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**FILED**

**FEB 25 2015**

**ACUPUNCTURE BOARD**

8 **BEFORE THE**  
9 **ACUPUNCTURE BOARD**  
10 **DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS**  
11 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

11 In the Matter of the Amended Accusation  
12 Against:

Case No. 1A-2012-109

13 **FREDD HILTON DUNHAM,**  
14 **P.O. Box 196**  
**Buellton, CA 93427**  
15 **Acupuncturist License No. AC 10742,**

**AMENDED ACCUSATION**

16 Respondent.

17  
18 Complainant alleges:

19 **PARTIES**

20 1. Terri Thorfinnson (Complainant) brings this Amended Accusation solely in her  
21 official capacity as the Executive Officer of the Acupuncture Board.

22 2. On or about October 31, 2005, the Acupuncture Board issued Acupuncturist License  
23 Number AC 10742 to Fredd Hilton Dunham (Respondent). That Acupuncturist License was in  
24 full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herein and expired January 31,  
25 2015. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 118 subsection (b), the Acupuncture  
26 Board may take disciplinary action against Respondent notwithstanding the expiration of his  
27 license.

28 //

1 **JURISDICTION**

2 3. This Amended Accusation is brought before the Acupuncture Board (Board),  
3 Department of Consumer Affairs, under the authority of the following laws. All section  
4 references are to the Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.

5 4. Section 4927, subdivision (d), of the Code states:

6 “‘Acupuncture’ means the stimulation of a certain point or points on or near the surface of  
7 the body by the insertion of needles to prevent or modify the perception of pain or to normalize  
8 physiological functions, including pain control, for the treatment of certain diseases or  
9 dysfunctions of the body and includes the techniques of electroacupuncture, cupping, and  
10 moxibustion.”

11 5. Section 4937 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

12 “An acupuncturist’s license authorizes the holder thereof:

13 “(a) To engage in the practice of acupuncture.

14 “(b) To perform or prescribe the use of Asian massage, acupressure, breathing techniques,  
15 exercise, heat, cold, magnets, nutrition, diet, herbs, plant, animal, and mineral products, and  
16 dietary supplements to promote, maintain, and restore health. Nothing in this section prohibits  
17 any person who does not possess an acupuncturist’s license or another license as a healing arts  
18 practitioner from performing, or prescribing the use of any modality listed in this subdivision.

19 “ . . . ”

20 6. Section 4955 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

21 “The board may deny, suspend, or revoke, or impose probationary conditions upon, the  
22 license of any acupuncturist if he or she is guilty of unprofessional conduct.

23 “Unprofessional conduct shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

24 “ . . . ”

25 “(i) Any action or conduct that would have warranted the denial of the acupuncture  
26 license.

27 “ . . . ”

28 7. Section 4955.2 of the Code states, in pertinent part:

1 The board may deny, suspend, revoke, or impose probationary conditions upon the license  
2 of any acupuncturist if he or she is guilty of committing any one of the following:

3 “ (a) Gross negligence.

4 “(b) Repeated negligent acts.

5 “. . .”

### 6 COST RECOVERY

7 8. Section 4959 of the Code states:

8 “(a) The board may request the administrative law judge, under his or her proposed  
9 decision in resolution of a disciplinary proceeding before the board, to direct any licensee found  
10 guilty of unprofessional conduct to pay to the board a sum not to exceed actual and reasonable  
11 costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case.

12 “(b) The costs to be assessed shall be fixed by the administrative law judge and shall not in  
13 any event be increased by the board. When the board does not adopt a proposed decision and  
14 remands the case to an administrative law judge, the administrative law judge shall not increase  
15 the amount of any costs assessed in the proposed decision.

16 “(c) When the payment directed in the board’s order for payment of costs is not made by  
17 the licensee, the board may enforce the order for payment in the superior court in the county  
18 where the administrative hearing was held. This right of enforcement shall be in addition to any  
19 other rights the board may have as to any licensee directed to pay costs.

20 “(d) In any judicial action for the recovery of costs, proof of the board’s decision shall be  
21 conclusive proof of the validity of the order of payment and the terms for payment.

22 “(e) All costs recovered under this section shall be considered a reimbursement for costs  
23 incurred and shall be deposited in the Acupuncture Fund.”

### 24 Factual Summary

25 9. Patient R.S.<sup>1</sup> is a 50 year old female former bus driver who sought treatment at the  
26 Spine and Orthopedic Center (SOC) for injuries which resulted from a vehicular accident. R.S.’s

27 <sup>1</sup> Patient and certain other witnesses’ names are abbreviated to protect their privacy rights. The names will  
28 be provided to Respondent upon written request for discovery.

1 patient records reflect that she presented to SOC's owner, Dr. M., with a chief complaint of neck  
2 pain with bilateral upper extremity and right hand symptoms which had been ongoing for six  
3 months.

4 10. On or about April 26, 2012, patient R.S. went to SOC for her first acupuncture  
5 treatment with Respondent, who was employed by SOC as a staff acupuncturist. The treatment  
6 was conducted in a private, closed curtained treatment room. The patient's chief complaint to  
7 Respondent was she was suffering neck and lower back pain which radiated bilaterally to her  
8 arms, hands, and legs.

9 Respondent did not document a traditional Chinese medical diagnosis anywhere in the  
10 patient's records, nor a treatment plan, nor a rationale for utilizing "Infrared Asian Massage"<sup>2</sup>  
11 during R.S.'s acupuncture treatment.

12 11. After R.S.'s intake interview with Respondent, he provided acupuncture treatment to  
13 her back, utilizing acupuncture needles for approximately 45 minutes and then removed the  
14 acupuncture needles. Respondent did not wear gloves throughout the patient's appointment.

15 The patient was lying face down on the treatment table after Respondent removed the  
16 needles. Respondent stood by R.S.'s head and began to perform "Infrared Asian Massage" on the  
17 her lumbar area. There was no female co-worker in the room with R.S. and Respondent.  
18 Approximately two minutes after Respondent began massaging R.S. his breathing changed,  
19 becoming louder and more rapid. At that time Respondent, with no explanation, suddenly pulled  
20 R.S.'s pants down, past her naked buttocks to her upper legs, and R.S. then briefly felt something  
21 hard touch the back of her head. Respondent's behavior made R.S. uncomfortable and she was  
22 afraid Respondent would make unwanted sexual advances towards her.

23 12. SOC had received a complaint from another female patient in 2012, patient A.W.,  
24 who Respondent was treating for a broken pelvis. Patient A.W. complained she was  
25

26 <sup>2</sup> Infrared Asian Massage is not part of the basic acupuncture curriculum in California Acupuncture schools.  
27 This technique can be taught outside of the basic curriculum if an acupuncturist wishes to obtain additional  
28 certification in different massage techniques.

1 uncomfortable because Respondent did not wear gloves or have a female coworker present during  
2 her appointments when he treated her exposed pubic bone area.

3 After receiving Patient A.W.'s complaints a SOC Human Resources representative  
4 counseled Respondent and suggested that he use gloves when treating female patients' "sensitive  
5 areas" and that he always have a female staff member present during those treatments. The SOC  
6 representative further advised Respondent to obtain prior written authorization from female  
7 patients when rendering any acupuncture services. In his subsequent acupuncture practice  
8 Respondent did not utilize any of these suggestions.

9 13. Patient A.W. began treating with Respondent in 2012, at the recommendation of her  
10 primary care physician due to acute pain she was experiencing as a result of her pubic bone being  
11 broken during an automobile accident. All of A.W.'s treatments with Respondent were  
12 conducted in a private, closed curtained treatment room, and there were no female staff members  
13 present during any of the treatments.

14 During her initial appointment A.W. told Respondent she had never undergone acupuncture  
15 treatment. Respondent told A.W. he planned to use acupuncture, electrical stimulation, and  
16 acupressure on her pelvic region to reduce her pain, but did not explain any of those terms or  
17 what those treatments entailed. Although A.W. was concerned when Respondent did not offer a  
18 detailed explanation of her treatment, she allowed Respondent to treat her because she was in so  
19 much pain. Respondent did not document a traditional Chinese medical diagnosis anywhere in  
20 the patient's records, nor did he document a treatment plan.

21 14. When A.W. arrived for her second scheduled appointment she noticed there were no  
22 staff members or patients present in the office. At Respondent's direction she removed all of her  
23 clothing and wrapped herself in a sheet while Respondent waited outside of the examination  
24 room. Respondent entered the treatment room and, without asking permission, opened the sheet  
25 in which A.W. was wrapped and pressed his gloved fingers onto her clitoris so strongly A.W.  
26 screamed in pain.

27 15. With no prior explanation Respondent used his ungloved hand to insert  
28 approximately eight acupuncture needles throughout A.W.'s pubic area. Respondent then placed

1 approximately four acupuncture needles into both sides of A.W.'s upper labia and one above her  
2 clitoris. A.W. screamed in pain as Respondent inserted the needles. After Respondent placed the  
3 acupuncture needles into A.W.'s labia and clitoral area he physically attempted to spread her legs  
4 apart, but A.W. refused to allow him to do this. Respondent never explained to A.W. why he  
5 attempted to spread her legs apart.

6 A.W. did not observe Respondent use any sterilization methods on the acupuncture needles  
7 he inserted. A.W. felt "horrified" by what happened during this appointment but nonetheless  
8 returned for additional treatment because she believed she had no other pain management options.

9 16. At A.W.'s third appointment, prior to inserting the acupuncture needles, Respondent  
10 laid a wet towel on her naked body as she lay face up on the treatment table. Respondent did not  
11 explain why he placed the wet towel on A.W.'s body nor why he left it until the towel became  
12 cold. As a result of the placement of the cold, wet towel, A.W.'s nipples enlarged and protruded  
13 upwards, greatly embarrassing her.

14 After removing the towel Respondent used his ungloved hand to insert acupuncture needles  
15 into A. W.'s vaginal area as she lay naked on the treatment table. A.W. screamed in pain when  
16 Respondent inserted the needles, yelling at Respondent that he was hurting her. Respondent  
17 responded to her screams by laughing out loud.

18 Respondent then placed his ungloved hand on her labia and penetrated her vagina with his  
19 forefinger. As Respondent did this A.W. observed a "bulge" in his crotch which she believed to  
20 be his erect penis. Respondent moved to the side of the examination table, while moaning and  
21 repeatedly rubbing his clothed crotch area rapidly against the table as he looked at the patient's  
22 naked body. A.W. removed the acupuncture needles herself, got dressed and ran to her car.

23 Respondent's behavior during A. W.'s fourth appointment was very similar to her third  
24 appointment.

25 17. J.S., A.W.'s grandmother, went to A.W.'s fifth appointment with her and  
26 accompanied A.W. into the examination room. During this appointment Respondent behaved  
27 differently than he had during the previous appointments, and asked A.W.'s permission to place  
28 his hands on her vagina before he touched her.



1 Respondent used his ungloved hand to insert acupuncture needles into A.W.'s vagina while  
2 she screamed and whimpered in pain throughout the treatment. When Respondent used one hand  
3 to insert the acupuncture needles inside of her vagina and the other hand to massage her upper  
4 thighs, J.S. and A.W. left the office.

5 **FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

6 **(Gross Negligence)**

7 18. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under 4955.2, subsection (a), in that he  
8 was grossly negligent in his care and treatment of his patients, R. S. and A.W. The circumstances  
9 are as follows:

10 19. The standard of care when treating first time acupuncture patients requires the  
11 acupuncturist provide an explanation and/or discussion with the patient about what to expect  
12 during an acupuncture visit. It is the standard of care for an acupuncturist to make patients feel  
13 comfortable during the course of an acupuncture treatment.

14 20. The standard of care requires the acupuncturist to formulate a Traditional Chinese  
15 Medical diagnosis and treatment plan during the patient's initial intake interview.

16 21. When a male acupuncturist treats a disrobed female patient the standard of care  
17 requires a female witness to be present during treatment, particularly if the treatment involves  
18 access to sensitive areas and continuous manipulation of those areas.

19 22. The standard of care also requires an acupuncturist to have appropriate draping for a  
20 patient if access to sensitive body areas is needed during treatment.

21 23. The standard of cares further requires the acupuncturist to explain to the patient why  
22 the acupuncturist needs access to different areas of the body for treatment.

23 24. The standard of care requires the acupuncturist to request that patients remove their  
24 own clothing or change into a gown.

25 25. The standard of care requires that an acupuncturist not touch a female patients'  
26 vagina.

27 26. The needle insertion points utilized by Respondent during A.W.'s treatments were not  
28 within the standard of care.

1           27. Respondent failed to conform to the applicable standard of care for an acupuncturist  
2 in his care and treatment of patients R.S. and A.W. when he failed to explain his intended  
3 treatment and his subsequent actions resulted in the patients becoming uncomfortable and afraid.

4           28. Respondent failed to have a female coworker present as a chaperone during his care  
5 and treatment of patients R.S. and A.W. Respondent also failed to provide appropriate draping  
6 for patients R.S. and A.W. during the patients' acupuncture treatments, resulting in both patients  
7 becoming uncomfortable and afraid.

8           29. Respondent failed to articulate a Traditional Chinese Medical diagnosis for either  
9 patient.

10          30. Respondent failed to provide any justifiable rationale for utilizing "Infrared Asian  
11 Massage" for patient R.S. during her acupuncture treatment.

12          31. Respondent's care and treatment of patients R.S. and A.W. as set forth above includes  
13 the following acts and/or omissions which constitute extreme departures from the standard of  
14 practice:

15           A. Respondent's failure to explain his intended treatment and his subsequent actions  
16 during his acupuncture treatments of patients R. S. and A.W.

17           B. Respondent's failure to have a female coworker present as a chaperon and his failure  
18 to provide appropriate patient draping during his acupuncture treatments of patients R. S. and  
19 A.W.

20           C. Respondent's failure to articulate a Traditional Chinese Medical diagnosis during his  
21 acupuncture treatments of patients R. S. and A.W.

22           D. Respondent's failure to develop a treatment plan for patient R.S. or A.W. during the  
23 patients' initial intake interviews.

24           E. Respondent's failure to wear gloves during his treatments of patients R.S. and A.W.

25           F. Respondent's use of an ungloved hand to touch patient A.W.'s vagina during  
26 treatment.

27           G. Respondent's repeated touching of patient A.W.'s vagina during treatment.

28           H. Respondent's laughter during A.W.'s treatment following her screams of pain.



1 I. Respondent's continuing treatment of A.W. after she yelled that he was hurting her.  
2 J. Respondent's insertion of his finger into patient A.W.'s vagina during treatment.  
3 K. Respondent's use of a wet, cold towel on patient A. W. while she lay naked on the  
4 treatment table.

5 L. Respondent's attempt to physically spread A. W.'s legs apart during treatment.

6 32. Respondent's acts and/or omissions as set forth in paragraphs 10 through 31,  
7 inclusive, above, whether proven individually, jointly, or in any combination thereof, constitute  
8 gross negligence pursuant to section 4955.2, subdivision (a), of the Code. Therefore cause for  
9 discipline exists.

10 **SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

11 **(Repeated Negligent Acts)**

12 33. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under section 4955.2, subdivision (b),  
13 of the Code, in that he has committed repeated acts of negligence in the practice of acupuncture.

14 The circumstances are as follows:

15 34. Complainant refers to, and by reference incorporates herein paragraphs 9 through 31,  
16 inclusive, above.

17 **THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

18 **(Unprofessional Conduct)**

19 35. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under section 4955 of the Code, for  
20 unprofessional conduct. The circumstances are as follows:

21 36. Complainant refers to, and by reference incorporates herein paragraphs 9 through 34,  
22 inclusive, above.

23 **PRAYER**

24 **WHEREFORE**, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters herein alleged,  
25 and that following the hearing, the Acupuncture Board issue a decision:

26 1. Revoking or suspending Acupuncturist License Number AC 10742, issued to Fredd  
27 Hilton Dunham, AC;

28 2. Ordering him to pay the Acupuncture board the reasonable costs of the investigation

1 and enforcement of this case, pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4959;

2 2. If placed on probation, ordering him to pay to the Acupuncture Board the costs of  
3 probation monitoring; and;

4 3. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.

5 DATED: **FEB 25 2015**  
6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 TERRI THORFINNSON  
8 Executive Officer  
9 Acupuncture Board  
10 Department of Consumer Affairs  
11 State of California  
12 *Complainant*

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