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SILVER &FIELD

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OF ORIGINAL FILED
Los Angeles Superior Court

DEC 1 8 2002

STEPHANIE SIANEZ Deputy

Attorneys for Petitioner Assa Weinberg, MD

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

ASSA WEINBERG, MD,

CASE NO.

BS080287

Petitioner,

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE (CCP \$1094.5)

v.

CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER,

Respondent.

Petitioner Assa Weinberg, MD ("Dr. Weinberg") petitions this Court for a writ of mandate directed to respondent Cedars-Sinai Medical Center ("Cedars"), and by this verified Petition alleges:

- 1. Petitioner is presently, and at all times stated in this Petition was, licensed as a physician under a license issued by the Medical Board of California, License No. C41889. Dr. Weinberg has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1980. Beginning in 1988, he was appointed to the medical staff at Cedars. He was continuously reappointed over the next 11 years.
- 2. Cedars is presently, and was at all times relevant, a private hospital located in Los Angeles County. Under its by-laws, and pursuant to California law, Cedars is and was obliged

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE (CCP §1094.5)

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to provide Dr. Weinberg with a fair hearing before altering his staff privileges.

- 3. On November 5, 1999, Dr. Weinberg was summarily suspended from the medical staff of Cedars. A true and correct copy of the letter informing Dr. Weinberg of his suspension is attached as Exhibit "1" (all exhibits may have attachments omitted where not relevant to this Petition).
- 4. On November 20, 1999, Dr. Weinberg requested a medical staff hearing regarding his staff privileges. A true and correct copy of Dr. Weinberg's letter is attached as Exhibit "2".
- 5. By letter dated December 20, 1999, Cedars informed Dr. Weinberg of the charges against him. There were approximately 120 charges involving at least 29 patients/incidents. A true and correct copy of these charges is attached as Exhibit "3".
- 6. A Hearing Committee appointed by the medical staff heard more than 100 hours of testimony stretching over the course of 23 days regarding these charges. By the end of the evidentiary hearing, the charges against Dr. Weinberg had been pared down to nine. Transcripts of the proceedings before the Hearing Committee have been lodged with the Court for purposes of this proceeding, but Dr. Weinberg does not believe that it will be recessary for the Court to review those transcripts in order to resolve the issues raised by this Petition.
- 7. The Hearing Committee, by a decision dated April 1, 2002, reached the following conclusion:

"In summary, after having heard more than 100 hours of testimony and argument, the preponderance of the evidence presented does

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not support Dr. Weinberg's being summarily suspended from the hospital staff. Instead, we believe that he should be permitted to be reinstated under the conditions that he agrees to be referred to a designated body such as the Impaired Physicians Committee for evaluation, and that, furthermore, he agrees to abide by whatever recommendations for rehabilitation and supervision that the entity designated for this purpose concludes to be appropriate."

A true and correct copy of the entire written decision of the Hearing Committee is attached as Exhibit "4".

- 8. On May 20, 2002, the Medical Executive Committee at Cedars reviewed and affirmed the decision of the Hearing Committee. A true and correct copy of the decision by the Medical Executive Committee is attached as Exhibit "5".
- 9. On July 29, 2002, the Executive Committee of the Cedars Board of Director affirmed certain aspects of the Medical Executive Committee decision, but remanded the matter back to the Medical Executive Committee to reconsider its May 20, 2002, report and recommendations "and determine whether based on the cumulative results of the nine case findings contained in the Hearing Committee's April 1, 2002, report" (emphasis added), Dr. Weinberg met certain specified criteria. A true and correct copy of the July 29, 2002, report of the Executive Committee of the Cedars Board of Directors is attached as Exhibit "6".

10. On September 9, 2002, the Medical Executive Committee answered all of the Board's questions regarding Dr. Weinberg in the affirmative (i.e., favorably to Dr. Weinberg), and recommended, by a vote of 22-5, the following:

". . . MEC recommends that the physician's membership and privileges not be terminated but that he be reinstated under two conditions: The first condition is that he be referred to the Well-Being of Physicians Committee for evaluation. The second condition is that as a condition of his medical staff membership, the physician agrees to abide by whatever recommendations for rehabilitation and supervision . . . are made by the Well-Being of Physicians Committee."

A true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Medical Executive Committee meeting of September 9, 2002, are attached as Exhibit "7".

- and the recommendation of the Medical Executive Committee, and without any further hearing whatsoever, on September 23, 2002, the Cedars Board of Directors voted to terminate Dr. Weinberg's medical staff membership and privileges at Cedars. A true and correct copy of the letter of October 4, 2002, informing Dr. Weinberg of this decision, is attached as Exhibit "8".
- 12. The decision of October 4, 2002, is subject to judicial review as provided by California Code of Civil Procedure Section

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1094 5(b). Pursuant to that section, Cedars prejudicially abused its discretion by not proceeding in the manner required by law, and/or failed to give Dr. Weinberg a fair trial, as follows:

- a. California Business and Professions Code Section 809.05 states that "It is the policy of this state that peer review be performed by licentiates." Although the code acknowledges that the hospital board has a role to play, it expressly requires that "in all peer review matters, the governing body [i.e., the Cedars Board], shall give great weight to the actions of peer review bodies and, in no event, shall act in an arbitrary or capricious manner." Section 809.05(a). In violation of this statutory requirement, the Cedars Board not only failed to give "great weight" to the actions of the Hearing Committee and the Medical Executive Committee, but arbitrarily and capriciously disregarded the conclusions of the medical experts and substituted their own lay opinion to reach an entirely opposite conclusion.
- b. The Cedars Board received evidence outside of the hearing. Exhibit 8 states (p. 2) "[T]he Chief of Staff and General Counsel of the Medical Center were each asked to make a report to the Board at its September 23, 2002 meeting and to respond to the MEC's September 9, 2002 report. Based on the entire record before it, the reports and the ensuing discussion ..." In addition, the Board received a written report from the Chief of Staff that was outside the record. Exhibit 8, p. 4 (item No. 11). Dr. Weinberg never received a copy of the written reports and had no opportunity to hear or respond to the oral reports.

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The Cedars Board failed to provide a full hearing C. before taking action as required by Business and Professions Code §809 05(c).

- The process by which the Cedars Board revoked Dr. Weinberg's medical staff privileges against the advice of the Hearing Committee and the Medical Executive Committee violated Dr. Weinberg's right to a fair hearing, because the Cedars Board had and has an inherent conflict of interest. Specifically, California case authority (Westlake Community Hospital v. Superior Court, 17 Cal.3d 465, 131 Cal.Rptr. 90 (1976)) gives a hospital immunity from liability to a physician for actions arising out of the suspension or revocation of his/her medical staff privileges unless and until the physician succeeds in setting aside a suspension or revocation. By ignoring the conclusions of the Hearing Committee and of the Medical Executive Committee, the Cedars Board not only failed to give "great weight" to this expert opinion, but effectively granted itself immunity against any action by Dr. Weinberg.
- 13. Dr. Weinberg has exhausted the administrative remedies available to him, and the decision by the Cedars Board of October 4, 2002, is final.
- Dr. Weinberg has no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, petitioner requests judgment as follows:

For an alternative writ of mandate directing respondent to set aside its decision of October 4, 2002, or to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandate to set aside the decision of October 4, 2002, should not be issued.

For a peremptory writ of mandate setting aside 2. respondent's decision of October 4, 2002.

For such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary, just, or proper.

DATED: December 18, 2002

SILVER & FIELD

By:

Lewrence Silver, Attorneys for Petitioner Assa Weinberg, MD

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I, Assa Weinberg MD, say:

I have read the foregoing Petition for Writ of Mandate and know its contents.

I am a party to this action. The matters stated in it are true of my own knowledge except as to those matters which were stated on information and belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Verification was executed on December 18, 2002, at Los Angeles, California.