



## **THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF MANITOBA**

IN THE MATTER OF: *The Regulated Health Professions Act,  
C.C.S.M., c. R117,*

AND IN THE MATTER OF: DR. AMIR MAZHARI RAVESH

AND IN THE MATTER OF: An Application for Reinstatement dated February 12,  
2025

### **MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PANEL:**

Dr. Nader Shenouda, Chairperson, CPSM President

Dr. Charles Penner, Member, CPSM President-Elect

Lynette Magnus, Public Representative, CPSM Council

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### **REASONS FOR RESOLUTION AND ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

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**DR. AMIR MAZHARI RAVESH, SELF-REPRESENTED**

### **COUNSEL FOR THE REGISTRAR OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF MANITOBA**

Jeremy de Jong

### **COUNSEL FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PANEL**

Sharyne M. Hamm

## REASONS FOR DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### PANEL

#### INTRODUCTION

1. On February 26, 2025, a hearing was convened before a panel of the Executive Committee (the “Panel”) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba (the “CPSM”) for the purpose of considering an application made pursuant to section 50 of *The Regulated Health Professions Act, C.C.S.M., c. R117* (the “RHPA”) and the *Practice Direction: Reinstatement Applications* (the “Practice Direction”).
2. Dr. Amir Mazhari-Ravesh (“Dr. Ravesh”) submitted an application under the RHPA to have his Certificate of Registration reinstated:

#### **Reinstatement**

**50** Upon the application of a person whose registration or certificate of practice has been cancelled under section 49, the council may

(a) direct the registrar to reinstate the registration or certificate of practice, subject to any conditions the council may impose; and

(b) order the person to pay any costs arising from those conditions.

3. On December 16, 2019, Dr. Ravesh was convicted of six counts of sexual assault (the “Convictions”). Each of the Convictions arose from incidents occurring during clinical encounters between Dr. Ravesh and an adult female patient. The Convictions were upheld on appeal, and Dr. Ravesh was sentenced to seven (7) years in prison.

4. On January 31, 2021, as a result of the Convictions, Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration was cancelled by the Executive Committee of the CPSM, pursuant to section 48(3) of the RHPA (the "Cancellation Decision").

5. By way of this application, Dr. Ravesh sought reinstatement of his Certificate of Registration on the grounds that, with appropriate conditions on his practice, he posed no risk to the public. The Registrar of the CPSM opposed the application.

6. The hearing proceeded on February 26, 2025. The Panel heard oral submissions from Dr. Ravesh, who represented himself without the assistance of counsel, and from counsel for the Registrar of the CPSM. The Panel reviewed and considered the Reinstatement Application materials provided by Dr. Ravesh, a document package consisting of a two-page covering letter from Dr. Ravesh to the attention of the CPSM, along with 78 pages of supporting documentation. The Panel also reviewed and considered the materials provided by the Registrar, which consisted of a three-page covering letter and 251 pages of supporting documentation.

7. The hearing was a public hearing and notice of the hearing was posted on the CPSM's website.

8. At the commencement of the hearing, Dr. Ravesh confirmed that he had received the written submission of the Registrar and the supporting documentation, and further confirmed that he had no objection to any of the members of the Panel presiding at the hearing of the matter. The Executive Committee therefore found that the jurisdictional and procedural requirements in the RHPA and the Practice Direction had been met.

9. For the reasons that follow, the Panel has determined that Dr. Ravesh's application for reinstatement be rejected. As discussed below, the Panel is not satisfied that the current circumstances of Dr. Ravesh warranted reinstatement, nor are we satisfied that the conditions proposed by Dr. Ravesh would adequately protect the public.

## **BACKGROUND**

10. Dr. Ravesh formerly practiced as a family physician with a medical practice in the City of Winnipeg.

11. In October of 2017, the CPSM became aware that Dr. Ravesh was the subject of an investigation conducted by the Winnipeg Police Service into allegations of sexual assault. These allegations were in connection with incidents of non-consensual touching, involving multiple patients over the course of more than a year, during purported medical examinations. As of October 2017, Dr. Ravesh signed an undertaking with CPSM to cease practice.

12. Dr. Ravesh was criminally charged on February 27, 2018. These charges proceeded to a judge alone trial and, on December 16, 2019, Dr. Ravesh was convicted on six counts of sexual assault. Each conviction was in relation to a separate, female patient who had been assaulted by Dr. Ravesh during a medical examination.

13. On January 31, 2021, the Executive Committee of CPSM cancelled Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration pursuant to section 48(3) of the RHPA, which states the following:

**Cancelled if conviction**

**48(3)** The council may direct the registrar to cancel a member's registration or certificate of practice, or both, if the member has been convicted of an offence that is relevant to his or her suitability to practise, but it must first notify the member that it intends to do so and give him or her the opportunity to make submissions.

14. At that time, the Executive Committee, standing in for CPSM Council, exercised its discretion and determined that the Convictions were relevant to the suitability of Dr. Ravesh to practice. The Executive Committee therefore directed the cancellation of Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration.

15. With respect to the criminal proceedings, Dr. Ravesh appealed the Convictions to the Manitoba Court of Appeal (the "MBCA") (the "Appeal"). In the Appeal, Dr. Ravesh argued that he had ineffective assistance of counsel at the trial, that the trial judge improperly relied on witnesses' prior experience with doctors and in medical examinations in reaching his conclusion that a sexual assault had occurred, and that the trial judge misapprehended expert evidence presented by the Crown.

16. In a decision dated August 11, 2022, the MBCA dismissed the Appeal and upheld the Convictions.

17. At the time of the hearing of this application, Dr. Ravesh had been released on parole.

**THE EVIDENCE**

18. Dr. Ravesh's written submission in support of his reinstatement application included the following:

- a. Excerpts of risk assessment reports prepared by a Forensic Psychiatrist and Forensic Psychologist in support of Dr. Ravesh and utilized in his hearing before the parole board;
- b. A copy of an affidavit sworn by Dr. Ravesh in connection with the Appeal;
- c. Excerpts of the trial decision and portions of the transcripts from the trial in relation to the criminal proceedings;
- d. A legal opinion authored by Dr. Ravesh's legal counsel in connection with the Appeal;
- e. Excerpts of medical charts and log sheets from Dr. Ravesh's medical clinic;
- f. Letters of support, authored August 31, 2020, September 3, 2020, November 3, 2007 and January 16, 2006; and
- g. A copy of Dr. Ravesh's curriculum vitae.

19. A majority of these documents were obtained or produced during the course of the criminal proceedings and the Appeal. In particular, the risk assessment reports of Dr. Jeffrey C. Waldman, a Forensic Psychiatrist ("Dr. Waldman") and Dr. R. J. Howes, a Forensic Psychologist ("Dr. Howes"), copies of which were provided to the Panel, were produced in support of Dr. Ravesh's request to be released from custody and granted parole.

20. During the hearing, Dr. Ravesh also provided a further excerpt of the Psychological Risk Assessment of Dr. Howes. Despite not having been produced in accordance with the strict requirements of the Practice Direction, the President and Chair of the Panel determined that accepting this late disclosure was acceptable for the Panel to review and consider, and did not prejudice the interests of either of the parties.

21. In response to Dr. Ravesh's application, legal counsel for the Registrar submitted the following documents for consideration by the Executive Committee:

- a. The Reasons for Resolution and Order of the Executive Committee in respect of the cancellation of Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration;
- b. The Report of the Registrar under section 48 of the RHPA, filed in connection with the Cancellation Decision;
- c. The decision of the MBCA in *R v. Mazhari-Ravesh*, 2022 MBCA 63; and
- d. Reasons for Resolution and Order of the Executive Committee in respect of an application for reinstatement of Dr. David Corder.

22. Each of the documents and authorities produced by Dr. Ravesh and counsel for the Registrar were reviewed and carefully considered in advance of the hearing of this application.

## **THE POSITIONS OF THE PARTIES**

### The Position of Dr. Ravesh

23. Dr. Ravesh's application for reinstatement was based upon three primary grounds:

- That, prior to the Convictions, he did not have a disciplinary record with CPSM and had been satisfactorily providing medical services as a family physician as well as additional walk-in services to the community;
- Currently in Manitoba, there is a shortage of family physicians that he could assist in alleviating should he be permitted to return to practice; and
- That there was a miscarriage of justice in the course of the criminal proceedings leading to the Convictions, in that the trial judge improperly made findings that Dr. Ravesh's actions were medically improper.

24. Dr. Ravesh proposed in his submission that he be granted reinstatement of his Certificate of Registration and that he be restricted to only accepting male patients and those patients under 18 years of age.

25. A majority of Dr. Ravesh's oral submission focused on the evidence heard during the criminal trial leading up to the Convictions, including that the trial judge misunderstood the medical evidence before him, that Dr. Ravesh's lawyer at the trial level failed to submit the medical records for the patients who had alleged to have been



assaulted, that he had not been properly advised regarding whether to testify, and that the Crown's expert evidence had been discredited during cross examination.

26. Many of the arguments Dr. Ravesh raised in his written and oral submissions mirrored those presented during the Appeal.

#### The Position of the Registrar

27. In contrast, the position of the Registrar was that Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration should not be reinstated for the following reasons:

- Dr. Ravesh had not demonstrated either that he had been adequately rehabilitated following the Convictions, nor has he provided the Executive Committee with evidence of his fitness to practice safely, ethically and in accordance with the law;
- The reinstatement of Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration would undermine the public's confidence in the profession's ability to self-regulate; and
- Dr. Ravesh does not meet the good character requirements to be a registrant of CPSM, having violated fundamental principles of medical ethics, trust and human decency by reason of committing the conduct underlying the Convictions.

28. In addition, legal counsel for the Registrar noted that Dr. Ravesh had not been in practice since 2017, and a comprehensive re-entry to practice assessment would be required if Dr. Ravesh was permitted to return to practice.

29. The Registrar's view was that it would be wholly inappropriate to reinstate Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration given the Convictions, and the manner in which Dr. Ravesh abused his position of power as a physician over vulnerable, female patients.

### **PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO REINSTATEMENT APPLICATIONS**

30. Pursuant to the RHPA, the Executive Committee (as delegated by CPSM's council) is empowered to review applications for reinstatement under section 50. Under the Practice Direction, each of the applicant and the Registrar are entitled to make written and oral submissions prior to a decision being made by the Panel.

31. The Manitoba Court of King's Bench in *Sowemimo v. College of Physicians and Surgeons*, 2014 MBQB 4, set forth the applicable principles guiding the decision of the Executive Committee in considering a reinstatement application. Those principles are that:

- the discretion to be exercised by an Executive Committee must be exercised judiciously and in good faith, meaning that the committee's discretion must be guided by rules and principles of law, and cannot be exercised in a manner which is arbitrary or biased, or motivated by ill will towards the applicant, or based on information not properly presented to the committee;
- the purpose of the reinstatement application is to determine whether the present circumstances of the applicant (as opposed to the circumstances which prevailed when the applicant's licence was cancelled) warrant reinstatement;

- the applicant bears the onus of persuading the committee that the applicant's medical licence should be reinstated;
- public safety and patient wellbeing are critical factors which the Executive Committee must consider as part of its assessment of the reinstatement application. When addressing the issues of public safety and patient wellbeing, the following questions are relevant:
  - (i) has the applicant been rehabilitated?
  - (ii) what, if anything, can be done to ensure that the applicant's medical knowledge, skill and judgment are at the level required to currently practise medicine at an acceptable level?
  - (iii) has the applicant demonstrated the necessary insight into the factors which caused or contributed to the initial problems and to ensure that he or she will be able to practise safely and ethically if returned to practice?
- the passage of time is not sufficient in and of itself to justify reinstatement;
- in cases which involve multiple factors, such as dishonesty and competency issues, the applicant must introduce evidence which is sufficient to satisfy the Executive Committee that the risk of repetition of any of the multiple behaviours which caused the initial cancellation of the licence is low;

- before considering the types of conditions which should be imposed to protect the public interest and to minimize the risk of future problems, the committee must first be satisfied that the applicant is fit to return to the practice of medicine.

## **ANALYSIS**

32. The Panel has carefully considered the written and oral submissions of both Dr. Ravesh and the Registrar.

33. It is not the role of the Executive Committee to relitigate the matters at issue in the criminal proceedings against Dr. Ravesh, or to reconsider the evidence adduced at trial leading to the decisions made by the Manitoba Court of King's Bench or the MBCA. Those decisions are binding on this Panel. As it stands, the clearest evidence that the Panel has before it is the fact that Dr. Ravesh was convicted of six counts of sexual assault against his patients.

34. In Dr. Ravesh's oral submissions, he focused primarily on the criminal proceedings leading to the Convictions, and his perception that he was treated unfairly by the criminal justice system. Dr. Ravesh denied to the Panel that he had committed the sexual assaults. When asked by the Panel whether he took responsibility for his conduct leading to the Convictions, Dr. Ravesh denied having done anything wrong. His submissions to the Panel indicate that he has not yet realized or accepted the import of these convictions and the harm he caused to his patients.

35. Public safety and patient well-being is of primary importance in respect of Dr. Ravesh's application for reinstatement. It is deeply concerning to this Panel that Dr.

Ravesh continues to deny his conduct which led to the Convictions. Despite Dr. Ravesh's argument that reinstating his license with the proposed restrictions would not cause any risk of harm, this Panel disagrees. Dr. Ravesh's lack of insight into his conduct and failure to acknowledge responsibility for his actions has prevented him from taking rehabilitative steps and the Panel has no certainty that Dr. Ravesh would not reoffend in the future should he be allowed to return to the practice of medicine.

36. Dr. Ravesh relied upon the risk assessment reports provided by Dr. Walden and Dr. Howes to the parole board to indicate that he was assessed as a low risk to reoffend. The Panel did not have all of the evidence or reports before it as were before the parole board in its hearing, but notes the following important statements from the report of Dr. Waldman:

My clinical impression is that I would concur with the results of the HCR-20, STATIC-200R, and SVR-20, which found that Dr. Mazhari-Ravesh is at a very low risk of future violent or sexual offending behaviour... He is not practicing medicine and does not intend on doing so, which is the only context in which he has been found by the courts of engaging in criminal sexual behaviour. Not practicing medicine eliminates the only context in which he has been determined to have criminally offended...

37. And from the report of Dr. Howes:

Both the 2020 psychiatric assessment and this current assessment (along with multiple actuarial measures) identify Dr. Mazhari-Ravesh as an extremely low risk of reoffending in any manner, especially since the only context he has offended in is now denied to him. He has also paid a far more severe price for his offending than most sexual offenders, both in terms of the length of his sentence and the loss of his livelihood and everything that entails. This is understandable,

for the betrayal of his position of trust as a physician is glaring...

38. These reports fail to discuss the risk of reoffending on the part of Dr. Ravesh, should he be entitled to return to the practice of medicine. They clearly outline that each of Dr. Waldman and Dr. Howes considered his risk level on the basis that he would not be entitled to practice medicine as a family physician in the future. Accordingly, the Panel has no evidence on Dr. Ravesh's risk of reoffending should his Certificate of Registration be reinstated.

39. This Panel also finds that there are not conditions or restrictions which could be placed on Dr. Ravesh's license which would be sufficient to ensure that the public is protected.

40. As noted above, the conditions suggested by Dr. Ravesh include practicing as a family physician, limiting his practice to patients who are male or who are under the age of 18. The stated reason for this proposed condition was that the Convictions each related to sexual assaults committed against adult female patients.

41. This submission was troubling to the Panel. While it is true that none of the Convictions involve assaults committed against a male patient, the power imbalance present in the doctor-patient relationship would not be removed should Dr. Ravesh be reinstated and directed to practice on these conditions. The Panel would also have a concern with Dr. Ravesh being permitted to see underage female patients, given the nature of the Convictions. Dr. Ravesh did not satisfy the Panel that the risk of harm to the public was removed by reason of these proposed conditions.

42. Overall, Dr. Ravesh did not persuade this Panel that he meets the good character requirements necessary to be able to practice medicine safely and ethically. Importantly, he showed a lack of empathy for the patients who were harmed by his actions which ultimately led to the Convictions, and failed to place the good of the patient above all else.

43. Further, reinstatement of Dr. Ravesh's Certificate of Registration would significantly damage the public's trust in CPSM's ability to regulate its members. Dr. Ravesh has committed grievous breach of the ethical standards to which physicians must be held for the public to maintain its confidence in the medical profession.

44. The Registrar's submission included, as an ancillary issue, that Dr. Ravesh had been inactive in the practice of medicine since 2017, and the Panel could not be satisfied that Dr. Ravesh has clinical competence. From the view of the Panel, the Registrar correctly noted that Dr. Ravesh did not provide any indication or acknowledgement of the fact that he has not been in practice since October of 2017, and he presented no plan to ensure that he was capable of safe and ethical practice.

45. Accordingly, Dr. Ravesh has not met the onus of establishing that he is able to practice medicine safely and ethically. His current circumstances are no different than they were at the time of the Cancellation Decision. The Panel has reached the unanimous decision to deny Dr. Ravesh's application for reinstatement.

**CONCLUSION**

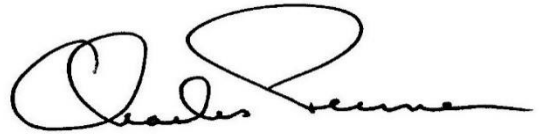
46. The Panel hereby issues an Order, as more particularly set forth in the Resolution and Order issued concurrently herewith and attached hereto.

DATED this 14<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2025.



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DR. NADER SHENOUDA  
Chairperson of the Executive Committee  
Panel, President of CPSM



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DR. CHARLES PENNER  
Member of the Executive Committee  
Panel, President-Elect of CPSM



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LYNETTE MAGNUS  
Public Representative, Member of CPSM  
Council



**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF  
MANITOBA**

IN THE MATTER OF:                    *The Regulated Health Professions Act,*  
   C.C.S.M., c. R117,

AND IN THE MATTER OF:           DR. AMIR MAZHARI RAVESH

AND IN THE MATTER OF:           An Application for Reinstatement dated February 12,  
   2025

**MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PANEL (the “COMMITTEE”):**

Dr. Nader Shenouda, Chairperson, CPSM President

Dr. Charles Penner, Member, CPSM President-Elect

Lynette Magnus, Public Representative, CPSM Council

**Counsel**

Sharyne M. Hamm, counsel for the Executive Committee

Jeremy de Jong, counsel for the Registrar

**RESOLUTION AND ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**WHEREAS** on December 6, 2024, Dr. Amir Houshang Mazhari-Ravesh (“Dr. Ravesh”) submitted an application to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba (“CPSM”) pursuant to Section 50 of *The Regulated Health Professions Act* (the “RHPA”), requesting that his Certificate of Registration be reinstated (the “Reinstatement Application”);

**AND WHEREAS** the RHPA, CPSM’s *Affairs of the College Bylaw* (the “Bylaw”) and CPSM’s *Practice Direction, Reinstatement Applications* (the “Practice Direction”) govern the Committee’s procedures and jurisdiction in the matter;

**AND WHEREAS** pursuant to Section 17(1) of the RHPA and Section 91(b) of the Bylaw, the Council of the Executive Committee of CPSM (“Council”) has delegated to the Committee the authority to determine all requests for reinstatement under Section 50 of the RHPA;

**AND WHEREAS** pursuant to Section 50 of the RHPA, the Committee, as Council's delegate, may direct the Registrar to reinstate the registration or certificate of practice of a person whose registration or certificate of practice has been cancelled under section 49 of the RHPA;

**AND WHEREAS** on January 28, 2021, the Committee issued a Resolution and Order directing the Registrar to cancel the Certificate of Registration of Dr. Ravesh pursuant to section 49 of the RHPA, following a criminal conviction by the Manitoba Court of King's Bench made December 16, 2019, which was relevant to his suitability to practice;

**AND WHEREAS** Dr. Ravesh was provided with notice that the Registrar was opposing the Reinstatement Application, and was provided with the written submission of the Registrar;

**AND WHEREAS** on February 26, 2025, the Committee convened a public hearing to determine the Reinstatement Application, at which Counsel for the Registrar made submissions and Dr. Ravesh made submissions on his own behalf; and

**ON REVIEWING** the written materials and considering the oral submissions of the parties, and on carefully deliberating upon its decision in the matter, the Committee determined that Dr. Ravesh had not met his onus to present to the Committee evidence that his present circumstances had changed from the time of the cancellation of his Certificate of Registration, to warrant reinstatement.

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HEREBY RESOLVES AND ORDERS THAT:**

1. The Committee denies Dr. Ravesh's application for reinstatement of his Certificate of Registration.

DATED this 14<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2025.



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Dr. Nader Shenouda,  
Chair of the Executive Committee, CPSM President  
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