

Covenant School of Nursing

Disciplinary Action Summary Assignment

Instructional Module 2

Student Name: Lily Thompson

Date: April 7th, 2023

DAS Assignment # 3

Name of the defendant: Calvin Baxter Carter III

License number of the defendant: 712320

Date action was taken against the license: 8-May-12

Type of action taken against the license: Revoked

Throughout April 16th, 2009 and April 16th, 2010 while working at both Trustpoint Hospital and Lubbock Healthcare Center, Calvin Baxter Carter III was charged with six different charges resulting in his license being revoked. The first charge was in accordance to events April 16th, 2009 - April 21st, 2009 at Trustpoint Hospital. Carter pulled Norco from the medication dispensing system on six different occasions and each of these times pulled more than the physicians orders called for. It was determined that his actions were likely to cause his patients harm, due to the possibility of giving the patients too much resulting in adverse reactions— Negligence. The second charge was also from events occurring form April 16th, 2009 - April 21st, 2009 at Trustpoint Hospital. On eighteen different accounts, Carter withdrew Norco without completely documenting the administration to each patient as well as how the patients tolerated the medication if it was even given. It was determined that these actions would likely injury the patients because the other healthcare providers did not have an accurate account of what the patients had been given making it possible to overdose the patients — Drug Diversion. Carters third charge was also due to events that happened throughout April 16th, 2009 - April 21st, 2009 at Trustpoint Hospital. On the same eighteen Norco withdraws as charge two, Carter failed to accurately document the wastage of the unused medication, according to the hospitals policies. Because he did not prove he wasted any of the extra Norcos, it was determined that Carter would deceive the hospitals pharmacy, violating the Controlled Substance Act—Drug Diversion. The fourth charge took place between April 20th, 2009 - April 21st, 2009 at Trustpoint Hospital. Carter misappropriated Norco from his hospital, or allowed for it to be misappropriated. It was determined that this action was to defraud the hospital and/or his patient — Drug Diversion. The fifth charge was on October 5th, 2009 while Carter was in the Texas Peer Assistance Program for Nurses (TPAPN). Carter submitted a urine drug screen and after it was tested, it reveled a positive result for Ethyl Glucuronide and Ethyl Sulfate. It was determined that engaging in the use of alcohol while on duty, could put his patients in harms way. This is due to the fact he would not be able to identify changes in his patients conditions and his ability to make rational decisions was impaired— Negligence. Carters final charge occurred exactly a year later from his first charge, on April 16th, 2010. Carter tested positive for Ethyl Glucuronide and Ethyl Sulfate during a shift once again. This was determined to have the ability to harm his patients the same way as explained in charge five— Negligence. This last charge was while Carter was working at the Lubbock Healthcare Center.

All six of Carters charges could have been easily avoided. First of all, the first two charges as well as the fourth, could have been avoided by strictly following the “Seven Rights” of medication administration. Carter should have reviewed his orders and checked that he was administering the correct amount of medication at least three separate times (orders, medication room, and patients room). Secondly, Carter should have scanned the medication in the patients room to accurately document the amount given, to ensure all healthcare providers knew what was given, how much was given, and when it was given. For the third

charge, Carter should have asked a fellow licensed nurse to witness the wastage of Norcos. This would have ensured that the medication was wasted whether he had documented it or not. Both the fifth and sixth charge could have been avoided by refraining from using alcohol before and/or during a shift. Carter was already a part of the TPAPN meaning he was getting help, however he may have not been using the help effectively.

The universal competency "Standard Precaution" was violated when Carter pulled an excess amount of Norcos from the medication dispensing system and when allowing for misappropriation of the medications (medication preparation). Next, the universal competency "Safety and Security (physical)" and "Documentation" were violated when Carter failed to document the medications given (7 rights- documentation and eMAR medication scanning). Lastly, the universal competency "Professional Role" was violated throughout all charges, when not documenting a waste, when not documenting medications given, and coming to a shift intoxicated.

If I was the first person to notice Carters behavior and actions, I would immediately check on his patients and assess for any adverse reactions due to the amount of charges involving patients medication. Next I would inform the charge nurse and nurse supervisor and expect them to pull Carter off the floor to ensure his patients safety.