filing the complaint has not been disclosed.
- 17. As a result of the complaint received by BOMEX, Mark Speicher, then the Executive Director of BOMEX, and David Greenberg, M.D., then the Medical Director of BOMEX's Monitored Aftercare Program, met with Respondent in an investigative interview on November 2, 1994.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Board Exhibit No. 1, handwritten Progress Report dated 7/13/94, and nurse's notes dated 7/14/94.

- 18. During the investigative interview, Respondent stated that he used tissue expanders on himself.
- 19. At the investigative interview, Respondent admitted that he did scar revisions on himself.
  - 20. Respondent has performed surgery on himself by suturing facial wounds.
- 21. At the January 15, 1995, BOMEX meeting, then Executive Director Speicher and Dr. Greenberg recommended that Respondent be ordered to undergo psychometric, psychiatric and plastic surgery evaluations. On January 21, 1995, BOMEX adopted that recommendation and ordered Respondent to promptly undergo those evaluations. In BOMEX's Order, BOMEX agreed to pay for the evaluations.
- 22. Following the January 21, 1995 BOMEX Order, Respondent represented on numerous occasions that he would undergo the ordered evaluations.
- 23. Respondent has failed to undertake the psychometric, psychiatric and plastic surgery evaluations ordered by BOMEX.
- 24. BOMEX and Respondent entered into a Stipulation and Order effective February 24, 1995, which provided that Respondent "shall not engage in the practice of medicine in the State of Arizona until he has informed the Arizona Board of Medical Examiners, in writing, of his intention to do so."
- 25. By letter dated June 14, 1999, Respondent informed BOMEX in writing of his "intention to practice medicine," as required by the Stipulation and Order.
- 26. BOMEX subsequently filed a Complaint and Notice of Hearing dated July 1, 1999, initiating disciplinary proceedings against Respondent for his failure to comply with

the Board's prior Order directing Respondent to undergo psychometric, psychiatric and plastic surgery evaluations.

## **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- 1. BOMEX has the statutory duty to "protect the public from unlawful, incompetent, unqualified, impaired or unprofessional practitioners of allopathic medicine," pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1403(A).
- 2. BOMEX has the power and duty to order licensed physicians to undergo physical and/or psychiatric testing as deemed necessary. A.R.S. § 32-1403(A)(1).
- 3. BOMEX has the authority to discipline and rehabilitate physicians pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1403(A)(5).
- 4. BOMEX's January 21, 1995 Order directing Respondent to undergo psychometric, psychiatric and plastic surgery evaluations was not, and is not, prohibited by either the Americans with Disabilities Act or the Arizona Civil Rights Act.
- 5. The evidence of record supports BOMEX's Order directing Respondent to undergo psychometric, psychiatric and plastic surgery evaluations.
- 6. The conduct and circumstances described in the above Findings of Fact constitute unprofessional conduct by Respondent pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1401(25)(r).

## <u>ORDER</u>

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, in view of the foregoing, commencing ninety (90) days from the date of this Order, that Respondent's License No. 10754 for the practice of medicine be suspended until Respondent undergoes psychometric, psychiatric and plastic surgery evaluations by evaluators designated by BOMEX or BOMEX Staff, as provided in BOMEX's Order dated January 21, 1995. BOMEX shall pay for the evaluations, except

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1	EXECUTED COPY of the foregoing mailed this <u>↑</u> day of <u>MQ ↓</u> , 2001, to:
2	Elizabeth Burns
3	Assistant Attorney General
4	Office of the Arizona Attorney General 1275 West Washington
5	Phoenix, AZ 85007
6	COPY of the foregoing hand-delivered this
7	$\Box + \Box +$
8	Richard F. Albrecht Assistant Attorney General
9	c/o Arizona Board of Medical Examiners 9545 E. Doubletree Ranch Road
10	Scottsdale, AZ 85258 Counsel to the Board
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