

Problems at Planned Parenthood

Information for Protecting Our Health

Report of the Problems at Planned Parenthood Committee
PDF book version of the San Diego page of the constantly-updated website:

Problems at Planned Parenthood -
www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org



San Diego:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego



This report organizes problems with a section for each kind of problem. The website instead reports problems by individual centers or groups of centers.

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PDF version dated 09.10.25

Section 1



This section does not include deaths, which are listed separately. We include only cases since 2000, and only those where details of the allegations are known.

We use the plaintiff's last name to distinguish the cases, but the plaintiff's full name and the name of individual defendants are redacted in the excerpts on our pages. They are of course available in the official court documents on the Problems at Planned Parenthood website (problemsatplantedparenthood.org).

Alirezapoor

The 2023 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

15. In May 2022, the lives of Alirezapoor and Bakhshi, husband and wife, took an unexpected turn when they discovered they were expecting a child. Eager to ensure the well-being of the pregnancy, they scheduled with an obstetric nurse . . .

17. On June 21, 2022, concerns arose following a Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (“NIPT”), which indicated an 83% possibility of Down Syndrome. This prompted a referral to a genetic center for further assessment . . .

18. On July 12, 2022, the couple received a call . . . recommending to the couple an abortion before the 15th week and referring them to Planned Parenthood (“PP”) . . .

22. Post-abortion complications arose, leading to persistent bleeding and an emergency room visit on August 13, 2022. An ultrasound revealed remaining tissues . . .

23. The couple faced challenges, including long waits in the ER and communication gaps. Ebrahimi performed a subsequent surgery on August 18, 2022, placing a balloon to control bleeding and administering blood transfusions.

24. Despite these efforts, bleeding persisted, leading to ongoing concerns about Alirezapoor’s health. Follow-up visits with Ebrahimi, including an ultrasound on August 26, 2022, revealed the severity of the situation . . .

37. Defendants committed medical battery by damaging Plaintiff’s internal organs, reproductive parts, without her authorization or informed consent.

38. Plaintiff did not consent to Defendants damaging her reproductive organs that caused her to be unable to carry a baby to term, which was done by Defendants without Plaintiff’s necessary and legal consent.

Andersson

The 2013 court document can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Description of Reason for Liability:

Plaintiff was a patient of both defendant’s on March 21, 2012 when she presented for an abortion. Defendants failed to properly treat Plaintiff for her abortion at defendant’s facility and failed to provide proper follow up care. Plaintiff had an ectopic pregnancy which defendant failed to diagnose and treat. As a result, plaintiff’s left fallopian tube ruptured 10 days after having been seen and treated by defendants at defendants facility. Plaintiff had to undergo an emergency surgery to remove her ruptured tube and had to have a blood transfusion due to the blood loss she suffered. Plaintiff alleges that defendant’s actions fell below the standard of care and resulted in her injuries.

Fakhoury

The 2007 court document can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

7. At the date and time aforesaid, Defendants . . . failed to adequately and properly perform a surgical procedure on plaintiff by among other things, leaving foreign objects inside plaintiff's body.

Glover

The 2007 court document can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

PPSDRC = Planned Parenthood of San Diego and Riverside Counties

10. Among other things, PPSDRC promises on its website, "We will tell you exactly what you need to do next about an abnormal Pap smear. "

11. Upon information and belief and thereupon alleged, PPSDRC has been cited by the State of California Department of Health for one or more deficiencies in its care and record-keeping within the last four years . . .

43. Defendants . . . informed Plaintiff that she had an abnormal Pap test and that additional medical procedures were needed to further diagnose . . . She was not told that she had cancer and/or that she ran the risk that her

condition could turn into cancer should she forgo or delay any recommended treatment. She also was not referred to any . . . medical professional for a second opinion and/or who was more qualified to diagnose and treat cervical cancer.

44. . . . Defendants . . . misdiagnosed Plaintiff as having "Mild Dysplasia" and/or HPV . . .

46. A notation in Plaintiff's medical records . . . state "cancer vs. HPV" and "growth on entire cervix extreme abnormal presentation." . . . [The doctor] herself noted, "sounds suspicious for higher grade lesion-entire (cervix) involved. " . . . it is noted in Plaintiff's medical chart., "CIN I in all 4 quads." . . .

50. Defendants have and continue to withhold all of Plaintiff's records from her and thereby there may be additional parties and/or dates of treatment or phone calls by which Plaintiff is unaware at this time due to Defendants' refusal to turn over all medical records to Plaintiff.

51. . . . Defendants assured Plaintiff again and again that she did not have cervical cancer.

65. . . . if Plaintiff died prior to realizing the negligence of Plaintiff, then she could not pursue any legal remedies against the Defendants and/or their negligence would never be discovered . . .

69. Among other things, by the time Plaintiff discovered the negligence and fraud of Defendants, it was determined that she had cervical cancer which, upon information and belief, could have been treated at its early stages, by less invasive procedures but, had progressed so far that certain medical treatment options were no longer available. Further, by the time Plaintiff discovered the negligence and/or fraud of the Defendants, and each of them, her cervical cancer had progressed all the way to Stage IIIB cervical cancer.

Piomari

The 2018 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

11. On or around February 17, 2017, Defendants . . . negligently treated Plaintiff in the course of terminating her pregnancy causing injury which led to severe complications including hospitalization and ongoing care.

12. As a result of Defendants' professional negligence Plaintiff was admitted to the Emergency Department at UCSD Hospital on or around February 17, 2017.

Reyes

The 2012 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

10. As a legal result of the conduct of the defendants . . . Plaintiff . . . has suffered ongoing and disabling injuries, requiring hospitalization, additional surgical procedures, and ongoing evaluation and treatment . . .

12. As a further legal result of the conduct of the defendants . . . Plaintiff . . . has incurred and will continue to incur medical, hospital, healthcare, and related expenses. .

13. As a further legal result of the conduct of the defendants . . . Plaintiff . . . was injured in her health and physical ability permanently, thereby causing diminishment of her earning capacity . . .

Richter

The 2022 Malpractice Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

11. On or about May 14, 2021, Defendant . . . negligently treated [Plaintiff] in the course of terminating her pregnancy, |causing injury which led to severe complications including hospitalization and subsequent (and ongoing) medical care.
12. As a result of Defendants' professional negligence, Plaintiff was required to undergo emergency surgery . . . on or about August 11, 2021.

Section 2



Riverside

Note: Riverside is in the same three-county affiliate as San Diego: Planned Parenthood of the Pacific Southwest

Goode

Court Document:

[CA Riverside Meloncon 2007 Complaint for Wrongful Death and Medical Malpractice filed by her mother](#)

Excerpt:

5. Despite the clearly demonstrated bacterial vaginosis infection, [the nurse] proceeded to place five seaweed stick cervical dilators through . . . Goode's already infected vagina and into her cervix. Thus, the seaweed stick cervical dilators became like wicks that would take the existing local infection through the vagina into the cervix and turn the local vaginal infection into a raging systemic infection rapidly leading to sepsis and toxic shock syndrome of the entire body . . . the Riverside County Coroner determined that the cause of death was "toxic shock syndrome secondary to retained laminaria cervical dilators."



[Abortion procedure caused death of Riverside woman, lawsuit alleges](#)

by Jonathan Abrams, *The Los Angeles Times*, June 21, 2017

Excerpt:

The mother of a Riverside woman who died of toxic shock syndrome after allegedly undergoing an abortion procedure at Planned Parenthood filed a malpractice suit against the organization and a Riverside County hospital this week. The lawsuit alleges that . . . a nurse inserted cervical dilators, used to gradually expand the cervix in preparation for second-trimester abortions, despite the fact that Goode had a vaginal infection.

The dilators, which are shaped like small sticks and consist primarily of seaweed, became a conduit that spread the infection to the rest of her body, the lawsuit alleges.



[Mother blames Riverside abortion procedure for daughter's death](#)

Orange Register, June 25, 2007

Excerpt:

“My daughter made a choice, but she didn’t choose to die,” Meloncon [her mother] said. “A lost dog gets more attention than my daughter did. This has really torn at my family.”

Planned Parenthood mailed two letters to Goode stating the dilators needed to be taken out, but Meloncon said the family never received the letters. The woman said Planned Parenthood should have been more aggressive in contacting her daughter . . .

With her condition deteriorating, Goode was taken to Riverside County Regional Medical Center in Moreno Valley on Feb. 4. A blood test confirmed Goode was pregnant, and Meloncon said she asked that a pelvic examination be performed. But the hospital said it couldn’t perform one because Goode would not consent, the suit said.

“She was confused and disorientated,” Meloncon said. “It was totally out of character for what her behavior normally is.”

The hospital performed a pelvic examination Feb. 13 and found the dilators. Goode had a miscarriage that day and died the next, the lawsuit said.

Section 3



Chula Vista

Chula Vista is in the San Diego metropolitan area and covered by the same affiliate, Planned Parenthood of the Pacific Southwest.

Murray

The 2014 Complaint can be found under Chula Vista at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-a-f

Excerpt:

14. In or about the late summer or early fall of 2012, [Plaintiff complained to [Defendant] that the Chula Vista clinic was in violation of the law because Mendoza was directing non-licensed Clinicians to access the locked medication cabinet and dispense medication to patients . . .

15. [Defendant] began to retaliate against Plaintiff . . .

25. Despite Planned Parenthood's mission as alleged, the Chula Vista clinic manager (a non-licensed staff member), authorized the injection of birth control to a minor patient, against the will of the minor and absent an order by a licensed medical provider. This unauthorized administration of medication without a license was, and is, a violation of California law . . .

35. On or about March 30, 2013, [Plaintiff] was terminated. In its termination letter, Planned Parenthood indicated that [Plaintiff] was terminated because her performance was "below expectations."

36. A short time later, Planned Parenthood reported to the California Employment Development Department that Plaintiff was terminated because after she reported the March 8th incident, Plaintiff "refused to move on."

37. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that she was terminated because she reported her supervisor's unlawful administration of medication without a license.

San Diego

Macias

Trellis Case Complaint Summary

Filing Date May 19, 2025 / Case #TCN-363413 / Matter Type Wage and Hour

Plaintiff Daisy Lizete Macias filed a complaint against Planned Parenthood of the Pacific Southwest and unnamed Doe defendants on behalf of herself, similarly situated non-exempt employees, and the State of California under the Private Attorneys General Act (PAGA). The complaint alleges widespread violations of California labor laws, including failure to pay all wages owed such as unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and double time calculated at correct regular rates that include shift

differentials and other remuneration, and failure to pay accrued vacation wages upon separation. Plaintiff asserts that Defendants engaged in unlawful company-wide practices, such as editing time records to underreport hours worked, denying or undercompensating meal and rest breaks, and failing to reimburse employees for necessary business expenses like personal cell phone use.

Further allegations include inaccurate and incomplete wage statements, failure to maintain accurate payroll and employment records, untimely payment of wages during employment and upon termination, and violations of paid sick leave laws through improper accrual, notice, and payment calculations. Plaintiff provides specific wage statement examples from 2024 illustrating these deficiencies and claims that Defendants' policies and payroll systems caused these systemic violations.

Lonconte-Crowe

The 2023 Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

Excerpt:

*PPPS = Planned Parenthood Pacific Southwest affiliate
The individual Defendant is redacted to Ms. S.*

9. On or about May 22, 2023, PPPS hosted the 60th anniversary dinner for the non-profit organization at the Hilton Hotel . . . Ms. S yelled out to [Plaintiff] from across two tables. Ms. S quickly rushed to [Plaintiff], hugging [Plaintiff] from the side and rubbing [Plaintiff's] arm up and down.

10. [Plaintiff] could smell the alcohol in Ms. S's breath, causing [Plaintiff] to feel very uncomfortable. Ms. S's demeanor was very touchy, touching [Plaintiff's] shoulders, arms, and hands . . . It became clear that Ms. S was intoxicated when she persisted in touching [Plaintiff] excessively as they spoke.

11. At some point during the interaction Ms. S stopped mid-sentence, looked down at [Plaintiff's] cleavage, smiled and said, "oh yeah, you look very good" . . . the entire situation made [Plaintiff] extremely nervous. [Plaintiff] managed to get away from Ms. S and actively tried to avoid Ms. Sedillo for the rest of the event.

12. At the end of the night [Plaintiff] headed to the elevator to leave. At the elevator [Plaintiff]bumped into Ms. S and PPPS supervisors . . . Ms. S once again started hugging [Plaintiff] and slowly caressing up and down [Plaintiff's] arm. Ms. S swayed back and forth, her speech slurred from how intoxicated she was . . .

13. . . . None of the PPPS supervisors that accompanied Ms. S corrected her behavior. Instead, they giggled, and proceeded to guide Ms. S into the elevator to leave . . . [Plaintiff] was confused as to why someone in a leadership role like Ms. S would be so negligent of their alcohol consumption in a professional setting . . .

15. Later that same day, [supervisors] spoke with [Plaintiff] and expressed their sentiments about what [Plaintiff] experienced. Both . . . stated that they believed [Plaintiff's] statement about the incident and admired [Plaintiff] for having the courage to

speak up. [One] informed [Plaintiff] that several other people had mentioned that Ms. S was also very touchy with them .

17. . . . Although Ms. S did not work directly at the clinic, Ms. S would often visit the clinic without giving any prior notice. Having Ms. S show up to the clinic unannounced caused Shiloh a great deal of anxiety . . .

18. . . . Had Ms. S been a male . . . PPPS might have addressed the situation in an entirely different way. Frustrated with the way PPPS handled the situation, [Plaintiff] began to dread going into work. [Plaintiff] would experience crippling anxiety on the drive to work before every shift . . . [Plaintiff] . . . ultimately decided that leaving PPPS was the best option.

Mendoza

The 2019 Complaint can be found at:

www.problemsatplannedparenthood.org/california-san-diego

4. Plaintiff was hired by Defendants around 1985.

5. In late 2017, Plaintiff was told she should retire or Defendants would be forced to issue written discipline Plaintiff. Sure enough, Plaintiff was given unjustified written discipline as a pretext for age discrimination . . .

7. As a result of Defendants attempts to defame Plaintiff's work performance and refusal to remedy the situation, Plaintiff was forced to quit her employment due her age on January 19, 2018. Plaintiff was over 40 years old at the time of her constructive termination.

8. On information and belief, Plaintiff was replaced by someone significantly younger with much less experience . . .

42. Defendants willfully refused and continue to refuse to pay Plaintiff overtime in a timely manner, as required by the aforementioned statutes. Plaintiff therefore requests restitution and penalties as provided by California Labor Code §203 . . .

53. During the course of Plaintiff's employment, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with mandated meal or rest periods and required Plaintiff to work during mandated meal and rest periods, in violation of the Industrial Welfare Commission Orders, Labor Code Section 226.7, subdivision (a), and Labor Code section 512 . . .

58. Within three (3) years last past, Defendants failed to comply with section 7 of IWC Order 4-2001, and with Labor Code § 1174 by failing to maintain certain records which employers are required to maintain, including records of overtime worked and compensated, meal periods provided to each employee and hours worked; and failed to provide their employees, including Plaintiff, with the information required by Labor Code §226.

Warren

Excerpt: Trellis Case Complaint Summary

Filing Date May 16, 2025 / Case #TCN-362079 / Matter Type Wage and Hour

The complaint, filed by Plaintiff Jenica Warren on behalf of herself and similarly situated current and former non-exempt hourly employees of Planned Parenthood of the Pacific Southwest and Does 1 through 50 in California over the past four years, alleges multiple violations of California labor laws by the Defendants. The claims assert that Defendants engaged in unlawful wage and hour practices, including failing to pay minimum wages and overtime for all hours worked—such as off-the-clock pre-shift activities and communications—and not incorporating non-discretionary bonuses, commissions, or shift differentials into the regular rate of pay for calculating overtime, double time, sick pay, PTO, and meal/rest break premiums.

The complaint further alleges that Defendants violated Labor Code provisions by failing to provide timely, uninterrupted 30-minute meal breaks and 10-minute rest breaks as required, and by not paying premium wages for missed or inadequate breaks. Defendants are also accused of issuing inaccurate wage statements that omitted required compensation components and underreported hours worked, failing to pay all wages timely upon termination or resignation, neglecting to maintain accurate payroll records, and failing to reimburse necessary business expenses such as cell phone costs.

These unlawful labor practices are asserted to constitute unfair business practices under California's Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq. The complaint includes class action allegations with multiple subclasses addressing minimum wage, overtime, meal and rest breaks, wage statements, termination pay, payroll records, expense reimbursements, and unfair business practices.

Section 4



Audit

[CA San Diego – Audit from California Department of Health Services](#)

Excerpt:

Failure to comply with Family PACT billing instructions has resulted in the Department reimbursing PPH for claims in excess of cost. Reimbursement in excess of cost for the audit period totaled \$5,213,645.92

Articles of special interest for all states:

	<p>Botched Care and Tired Staff: Planned Parenthood in Crisis by Katie Benner, <i>The New York Times</i>, February 15, 2025</p>
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	<p>You scheduled an abortion. Planned Parenthood's website could tell Facebook. The organization left marketing trackers running on its scheduling pages by Tatum Hunter, <i>The Washington Post</i>, June 29, 2022</p>
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Compilation of reviews on specific topics:

	<p>Reviews Report - Medical Dangers</p>
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	<p>Reviews Report - Racism</p>
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	<p>Reviews Report - Employee Rights</p>
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	<p>Reviews Report - Financial Ethics</p>
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Send:

- *any questions or comments*
- *any documentation of further problems*
- *requests for later updated editions*