José Pedro Balmaceda (1948- )  [1]


José Pedro Balmaceda  [5] was born 22 August 1948 in Santiago, Chile. His mother Juanita owned a women’s boutique in the city
and his father José was a successful owner of several timber mills. He grew up with five sisters who remained in Santiago all
their lives. Balmaceda  [5] attended the college preparatory school San Ignatius where he met Sergio Stone  [6], his future partner at
the Center for Reproductive Health fertility clinic in the University of California Irvine Medical Center. In 1974 Balmaceda  [6]
graduated from Catholic University Medical School  [7] and became a resident at the University of Chile  [8] Hospital where he
worked in obstetrics and gynecology.

In 1975 Balmaceda  [5] and his wife Veronica Pascal were accused of hiding political dissidents in their home and were forced
with their two children to flee into political exile from the totalitarian rule of General Augusto Pinochet. They escaped to Denmark,
and one year later the University of Texas recruited Balmaceda  [5] to its medical facility in San Antonio where he completed his
obstetrics and gynecology residency in 1980. The following year the Rockefeller Foundation  [9] awarded him a fellowship in
reproductive endocrinology  [10] and he began a close working relationship with fellow doctor Ricardo Asch  [11], who in 1984
pioneered a new assisted reproduction technique called gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT).

In 1986 Balmaceda  [5] moved to California to work at the University of California Irvine Medical Center (UCIMC). He and Asch
formed a private partnership the same year, the Center for Reproductive Health, where Balmaceda  [5] and his associates would
later be accused of conducting highly unethical practices. Balmaceda  [5] worked with Asch in the Garden Grove clinic until he
took over the Saddleback clinic in 1989, just before the Garden Grove clinic moved to the University of California Medical
Center. Balmaceda’s reputation soared and he was invited to present his fertility research in places as diverse as Kenya,
Switzerland, Israel, France, Italy, Indonesia, Korea, and Venezuela.

In February 1995 all research at the clinics halted when serious malpractice allegations unfolded: the doctors had allegedly
performed egg  [12] and embryo transfers without consent. By June the clinic’s doors officially closed and investigations of Asch,
Balmaceda  [5] , and Stone were underway. When news of the fertility clinic’s scandals hit the headlines Balmaceda  [5] distributed
a letter to the UCI College of Medicine condemning the administration for accusing all three doctors of having equal
responsibility in the wrongdoing. Balmaceda  [5] contended that the misappropriation of eggs was largely Asch’s doing, facilitated
by laissez-faire management by the university. In September of 1995 Balmaceda  [5] visited his mother in Santiago, Chile, and
never returned to the United States to receive his indictments. The following year Balmaceda  [5] was labeled a fugitive, indicted
in absentia on twenty counts of mail fraud for insurance billing, and his faculty salary at the University of California Irvine was
terminated.

In Chile, Balmaceda  [5] began work at one of the country’s most prestigious private practices, the Clinica Las Condes  [13] in
Santiago. Most of his colleagues celebrated his return to Chile and dismissed the clinic scandal as gossip. However, his new life
in Chile was disrupted by personal tragedy when his wife committed suicide in 1999, leaving

In 2003 Balmaceda  [5] served as the director of the Latin American Assisted Reproduction Network  [14]. The group reports
success rates for fertility clinics in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, and ironically, standardizes patient consent forms. Balmaceda  [5]
continues to place blame for the California scandal on the university administrators for not taking action sooner and claims to be
claims never participated in any assisted reproduction procedures. Balmaceda  [5] has given many interviews and made
appearances on television programs professing his innocence, but the fertility clinic scandal remains a mark on his reputation
and that of others.

Sources


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