September 2025 Public Board Actions List

Georgia Composite Medical Board

The Board issued **four** public orders in **September 2025**. To view each Board order, click on the licensee's name below.

1. **Delenya Allen, MD**
86700
Physician
Final Decision

2. **Daniel Delozier, PA-C**
3119
Physician Assistant
Public Consent Agreement for Reinstatement

3. **Victor Tseng, MD**
81169
Physician
Amendment to Final Decision

4. **Andre D. Williams, MD**
22081
Physician
Public Order Terminating Probation

BEFORE THE GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD
STATE OF GEORGIA

IN THE MATTER OF:	*	
	*	OSAH DOCKET NO.:
DELENYA ALLEN,	*	2544000-OSAH-GCMB-PHY-60-Howells
License No. 86700	*	
	*	BOARD DOCKET NO.:
Respondent.	*	

FINAL DECISION

An evidentiary hearing was held in the above-captioned matter on July 9, 2025, at the Office of State Administrative Hearings. The Respondent was present at the hearing. An Initial Decision was docketed by the Office of State Administrative Hearings in the above-captioned matter on August 8, 2025. The Court emailed a copy of the Initial Decision to Respondent's email address on record. Further, the Initial Decision was served by FedEx Overnight mail with tracking on August 11, 2025. Additionally, the Respondent sent a "Motion for Rehearing" via email on August 11, 2025. The motion was denied on August 13, 2025. In the absence of an application to the agency for review of said Initial Decision, or an order by the Board to review said Initial Decision on its own motion, said Initial Decision becomes the Final Decision of the Board by operation of law, pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 50-13-17(a).

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Findings of Fact entered by the Administrative Law Judge in the Initial Decision are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference herein.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Conclusions of Law entered by the Administrative Law Judge in the Initial Decision are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference herein.

ORDER

The decision of the Administrative Law Judge that Respondent's license to practice as a physician in Georgia be SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY, as set forth in the Initial Decision, including any terms setting forth the Respondent's eligibility to petition the Board for restoration

of her license, is adopted and incorporated by reference and, having become final on September 10, 2025, is hereby made the Final Decision of the Board, effective September 10, 2025.

GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD

KATHRYN CHEEK, MD
Chairperson

(Board Seal)

ATTEST:

JASON S. JONES
Executive Director

BEFORE THE OFFICE OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS
STATE OF GEORGIA

GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD, **Petitioner,** **v.** **DELENYA ALLEN,** **Respondent.**	**Docket No.: 2544000** **2544000-OSAH-GCMB-PHY-60-Howells** **Agency Reference No.: 86700**

INITIAL DECISION

The Georgia Composite Medical Board ("Petitioner" or "Board") initiated this matter for the purpose of sanctioning Respondent's medical license. Specifically, the Board seeks the revocation of Respondent's medical license. The hearing was conducted on July 9, 2025. The Board was represented by Senior Assistant Attorney General Michelle Sawyer. Respondent Delenya Allen, M.D. ("Respondent") appeared and represented herself. For the reasons stated below, this administrative court finds that Respondent's medical license should be **SUSPENDED indefinitely.**

Findings of Fact

1.

Respondent currently is licensed to practice as a physician in the State of Georgia. She received her Georgia medical license on August 7, 2020. (Ex. P-1.)

2.

Respondent was issued license number 58721 to practice medicine in Tennessee. In January 2020, she was working at Saint Francis Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, as a bariatric robotic surgeon. (Exs. P-3, R-1; Testimony of Respondent.)

3.

Near the end of January 2020, Respondent received notice that issues arose regarding her care of three patients. On January 28, 2020, Respondent participated in a meeting of the Saint Francis Hospital Peer Review Committee ("PRC"), during which the care of patient's L.B., A.J., and J.B. was discussed. (Exs. R-1, R-2.)

4.

The PRC recommended that the three cases be referred to the hospital's Medical Executive Committee ("MEC") for review and possible corrective action. A meeting of the MEC was held on February 4, 2020.[1] On February 5, 2020, Respondent was given ninety (90) days' notice that her employment agreement with Saint Francis Physician Network was being terminated. (Exs. R-2, R-3.)

5.

In the February 18, 2020 Notice of Recommended Adverse Action & Hearing Rights, Respondent was notified that the MEC recommended revocation/termination of her medical staff membership and clinical privileges. The notice informed Respondent that she had thirty days to request a hearing to contest the MEC's recommended revocation of her medical staff membership and clinical privileges. The notice also informed Respondent that if she did not request a hearing the MEC's recommendation would be submitted to the hospital's Governing Board for final disposition. Finally, the notice stated that if the action is adopted it would be reported to the National Practitioner's Data Bank ("NPDB"). (Ex. R-4.)

[1] It is unclear whether Respondent participated in the February 4, 202 meeting. In a February 18, 2020 Notice of Recommended Adverse Action & Hearing Rights, it stated that the MEC considered information provided by Respondent at the February 4, 2020 meeting. Respondent's testimony on this point was unclear. (Ex. R-4.)

6.

Respondent testified that she did not request a hearing regarding her medical staff membership and clinical privileges because her contract had been terminated, and she no longer wanted to work at Saint Frances Hospital. Respondent intended to return to Georgia, as she had received a job offer in Atlanta. However, due to the COVID 19 pandemic, she remained in Tennessee for several months. (Testimony of Respondent.)

7.

In July 2020, Respondent moved to Atlanta. She received her Georgia Medical License on August 7, 2020. She began the credentialing process and around October 2020, she learned that the revocation of her privileges at Saint Frances Hospital was reported on the NPDB. (Testimony of Respondent; Ex. P-1.)

8.

The Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners ("Tennessee Board") held a hearing on September 27, 2023. Notice of the hearing was reportedly sent to Respondent at her address of record with the Tennessee Board and via email. Respondent did not attend the September 27, 2023 hearing.[2] (Ex. P-3.)

9.

The Tennessee Board adopted the findings of the MEC. Specifically, the Tennessee Board included the following in its Findings of Fact:

a) Patient L.B.: Failure to recognize the significance and extent of an abdominal wound; recommending patient discharge in the face of a fever of 102 degrees present on the proposed date of discharge; failure to know the culture results

[2] At the hearing in the instant matter, Respondent denied knowing of the date of the hearing before the Tennessee Board.

[for] purposes of treating the patient.

b) Patient A.J.: Failure to meet standard of care in addressing retained foreign items and failure to provide accurate information in consulting the Chief of Surgery regarding the same.

c) Patient J.B.: Failure to meet the standard of care in addressing bowel obstruction, failure to recognize septic shock secondary to bowel perforation, selection of incorrect procedure to address these conditions all resulting in significant harm to the patient.

(Exs. P-3, R-4.)[3] The Tennessee Board concluded that Respondent violated Tennessee statutes 63-6-214(b)(1) (unprofessional, dishonorable or unethical conduct) and 63-6-214(b)(4) (gross health care liability or a pattern of continued or repeated health care liability, ignorance or incompetence in the course of medical practice). The Tennessee Board's Final Order stated that it was taking the action of revoking Respondent's medical license "to protect the health, safety and welfare of people in the State of Tennessee." As a result, the Tennessee Board revoked Respondent's medical license effective September 27, 2023.[4] The Final Order was sent to Respondent via certified mail to her former Memphis Tennessee address, two Atlanta addresses, and via email. (Ex. P-3.)

10.

Respondent denied knowing about the Tennessee Board's decision until some time thereafter, when a family member told her it was on the news in Tennessee. Respondent testified

[3] In that hearing, the Tennessee Board granted the State's motion to find Respondent in default for her failure to appear for the hearing. The Final Order does not mention the testimony of any witnesses or any specific evidence. The nature and extent of the hearing cannot be determined from the Final Order.

[4] The Final Order also included a pathway for Respondent to have her Tennessee license reinstated. That pathway included, among other things, the requirement to undergo a Physician's Assessment by the Center for Personalized Education for Physicians ("CPEP"). (Ex. P-3.) Respondent presented no evidence that she has submitted to that assessment or made any attempt to do so.

that she did not appeal the Tennessee Board's decision because she did not have money for a lawyer and she did not realize that the revocation in Tennessee would have repercussions in other states. Notwithstanding, Respondent testified that she is willing to do whatever is necessary to keep her license in good standing. (Testimony of Respondent.)

11.

The Board did not present independent evidence of Respondent's care of the three patients that were the basis of Saint Francis Hospital's revocation of her privileges and the Tennessee Board's revocation of her medical license. The Board's attorney did ask Respondent questions about her care for these patients. Respondent defended her actions and appeared to try to distance herself from responsibility for the patients. (Testimony of Respondent.)

12.

The Board received notice of the revocation of Respondent's Tennessee Medical License through an alert service from the Federation of State Medical Boards. When the Board received the information, someone from the Board reached out to Respondent. She provided the Board with a statement, in which she denied the allegations, but did not offer explanations as to what happened with the three patients. Additionally, although she stated that she actively participated in continuing medical education, she did not provide any documentation of any completed continuing medical education. The Board voted to revoke Respondent's license due to a concern for patient safety. (Testimony of Kimberly Emm; Exs. P-2, P-4.)

13.

At the hearing, Respondent testified that she started working at 360 Lipo in April or May of 2021. More recently she has worked at her own Atlanta practice Bodies by Dr. DD, where she performs liposuction, and at her other practice Atlanta Face Company in Stockbridge, Georgia.

However, when asked about the 2045 Peachtree Street address for her Atlanta office, Respondent acknowledged that office is in the process of moving and business stopped at that location in November 2024. She testified that she recently signed a new lease for an office at 1800 Peachtree Street. (Testimony of Respondent.)

Conclusions of Law

1.

The Board seeks the revocation of Respondent's medical license. Accordingly, the Board bears the burden of proof. Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 616-1-2-.07. The standard of proof is a preponderance of the evidence. Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 616-1-2-.21.

2.

In its Matters Asserted and Statutes and Rules Involved, the Board asserted that Respondent violated Georgia Code Sections 43-34-8(a)(5), (7), and (10). The Board also asserted that Respondent's conduct violated Georgia Code Sections 43-1-19(a)(5), (6), and (8).

Violations

3.

Georgia Code Section 43-34-8(a), which is the specific licensing and disciplinary statute for the medical profession, states, in pertinent part, that the Board has the authority to discipline a licensee, upon a finding that the licensee has:

> (5) Had his or her license, certificate, or permit to practice pursuant to this chapter revoked, suspended, or annulled by any lawful licensing authority; had other disciplinary action taken against him or her by any lawful licensing authority; or been denied a license by any lawful licensing authority;
>
> * * *
>
> (7) Engaged in any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public, which need not have resulted in actual injury to any person. As used in this paragraph, the term 'unprofessional conduct' shall include

> any departure from, or failure to conform to, the minimum standards of acceptable and prevailing medical practice and shall also include, but not be limited to, the prescribing or use of drugs, treatment, or diagnostic procedures which are detrimental to the patient as determined by the minimum standards of acceptable and prevailing medical practice or by rule of the board ;
>
> * * *
>
> (10) Violated or attempted to violate a law, rule, or regulation of this state, any other state, the board, the United States, or any other lawful authority without regard to whether the violation is criminally punishable, when such law, rule, or regulation relates to or in part regulates the practice of medicine, when the licensee or applicant knows or should know that such action violates such law, rule, or regulation; or violated a lawful order of the board previously entered by the board in a disciplinary hearing;

O.C.G.A. § 43-34-8(a)(5), (7), (10). See O.C.G.A. § 43-34-6(a) (providing that the Board is an independent state agency, not under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State, but shall have all the powers, duties, and functions of professional licensing boards in Chapter 1 of Title 43); see also O.C.G.A. § 43-1-19(a), (5), (6), (8) (providing substantially similar grounds for discipline in the general professional licensing board statute as provided in O.C.G.A. § 43-34-8(a)(5), (7), (10)).[5]

[5] Georgia Code Section 43-1-19(a), states, in pertinent part, that a licensing board may discipline a licensee, which may include the revocation of a license, if the licensee has:

> **(5)** Had his or her license to practice a business or profession licensed under this title revoked, suspended, or annulled by any lawful licensing authority other than the board; had other disciplinary action taken against him or her by any such lawful licensing authority other than the board; was denied a license by any such lawful licensing authority other than the board, pursuant to disciplinary proceedings; or was refused the renewal of a license by any such lawful licensing authority other than the board, pursuant to disciplinary proceedings;
>
> **(6)** Engaged in any unprofessional, immoral, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public that materially affects the fitness of the licensee or applicant to practice a business or profession licensed under this title or is of a nature likely to jeopardize the interest of the public; such conduct or practice need not have resulted in actual injury to any person or be directly related to the practice of the licensed business or profession but shows that the licensee or applicant has committed any act or omission which is indicative of bad moral character or untrustworthiness. Such conduct or practice shall also include any departure from, or the failure to conform to, the minimal reasonable standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of the business or profession licensed under this title; . . . .
>
> **(8)** Violated a statute, law, or any rule or regulation of this state, any other state, the professional licensing board regulating the business or profession licensed under this title, the United States, or any other lawful authority without regard to whether the violation is criminally punishable when such statute, law, or rule or regulation relates to or in part regulates the practice of a business or

4.

The Board presented evidence that the Tennessee Board revoked Respondent's Tennessee medical license. Therefore, the Board proved violations of §§ 43-34-8(a)(5) (license revoked by a lawful licensing authority) and 43-1-19(a)(5) (license revoked by a lawful licensing authority).

5.

The Board presented no evidence of Respondent's conduct, aside from questions on cross examination. Respondent did not admit that her care of the three patients at issue was unprofessional or failed to meet the standard of care. This administrative court may take judicial notice of a document filed in another court "not for the truth of the matters asserted in the other litigation, but rather to establish the fact of such litigation and related findings." United States v. Jones, 29 F.3d 1549, 1553 (11th Cir. 1994) ("If it were permissible for a court to take judicial notice of a fact merely because it has been found to be true in some other action, the doctrine of collateral estoppel would be superfluous."); accord Jefferson v. State Bar, No. 22-12835, 2023 U.S. App. LEXIS 2188, at *5 (11th Cir. Jan. 27, 2023). Stated differently, neither the Board, nor this court can rely on the Tennessee Board's Final Order to prove that Respondent engaged in the conduct found therein.[6] Accordingly, the Board failed to prove violations of Georgia Code Sections 43-34-8(a)(7) or 43-1-19(a)(6).

6.

Similarly, the Board failed to prove violations of Georgia Code Sections 43-34-8(a)(10) (violation of statute, law, or rule regulating the practice of medicine) or 43-1-19(a)(8) (violation

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> profession licensed under this title and when the licensee or applicant knows or should know that such action violates such statute, law, or rule; or violated a lawful order of the board previously entered by the board in a disciplinary hearing, consent decree, or license reinstatement;

O.C.G.A. § 43-1-19(a)(5), (6), (8).

[6] This is particularly true given Respondent's absence from the Tennessee Board's hearing.

of a statute, law, or rule regulating the professional practice). The Board presented no evidence of Respondent's conduct, aside from asking questions on cross examination. Respondent did not admit that she violated any statute, law or rule regulating the practice of medicine. As noted above, the Board cannot rely on the Tennessee Board's Final Order to prove that Respondent violated a statute, law, or rule regulating the practice of medicine. See Jones, 29 F.3d at 1553.

Sanction

7.

Georgia Code section 43-34-8(b) authorizes the Board to discipline a licensee upon a finding that the licensee has been disciplined by another lawful licensing authority, the licensee engaged in unprofessional conduct, or the licensee has violated the Boards rules. When the Board finds that a physician should be disciplined, it may suspend (for a definite or indefinite period), revoke, limit, or restrict a license; administer a public or private reprimand; make an adverse finding but withhold imposition of judgment; or impose the judgment but suspend the enforcement of such judgment and place the physician on probation. Further, the Board may vacate any probation if the physician fails to comply with reasonable terms imposed by the Board. O.C.G.A. § 43-34-8(b)(1). Finally, the Board may impose a fine of up to $3000.00 for each violation of law, rule, or regulation, and impose a fine of a reasonable amount to reimburse the Board for administrative costs. O.C.G.A. § 43-34-8(b)(1)(G), (H).

8.

While the Board cannot rely on the Tennessee Final Order to prove that Respondent engaged in the conduct found therein or violated a particular statute, law, or rule regulating the practice of medicine, it and this administrative court can rely on the fact that the Tennessee Board revoked Respondent's medical license and that the basis of the revocation was concern for public

safety. Furthermore, Respondent did not appeal the Final Order. Nor has she availed herself of the pathway to have her Tennessee medical license reinstated. Rather, it appears that she sought to avoid or escape the consequences of the disciplinary action in Tennessee. Under these circumstances, the undersigned concludes that an indefinite suspension of Respondent's Georgia Medical License is the appropriate sanction.

ORDER

For the above and foregoing reasons, Respondent's medical license is hereby **SUSPENDED indefinitely**.

1. During the period of suspension, the Respondent shall not use the title, Physician, Doctor, or "M.D;" or otherwise engage in the practice of medicine as defined in O.G.G.A. § 43-34-21(3), including, but not limited to, assisting, directing, consulting, advising, or teaching, regarding patient medical care.

2. Respondent is entitled to renew Respondent's license during the period of suspension. Failure to renew shall result in revocation of Respondent's license by operation of law.

3. Respondent may petition the Board to lift the suspension upon successful completion of a Physician's Assessment by CPEP and compliance with all recommendations of the CPEP assessment, including any recommended Physician Education Intervention. Respondent shall cause a copy of the assessment, and any and all reports and recommendations, to be forwarded by CPEP to the Board for review. Additionally, Respondent shall submit proof of her compliance with the CPEP recommendations to the Board.

4. In considering whether to lift the suspension, the Board shall have the authority to review the entire investigative file(s) and all relevant evidence, including but not limited to, the status of Respondent's clinical skills. The Board shall also have the authority to order any additional investigation that may be required in order to determine whether Respondent is competent to practice with reasonable skill and safety. This may include, but is not necessarily limited to, a mental or physical examination.

5. The period of indefinite suspension shall last until Respondent files a written petition **and** the Board, in its sole discretion, lifts the suspension in writing.

6. Should the Board lift the suspension, it may do so by consent order, which places Respondent's license to practice medicine under such terms and conditions as the Board deems necessary to ensure that Respondent can practice medicine safely and ethically. Additional conditions may include, but are not limited to, continuing competency/education. The Respondent may be required to meet with the Board, or a committee thereof, should the Board consider the lifting of the indefinite suspension.

7. Lifting of Respondent's suspension shall be within the sole discretion of the Board. If Respondent's petition should be denied, Respondent may submit another petition no sooner than one (1) year following the Board's denial of Respondent's prior petition. Denial of Respondent's petition to lift the suspension shall not constitute a contested case.

SO ORDERED, this 8th day of August, 2025.

Stephanie M. Howells, Judge

BEFORE THE GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD
STATE OF GEORGIA

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
DANIEL DELOZIER,	)	DOCKET NO:
PA-C License No. 3119,	)	
	)	
Reinstatement Applicant.	)	

CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR REINSTATEMENT

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. Title 43, Chapters l and 34, the Georgia Composite Medical Board ("Board"), in its discretion, has considered the reinstatement application for licensure of DANIEL DELOZIER ("Applicant") to practice as a physician assistant in the State of Georgia. In conjunction therewith, the Board hereby enters its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1.

On or about June 4, 1998, Applicant was issued a license to practice as a physician assistant in the State of Georgia. On or about November 30, 2024, Applicant's license lapsed.

2.

On or about April 21, 2025, Applicant submitted an application for reinstatement of Applicant's license to practice as a physician assistant. While reviewing the application, it was discovered that Applicant had worked as a physician assistant in Georgia after his license lapsed.

3.

Applicant waives any further findings of fact with respect to this matter.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The unlicensed practice disclosed by Applicant is grounds for denial of licensure or licensure with discipline under O.C.G.A. Ch. 34, T. 43, as amended. Reinstatement of Applicant's license is within the discretion of the Board. Applicant hereby waives any further conclusions of law with respect to the above-styled matter.

ORDER

Beginning on the effective date of this Consent Agreement, Applicant's license to practice as a physician assistant in the State of Georgia shall be reinstated, subject to the following terms:

1.

Applicant shall submit to the Board a fine of **one thousand dollars ($1000.00)** to be paid in full by cashier's check or money order made payable to the Georgia Composite Medical Board within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this Consent Agreement. Said fine shall be sent to Georgia Composite Medical Board, 2 MLK, Jr. Drive, SE, East Tower, 11th Floor, Atlanta, Georgia 30334, to the attention of the Executive Director. Failure to pay the entire amount by the 60th day shall be considered a violation of this Agreement and shall result in further sanctioning of Applicant's licensure, including revocation, upon substantiation thereof.

2.

This Consent Agreement and dissemination thereof shall be considered a **PUBLIC REPRIMAND** of Applicant by the Board.

3.

The effective date of this Consent Order is the date the Consent Order is docketed.

Applicant should receive a docketed copy of the Consent Order from the Board at the Applicant's address and/or email address of record within ten (10) business days of the docket date. If Applicant has not received a docketed copy of the Consent Order, it is Applicant's responsibility to obtain a docketed copy of the Consent Order from the Board. Applicant must comply with the terms and conditions of the Consent Order beginning on the effective date.

4.

Applicant acknowledges that Applicant has read this Consent Agreement and understands its contents. Applicant understands that Applicant has the right to an appearance in this matter and freely, knowingly, and voluntarily waives that right by entering into this Consent Agreement. Applicant understands and agrees that a representative of the Department of Law may be present during the Board's consideration of this Consent Agreement and that the Board shall have the authority to review the investigative file and all relevant evidence in considering this Consent Agreement. Applicant further understands that this Consent Agreement will not become effective until approved and docketed by the Georgia Composite Medical Board. However, if this Consent Agreement is not approved, it shall not constitute an admission against interest in this proceeding or prejudice the right of the Board to adjudicate this matter. Applicant hereby consents to the terms and sanctions contained herein.

(Signature on following page)

Approved this 15 day of September, 2025.

GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD

BY: Kathryn K. Cheek, MD
KATHRYN CHEEK, MD
Chairperson

ATTEST:
JASON S. JONES
Executive Director

CONSENTED TO:
DANIEL DELOZIER
Applicant

[As to Applicant's signature only:]
Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 12th day of September 2025.

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires:

TRINA TARATSAS
NOTARY PUBLIC
My Comm. Expires
Mar 21, 2026
GWINNETT COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA

BEFORE THE GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD
STATE OF GEORGIA

VICTOR TSENG,	)	
Petitioner,	)	**OSAH Docket No. 2440716**
	)	**2440716-OSAH-GCMB-PHY-43-**
v.	)	**Schroer**
	)	
GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD,	)	**Agency Reference No.: 81169**
Respondent.	)	

AMENDMENT TO FINAL DECISION

Following the Final Decision entered by the Board (hereinafter "Respondent") on November 13, 2024, Victor Tseng (hereinafter "Petitioner") filed a Petition for Judicial Review in the Superior Court of Fulton County to review the decision. On March 10, 2025, Respondent filed a "Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence Pursuant to § 50-13-19(h)." This was granted by the Court on April 1, 2025, with the Court allowing the Respondent to present additional evidence, and the Board to "modify its findings and decision by reason of the additional evidence should the additional evidence so justify." The New Evidence Hearing was held on July 10, 2025. Kimberly A. Emm was the appointed hearing officer. At the hearing, the Respondent was represented by Michelle Sawyer, Esq., Senior Assistant Attorney General, and the Petitioner, Victor Tseng, was present and represented by Susan J. Levy, Esq. and Dillon McConnell, Esq. After reviewing the additional evidence and hearing the arguments and proffers from all parties, the Board, after deliberation, finds as follows and enters this Amended Order in the above-styled case:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1.

On or about February 6, 2025, before the Superior Court of Dekalb County, Petitioner did freely and knowingly plead guilty to four felony counts of Sexual Exploitation of Children.

2.

The Court imposed a sentence for each count of 10 years to serve 5 years on house arrest and the remainder to be served on probation. The sentences were to be served concurrently and required Petitioner to register with the Sex Offender Registry. In addition to the General Conditions, Special Conditions include that Petitioner be fitted with an ankle monitor while under house arrest, be monitored by the Department of Community Supervision while on house arrest, be permitted to leave his home for work, church, medical appointments and legal appointments, be permitted to establish with his probation officer a preapproved time each week to run errands, waive his 4th Amendment rights and submit to random search and seizures, continue undergoing psychiatric treatment and take all medications required, waive his right to a behavioral incentive date, and abide by the conditions of sex offender probation.

3.

The offense of Sexual Exploitation of Children is a felony and a crime of moral turpitude. The Petitioner not only viewed pornography but downloaded and distributed it by use of BitTorrent, a file sharing software typically used by child pornographers.[1]

4.

Petitioner is required to register with the Sex Offender Registry, and the registry is publicly available. The mission of the Board is to protect the health of Georgians through

[1] See p. 11 of the Additional Evidence packet and p. 4 of the OSAH transcript.

licensure and enforcement of the Medical Practice Act. The public expects the Board to protect them, and it is unreasonable to ask the public to search the Sex Offender Registry, in addition to the Board's license verification tool, to ensure their physician is not a sex offender.

5.

Petitioner's counsel, Ms. Levy, stated during her argument that Petitioner "was suffering from an uncontrolled form of obsessive-compulsive disorder classified as anti-pedophilia OCD… it's manageable, but not curable..."[2] The diagnosis of "anti-pedophilia OCD" or "anti-pedophilia OCD" and was not made by a physician. This diagnosis is also not in the Diagnostic Statistical Manual 5th Edition – text revision ("DSM-5"), therefore it is not widely accepted nor is it established as generally accepted by peer review.[3] The Board has doubts as the validity of this diagnosis.

6.

The Board has concerns the public is at risk, and would remain at risk, due to the incurable nature of OCD. Further, the Board notes that the evidence presented at OSAH shows Petitioner's intrusive thoughts impaired his pediatric training in a clinical setting.[4]

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1.

Georgia Code Section 43-34-8(a), which is the specific licensing and disciplinary statute for the medical profession, states, in relevant part, that the Board has the authority to discipline a licensee, upon a finding that the licensee has:

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[2] See p. 131-132 of the OSAH transcript.
[3] See OSAH transcript at p. 117 (Dr. Andrew Sherrill states, "So there's no official subtypes of O.C.D. . . . So for us, clinically, we do split O.C.D. into different subtypes. Again, it's not official in our diagnostic manual.") and at p. 138 (Dr. Sherrill, when asked if POCD is a "set diagnosis," responds "no."). It should be noted Dr. Andrew Sherrill is a psychologist, and no physicians testified during this hearing.
[4] See p. 157 and p. 167-168 of the OSAH transcript.

(4) Committed a crime involving moral turpitude, without regard to conviction [. . .];[5]

[. . .]

(7) Engaged in any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public, which need not have resulted in actual injury to any person [. . .];

[. . .]

(11) Committed any act or omission which is indicative of bad moral character or untrustworthiness;

[. . .]

(17) Entered into conduct which discredits the profession[.]

O.C.G.A. § 43-34-8(a).[6]

2.

If the Board finds that a licensee should be disciplined under the provisions above, Georgia Code Section 43-34-8(b)(1) authorizes the Board to take one or more actions, including the following:

(B) Place the licensee, certificate holder, or permit holder on probation for a definite or indefinite period with terms and conditions;

(C) Administer a public or private reprimand, provided that a private reprimand shall not be disclosed to any person except the licensee, certificate holder, or permit holder;

(D) Suspend any license, certificate, or permit for a definite or indefinite period;

(E) Limit or restrict any license, certificate, or permit;

(F) Revoke any license, certificate, or permit;

(G) Impose a fine not to exceed $3,000.00 for each violation of a law, rule, or regulation relating to the licensee, certificate holder, permit holder, or applicant;

(H) Impose a fine in a reasonable amount to reimburse the board for the administrative costs;

[5] The Medical Practice Act does not contain a statutory equivalent of O.C.G.A. § 43-1-19(q).
[6] The Initial Decision found discipline was warranted under these violations.

[…]

(K) Condition the penalty, or withhold formal disposition, which shall be kept confidential unless there is a public order upon the applicant, licensee, certificate holder, or permit holder's submission to the care, counseling, or treatment by physicians or other professional persons, which may be provided pursuant to Code Section 43-34-5.1, and the completion of such care, counseling, or treatment, as directed by the board; or

(L) Require a board approved mental and physical evaluation of all licensees, certificate holders, or permit holders.

O.C.G.A. § 43-34-8(b)(1).

DECISION AND ORDER

The Board hereby determines that the new evidence of conviction is relevant to this matter, should be admitted into the record, and supports the new findings delineated in this order. The new evidence renews and strengthens the Board's original final decision. In light of the new evidence, the Board renews its determination the Petitioner's license to practice medicine in the State of Georgia shall be hereby **REVOKED** and is hereby the Final Decision of the Board.

SO ORDERED, this 26th day of September, 2025.

GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD

Kathryn K. Cheek, MD

KATHRYN CHEEK, M.D.
Chairperson

JASON S. JONES
Executive Director

BEFORE THE GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:	*		
	*		
ANDRE DAMIAN WILLIAMS, M.D.,	*	DOCKET NO.:	
License No. 22081,	*		
Respondent.	*		

GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD
SEP 26 2025
DOCKET NUMBER: 20200008

PULBIC ORDER TERMINATING PROBATION

WHEREAS, on or about July 11, 2019, the Georgia Composite Medical Board (hereinafter "Board") and Andre Damian Williams, M.D. (hereinafter "Respondent") entered into a Public Consent Agreement for Reinstatement ("Agreement"), Docket Number 20200008, instituting a period of probation to run concurrent to, and requiring compliance with, Respondent's criminal probation;

WHEREAS, Respondent has petitioned the Board to terminate the period of probation; and

WHEREAS, the Board has determined that Respondent has complied with all terms and conditions of the Agreement to the satisfaction of the Board.

THEREFORE, the Board hereby enters this Public Order Terminating Probation indicating that Respondent has successfully complied with the terms of the Agreement. Respondent's license is hereby returned to unrestricted status and is in good standing.

This 26th day of September, 2025.

GEORGIA COMPOSITE MEDICAL BOARD

BY: Kathryn K. Cheek, MD
KATHRYN K. CHEEK, MD
Chairperson

ATTEST:
JASON S. JONES
Executive Director

(BOARD SEAL)