

FORM 4 - NOTICE OF HEARING

ONTARIO PHYSIOTHERAPISTS DISCIPLINE TRIBUNAL

College of Physiotherapists of Ontario

College

- and -

Justin Krull

Registrant

NOTICE OF HEARING

On August 25, 2026 a panel of the Inquiries, Complaints and Reports Committee of the College referred specified allegations of the registrant's professional misconduct and/or incompetence to the Tribunal.

In this proceeding, Registrant means "member" as set out in the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*, the Health Professions Procedural Code (Code), the applicable health profession Act, and the regulations thereto.

The allegation(s) are that the registrant:

1. Has committed an act of professional misconduct under:
 - a. Subsection 51(1)(c) of the Code, as set out in the following paragraphs of section 1 of Ontario Regulation 388/08, *Professional Misconduct Regulation*, made under the *Physiotherapy Act, 1991*:
 - i. Paragraph 25: Advertising, unless the advertisement accurately and fairly presents verifiable information to assist a patient in choosing whether to engage the services of the member.
 - ii. Paragraph 1: Failing to maintain the standards of practice of the profession.
 - iii. Paragraph 18: Engaging in conduct or performing an act relevant to the practice of the profession that, having regard to all the circumstances, would reasonably be regarded by members as disgraceful, dishonourable or unprofessional.

Further information about these allegations is set out below:

1. At all material times, Justin Krull (the “Registrant”) was a co-owner of Myofascial Release Mississauga (the “Clinic”) and a Registrant of the College, practicing physiotherapy at the Clinic.
2. On or about January 23, 2024, an email was sent to patients of the Clinic, which stated, among other things, that:
 - a. “Myofascial release can actually reverse cancerous changes in cells”
 - b. “Thermography can detect cancerous cells 3-5 years sooner than a mammogram”; and
 - c. Directly or indirectly indicating or claiming that patient(s) receiving myofascial release at the Clinic may reverse cancerous cells in their bodies or that myofascial release may otherwise prevent and/or treat cancer;
 - d. Directly or indirectly indicating or claiming that thermography is an effective tool for early cancer detection and/or referring patients to thermography, for early cancer detection.
3. The January 23, 2024 emailed contained the identifier as having been sent by the Clinic under the email [REDACTED], physiotherapist and co-owner (and founder) of the Clinic.
4. On or about January 14, 2024, the Clinic Instagram page included a post, which featured a photograph of the Clinic’s co-owner who was also a physiotherapist at the material times, and which:
 - a. directly or indirectly encouraged patients of the Clinic to self-refer for thermography for early detection of cancer; and/or
 - b. which directly or indirectly discouraged patients from receiving mammograms.
5. The Clinic’s January 14, 2024 Instagram post also included the following statement: “Thermography can actually detect cancerous changes up to 3 years sooner than a Mammogram.”
6. On or about June 16, 2025, the Clinic sent an email to patients of the Clinic, that directly or indirectly encouraged thermography for detection of breast cancer and which discouraged mammograms.
7. The applicable College *Advertising Standard* in place at the material times required that:

- a. Advertisements must be true, accurate, and verifiable.
- b. Advertisements must not mislead.
- c. Advertisements must only contain information about services for conditions that the physiotherapist is competent to diagnose and to treat.

The email communications, website postings and/or Instagram postings set out above, failed to meet one or all of the above requirements of the Advertising Standard.

- 8. At all material times, the Registrant populated and/or uploaded the communications set above to the Clinic's Instagram and/or website and/or mailchimp email communications system, and/or was otherwise aware of and/or had authority over and/or responsibility for communications and/or advertisements of the Clinic.
- 9. At all material times, the scope of practice of a physiotherapist, as set out in s. 3 of the *Physiotherapy Act*, does not include the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of cancer.
- 10. The Registrant's conduct as set out at paragraphs 1-9 above, failed to maintain the standards of practice of the profession (in respect of advertising, using an evidence-informed approach to practice, ensuring the physical and emotional safety of patients) and otherwise constitute conduct that, having regard to all the circumstances, would reasonably be regarded by members of the profession as disgraceful, dishonourable and/or unprofessional.

The Tribunal will hold a hearing under sections 38 to 56 of the Code, the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*, and the *Hearings in Tribunal Proceedings (Temporary Measures) Act, 2020*, on a date or dates to be set at a case management conference, to decide whether the registrant has committed an act or acts of professional misconduct and/or is incompetent.

The College will file this Notice with the Tribunal. The Tribunal will then set a date for the first case management conference and send it to the parties with more information about the Tribunal's process.

If the registrant or their representative does not attend the case management conference or the hearing, the Tribunal may proceed in the registrant's absence and the registrant is not entitled to any further notice in the proceeding.

If the Tribunal finds the registrant committed an act or acts of professional misconduct, it may make one or more of the following orders under subsections 51(2) of the Code.

- direct the Registrar to revoke the registrant's certificate of registration.
- direct the Registrar to suspend the registrant's certificate of registration for a specified period of time.
- direct the Registrar to impose specified terms, conditions and limitations on the registrant's certificate of registration for a specified or indefinite period of time.
- require the registrant to appear before the Tribunal to be reprimanded.
- require the registrant to pay a fine of not more than \$35,000 to the Minister of Finance.
- if the act of professional misconduct was the sexual abuse of a patient, require the registrant to reimburse the College for funding provided for that patient under the program and/or require the registrant to post security acceptable to the College to guarantee this payment.

The Tribunal may, under subsection 53.1 of the Code, require the registrant to pay all or part of the College's costs and expenses.

The Tribunal's website includes the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure, Practice Directions and guides to the process.

Date: August 27, 2026

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