



**Ontario
Podiatric
Medical
Association**

**JURISDICTIONAL REVIEW
PODIATRY MODEL SCOPE OF PRACTICE**

SUBMISSION TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

***IN COLLABORATION WITH THE COLLEGE OF CHIROPODISTS OF
ONTARIO AND THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF CHIROPODISTS***



College of Chiropractors of Ontario

Ontario Society



of Chiropractors

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JURISDICTIONAL REVIEW PODIATRY MODEL SCOPE OF PRACTICE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A current Jurisdictional review of chiropody and podiatry programs examines today's legislated scopes of practice in peer jurisdictions to Ontario, namely British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the 50 states of the United States, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, the UK, Australia, New Zealand and Israel as one of the most recent jurisdictions to regulate the profession. The review indicates that most jurisdictions, with the notable exception of Ontario, have moved away from a chiropody model in favour of a podiatry model, as reflected in the educational programs and expanded scope of practice.

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The evolution of the chiropody and podiatry professions and their associated scopes of practice has been complicated and the associated terminology has been confusing. Those complications and confusions have historically created some difficulties in a comparative analysis of the jurisdictions noted above.

Like other healthcare professions, scopes of practice and the terminologies vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Nonetheless, the predominantly-accepted podiatry model

1. Consists of three classes or specializations: General Practice Podiatry, Podiatric Physicians and Podiatric Surgeons; and
2. Has an anatomical scope of practice encompassing the foot and ankle, but often extending to the lower limbs and sometimes further (in a very few instances including the hands and fingers).

Attached is a fulsome and detailed review of the relevant chiropody or podiatry scopes in these jurisdictions. The major takeaways from this review are as follows:

1. The major conclusion is that the "podiatry" model has replaced the chiropody model and has become the dominant foot care delivery model in response to health system demands, including the growing seniors demographic and the devolution from institutional to noninstitutional care, technological innovation that has reduced the risk of harm and the quest for cost efficiencies.
2. There are a number of foot health specialists in the jurisdictions noted who are likely to view Ontario as a viable place to practise if the podiatry model were adopted. This includes Board certified Doctors of Podiatric Medicine (DPM) trained in the US, some of whom are Ontarians, but currently practising in the US.



3. Australia's ratio of podiatrists to citizens is 1:4396. Transposing that ratio to Ontario's current population, that would represent a total of approximately 3295 podiatrists. Currently the total number of registrants of the College of Chiropodists of Ontario is just under 840, with only 47 DPMs due to the legislative prohibition on registering DPMs since 1993. Based on this ratio, which appears appropriate given the aging Ontario population with high rates of diabetes, significant growth of podiatrists in Ontario is necessary to reach a reasonable practitioner: population ratio to properly serve the footcare needs of Ontarians.
4. Removing the legislative restriction on registering DPMs in Ontario, expanding scope to Full Scope Podiatry and creating a podiatry education program in Ontario to support the necessary growth of podiatrists in Ontario will align Ontario with the other jurisdictions noted in the jurisdictional review. Failing to do so will continue to leave Ontario underserved in Health Human Resources of footcare specialists and without a viable plan to address the shortage.

PODIATRY MODEL: JURISDICTIONAL REVIEW

[Note to reader: The jurisdictional review conducted for HPRAC was fundamentally flawed. It assumed that every jurisdiction that was called a “podiatry” model or profession had a podiatric scope of practice. In fact, at that time many jurisdictions had and maintained a chiropody scope of practice (e.g. Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the United Kingdom), but have changed the name of the profession to podiatry and the title of practitioners to podiatrist. Counting those jurisdictions as “podiatry” models, skewed the results.

In composing this Jurisdictional Review we relied, in the first instance, on the applicable legislation (statutes and regulations) and whatever descriptions were available on the regulatory bodies' websites. It was frequently a challenge to translate foreign jurisdictional practices into the Ontario framework because of differences in terminology and regulatory models. In many instances we contacted the regulatory bodies directly for the information required, for additional information, or just for clarification. Once the summaries were prepared for each jurisdiction, whenever possible we sent the summaries to the respective regulatory bodies for corrections, additions, etc. in order to ensure accuracy.]

The information provided herein is considered accurate as of August 31, 2023

1. CANADA

Podiatry or chiropody is statutorily regulated only in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec and New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia, there is agreement in principle among the Nova Scotia College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Department of Health and Wellness and the Nova Scotia Podiatry Association that the podiatry profession will be regulated by the Nova Scotia College of Physicians and Surgeons. This will be effected by Order-in-Council, but when that Order-in-Council will take force and effect is unknown at this time. At this point in time, graduates of the Michener Chiropody Program will not be eligible for registration, although existing practitioners may be grandparented.

As part of its restructuring of the health professions regulatory bodies in British Columbia, the BC College of Physicians and Surgeons took over the regulation of the podiatry profession from the College of Podiatric Surgeons of BC. In Saskatchewan, practitioners who hold a DPM degree from one of the US DPM programs are eligible for licensure by the Saskatchewan College of Podiatrists and the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick manifest the traditional “chiropractic” model and Nova Scotia is expected to implement something approximating that model as well. (The majority of current practitioners in Nova Scotia are graduates of UK podiatry or chiropractic educational programs.) As part of the restructuring of health professions regulation in Manitoba that is ongoing, the College of Podiatrists of Manitoba is recommending a move to a podiatry model of footcare similar to that which exists in Alberta.

1.1. New Brunswick

The organization exercising statutory regulatory authority over the podiatry profession is the New Brunswick Podiatry Association Inc.

The legislated scope of practice under the Podiatry Act is described as follows

“podiatry” means the practice of podiatry and includes that field of medicine which strives to improve the overall health and well-being of patients by focusing on preventing, diagnosing and treating conditions associated with the foot and ankle by practising on the lower extremities using modalities which may include medical, biomechanical and surgical means; (podiatrie)”.

The legislated “Authorized Acts” of the profession are listed in the Act as follows:

- ❖ prescribing drugs designated in the by-laws, rules or regulations;
- ❖ administering, by inhalation, a substance designated in the by-laws, rules or regulations;
- ❖ administering, by injection into feet, a substance designated in the by-laws, rules or regulations; and
- ❖ cutting into subcutaneous tissues of the foot.

1.2. Manitoba

The statutory regulatory body for the profession is the College of Podiatrists of Manitoba. Licensure requires a four-year degree in chiropractic or the equivalent.

The Podiatrists Act specifies the following scope of practice:

“The practice of podiatry is the use of medical, physical or surgical methods to prevent, diagnose and treat ailments, diseases, deformities and injuries of the human foot, but does not include treatment of systemic disease, except for the local manifestations in the foot.

For the purpose of this Act, the human foot includes the articulation of the tibia and fibula with the bones of the foot and the muscles and tendons directly affecting foot function.”

What in Ontario are known as “Authorized Acts” are listed as:

- (a) cut into the subcutaneous, ligamentous, and bony tissues of the foot and the tendons directly affecting the function of the foot;
- (b) inject substances into the foot; and
- (c) prescribe drugs.

Manitoba podiatrists are authorized to administer substances by injection and a regulation enabling them to prescribe drugs, including controlled substances, is currently working its way through the governmental process. Manitoba podiatrists are not authorized to order laboratory tests, x-rays, MRIs, diagnostic sonography or to administer substances by inhalation or to perform bone surgery.

1.3. Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan College of Podiatry is the statutory regulator of the profession. Under the Podiatry Act

“Podiatry is defined as the primary health care discipline concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders and injuries and anatomic defects of the human foot.

Podiatry primarily concerns itself with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and disorders of the skin and nails of the human foot, local manifestations of systemic diseases in the human foot and underlying foot pathomechanics and gait anomalies.”

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan may, pursuant to its By-Laws, issue “podiatric surgery permits” to practitioners who hold a DPM degree from a program recognized by the BC College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has successfully completed all parts of the American Podiatric Medical Licensing Examination and a minimum of two years residency at a Council on Podiatric Medical Education accredited or approved residency.

1.4. Alberta

The College of Podiatric Physicians of Alberta regulates the profession under the Health Professions Act and the Podiatrists Profession Regulation. Licensure by the College requires a four-year DPM degree or equivalent, plus residency.

The legislated scope of practice the profession is defined as:

The branch of the healing arts that treats ailments, diseased conditions, deformities or injuries of the human foot and the leg muscles controlling the foot, and

(ii) includes the examination, diagnosis and treatment of those ailments, conditions, deformities or injuries, but

(iii) does not include the treatment of systemic diseases of bones, muscles or ligaments, or the use of X-ray equipment for purposes other than diagnostic, or the use of anesthetics other than local.

The restricted acts and authorities available to podiatric surgeons are detailed as follows:

5.2.1 Perform a general assessment including collection of patient information such as complaints, past medical history including drug history, allergies and sensitivities, previous interventions, overall health, physical and occupational demands, etc.

5.2.2 Perform appropriate assessment of lower extremity including dermatological, vascular, neurological, musculoskeletal, biomechanical, footwear and orthoses

5.2.3 Perform relevant diagnostic testing such as dermal thermography and gait analysis

5.2.4 Access and review additional reports/findings from other healthcare providers relevant to the patient's concerns

5.2.5 Order or take, interpret and report the results of diagnostic imaging examinations based on radiography, nuclear medicine, magnetic resonance imaging and/or ultrasound imaging

5.2.6 Formulate a diagnosis of a patient's condition based on information gathered in general assessment, diagnostic testing and physical examination. Engage in discussion with the patient and/or their family regarding the diagnosis, treatment options and benefits/risks of each alternative

5.2.8 Develop an appropriate treatment plan for the patient according to best standards and evidence-based practices

5.2.9 Recognize other possible conditions/abnormalities that may require referral to another healthcare provider

5.2.10 Manage patient condition using the appropriate treatment and according to the best standards and evidence-based practices, including but not limited to:

5.2.10.1 Prescribing medications according to regulation

5.2.10.2 Administer injectables according to regulation

5.2.10.3 Prescribe and/or modify orthoses

5.2.10.4 Prescribe and/or modify footwear

5.2.10.5 Prescribe support stocking

5.2.11 Provide patient treatment by performing procedures based on best practices and evidence-based practices, including but not limited to:

5.2.11.1 Debridement

5.2.11.2 Joint mobilization and manipulation

5.2.11.3 Non-surgical interventions such as padding, taping, joint immobilization

5.2.11.4 Therapeutic modalities such as ultrasound, wax bath, TENS, hydrotherapy

5.2.11.5 Casting such as orthotics, serial, total contact, surgical and traumatic

5.2.11.6 Surgery and suturing

5.2.11.7 Specimens for analysis

5.2.12 Manage the pedal manifestations using the most appropriate treatment according to the best standards and evidence-based practices, including but not limited to:

5.2.12.1 Biomechanical conditions

5.2.12.2 Nail disorders

5.2.12.3 Dermatological problems

5.2.12.4 Infections, e.g. bacterial, viral, bacteremia

5.2.12.5 Musculoskeletal conditions and problems

5.2.12.6 Deformities, e.g. forefoot, mid foot, rear foot, ankle

5.2.12.7 Peripheral vascular disorders

5.2.12.8 Central nervous system disorders

5.2.13 Provide patients with education, documentation, prescriptions and/or supplies required to implement treatment plan

5.2.14 Manage any complications arising from the

A Podiatric Physician is authorized to:

5.4.1 Cut a body tissue, to administer anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or to perform surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue

5.4.2 Set or reset a fracture of a bone

5.4.3 Reduce a dislocation of a joint

5.4.4 Prescribe a Schedule 1 drug within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Drug Act

5.4.5 Dispense, compound, provide for selling or sell, incidentally to the practice of Podiatry, a Schedule 1 drug or Schedule 2 drug within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Drug Act

5.4.6 Administer a vaccine

5.4.7 Prescribe or administer nitrous oxide gas for the purposes of anesthesia or sedation

5.4.8 Order any form of ionizing radiation in medical radiography and nuclearmedicine

5.4.9 Apply any form of ionizing radiation in medical radiography

5.4.10 Order any form of non-ionizing radiation in magnetic resonance imaging or ultrasound imaging

5.4.11 Apply any form of non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging (except in respect of a fetus)

In the Ontario context, podiatric surgeons in Alberta may order laboratory tests, x-rays, MRIs, diagnostic sonography, may administer substances by injection or by inhalation, may perform bone surgery and may prescribe controlled substances.

1.5. British Columbia

Until 2021, Podiatrists in BC were regulated by their own College. The College was collapsed and the regulation of Podiatrists was turned over to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Registration as a podiatric surgeon with the BC College of Physicians and Surgeons requires a DPM degree, completion of the American Podiatric Medical Licensing Examination and completion of a residency at a Council on Podiatric Medical Education-accredited residency program.

What podiatric surgeons are authorized to do is set out in the Podiatric Colleges' Surgeon Procedures List accessible through this link: <https://www.cpsbc.ca/files/pdf/NHMSFAP-Podiatric-Surgeon-Procedures-Setting-Imaging-Room-Size.pdf>

1.6. Québec

Podiatrists in Québec are statutorily regulated by the L'ORDRE DES PODIATRES DU QUÉBEC under the Podiatrist Act. Under the Act, the scope of practice for the profession is defined as:

“Every act which has as its object the treatment of local disorders of the foot which are not systemic diseases constitutes the practice of podiatry.”

More specifically:

A podiatrist may determine the podiatric treatment indicated, by clinical and radiological examination of the feet.

However, a podiatrist shall not make radiological examinations unless he holds a radiology permit issued in accordance with section 187 of the Professional Code.

Every podiatrist is authorized to use the medications which he may need in the practice of his profession, and to administer and prescribe medications to his patients, provided that they are medications contemplated by the regulations made under section 12.

Québec offers the only DPM educational program in Canada at the Trois Rivières campus of the University of Québec and the only French language podiatry program in the French-speaking world.. The program, which was initiated by the Québec government and UQTR in 2004 in partnership with the New York School of Podiatric Medicine, is characterized as an “undergraduate doctoral program”, requires completion of a minimum of three years of approved undergraduate education, consists of 10 academic sessions and is modelled on the accreditation standards of the US Council of Podiatric Medical Education, with some modifications to reflect the Québec regulatory framework and scope of practice. Graduates of the four-year DPM program are eligible for licensure by L’Order. Some DPM graduates complete a three-year year Podiatric Medical Surgical Residency via the New York School of Podiatric Medicine that enables them to perform more advanced surgical procedures, principally in hospitals, although the vast majority of Québec podiatrists are in private practice, but many who have completed their PMSR end up practising in the United States.

2. THE UNITED KINGDOM

There are 11,637 Podiatrists licensed to practice in the UK, a ratio of 1 practitioner for every 5,767 citizens.

Podiatrists and chiropodists in the UK are regulated by the Royal College of Podiatry and there are currently just under 10,000 licensees. The “core” or “baseline” scope of practice is very similar to the chiropody scope of practice that currently exists in Ontario and is expressed under the UK Podiatry Act as follows:

“... to assess, diagnose, prevent, treat, and rehabilitate complications of the foot and lower limb. They manage foot, ankle, and lower limb musculoskeletal pain, skin conditions of the legs and feet, treat infection and assess and manage lower limb neurological and circulatory disorders.”

There are multiple educational pathways to eligibility to practise the profession in the UK. The most popular way is completion of an approved 2-3 year degree course, or a Masters degree in podiatry. There is also the option of completing what is called a “degree apprenticeship” which combines didactic programs with hands-on clinical experience under supervision. These apprenticeships are a government-funded program that subsidizes the apprentice.

As pertains to all regulated professions in the UK, however, podiatrists may complete additional education or training and obtain additional certification to perform further procedures, i.e. expand their individual scopes of practice. For example, a podiatrist may take additional training and obtain certification in ordering or administering x-rays and, thereby, be authorized by the College of Podiatry to do so.

In addition, podiatrists who successfully complete a three-year Master of Podiatric Surgery (MOPS) program and complete a podiatric surgical training post in the National Health System are awarded an FRCPodS and authorized to perform surgical procedures on the soft tissues and bones of the foot and ankle and are known as “podiatric surgeons”.

About 63% of the members of the Royal College work within the National Health System. In a briefing note to MPs prepared by the College (June, 2023) the College recommended making it easier for podiatrists to practise outside of the NHS in independent clinics, thereby expanding the public’s access to care.

The Saks report commissioned by the Royal College recommended (in 2021):

“Podiatry’s scope of practice needs to be revisited and extended beyond simply the foot and/or ankle to highlight its more holistic and positive role in service and other contexts.”

3. NEW ZEALAND

There are 479 Podiatrists licensed to practise in New Zealand; a ratio of 1 Podiatrist per every 10,703 citizens.

Podiatry is one of 17 regulated health professions under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003.

Podiatry is defined as a healthcare specialty that focuses on the diagnosis, treatment, prevention and management of diseases, defects and injuries of the foot, ankle and lower limb.

There are four (what we would call) "classes" within the profession: Podiatrist, Podiatric Surgeon, Podiatric Radiographic Imager and Visiting Podiatrist Educator.

The profession was restructured by the addition of what we would call two "classes" or specializations, namely "podiatric surgeons" and "podiatric radiographic imagers". The basic class of "podiatrists" has a scope of practice that is materially the same as the chiropody scope of practice in Ontario and is limited to surgery on cutaneous tissues. Practitioners must have obtained a Bachelor of Health Sciences, Podiatry from Auckland University of Technology, or an equivalent degree.

Podiatric surgeons must also have received a Doctor of Podiatric Medicine or Master of Podiatric Medicine .. Their scope of practice includes the scope of practice defined for "podiatrist", plus the authority to

"... perform foot surgery by way of sharp toe nail wedge resection; surgical correction of lesser digital deformities affecting the phalanges, metatarsals and associated structures; surgical corrections of deformities affecting the first toe, first metatarsal and associated structures; surgical correction of osseous deformities of the metatarsus, mid-tarsus, rearfoot and associated structures; surgical correction and removal of pathological subcutaneous structures such as tendinous and nervous tissues and other connective soft tissue masses of the foot."

A "Podiatric Radiographic Imager" has the same scope of practice as a "Podiatrist" but is also qualified to use radiological equipment and is licensed by the Ministry of Health, Office of Radiation Safety, to obtain plain radiographic images and/or fluoroscopic images of the foot and ankle and lower leg.

4. AUSTRALIA

There are 6,022 licensed Podiatrists in Australia. A ratio of 1 Podiatrist for every 4,421 citizens.

Since July 1, 2010 when the specialization of "podiatric surgeons" was added, the Australian Health Professionals Regulatory Agency administers two levels of professional accreditation or class: General podiatrists and podiatric surgeons. General podiatrists are graduates of a three or four year baccalaureate-level program currently offered by three Australian universities. General podiatrists are limited to surgical procedures on the cutaneous tissues.

Podiatric surgeons have advanced training in medicine, pharmacology and in foot surgery and require a four-year baccalaureate degree followed by a Masters degree in podiatric surgery. They then qualify as a Registrant of the Australasian College of Podiatric Surgeons and may after 3-5 years of approved experience qualify for Fellowship in the College. The anatomical scope of practice for both classes is the foot and ankle

5. THE UNITED STATES

The practice of podiatry is governed by state medical boards or licensing boards, that are in charge of licensing, disciplining and regulating podiatrists in their respective states. The American Board of Podiatric Medicine/ ABPM certifies “general practice” podiatrists. The American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery/ABFAS certifies podiatric surgeons.

Podiatry services for medically crucial treatments and services linked to foot and ankle problems are covered by Medicare and Medicaid. Coverage varies based on the program and the state where the services are given.

- A. Eligibility for licensure: All states require a DPM degree from one of the 11 Council of Podiatric Medical Education-accredited programs, or and certification by the American Board of Podiatric Medicine. Entry into one of those programs requires an undergraduate degree in a relevant field (e.g. Bachelor of Science) and achievement of minimum MCAT scores. Board certification requires a minimum of two years postgraduate residency at a Board-approved healthcare institution.. Most states and hospitals require additional education or certification by the American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery to perform specific surgical procedures, such as ankle replacements and amputations.
- B. Anatomical Scope of Practice: 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico include the ankle as well as the foot in their legislatively-defined scope of practice for podiatric physicians. Many states require that surgery on the bones or joints of the ankle be conducted only in hospitals or in accredited surgical facilities. Mississippi and Massachusetts restrict the anatomical scope of practice to the foot. Several states also include the lower limbs, or part thereof, in the scope of practice and a very few states (e.g. Alaska, Minnesota and Ohio) also include hands in the scope of practice..

C. State-by-State Legislated Scopes of Practice

There are 22,868 Podiatrists registered or licensed to practise Podiatry in the United States; a ratio of 1 Podiatrist for every 14,642 citizens as per the 2020 Census. This compares to the ratio of Chiropractors and Podiatrists of 1:19,747 in Ontario.

5.1. Alabama

PRACTICE OF PODIATRY.

The diagnosis and medical or surgical or mechanical or manipulative or electrical treatment of any ailment of the foot or ankle and the surgical treatment of ailments of the human foot or ankle limited anatomically to the foot or ankle. The practice of podiatry shall include the amputation of the toes and other parts of the foot and ankle, but shall not include any amputation above the Chopart joint or total ankle arthroplasty or the administration of any anesthetic other than local. A podiatrist may prescribe drugs that relate specifically to the scope of practice authorized herein.

- ❖ **FOOT.** The terminal appendage of the lower extremity and contains 28 bones and is divided into three parts - the forefoot, the midfoot, and the hindfoot. The forefoot consists of 14 phalanges, five metatarsals, and the tibial and fibular sesamoid bones. The midfoot consists of five tarsal bones and their articulations. The hindfoot consists of two tarsal bones, the calcaneus, and the talus. The foot is defined as including all 28 complete bony structures below the ankle joint.
- ❖ **DIAGNOSIS.** The process of ascertaining a disease or ailment by its general symptoms.
- ❖ **MEDICAL TREATMENT.** The application to or prescription for the foot or ankle of pads, fiberglass, adhesives, felt, plaster, or any medicinal agency for both external and internal use in connection with treatment of local ailments of the foot or ankle. The term does not include the medical treatment of any systemic disease, but includes treatment for the local manifestations of those systemic diseases in the foot or ankle.
- ❖ **SURGICAL TREATMENT.** The use of any cutting instrument to treat a disease, ailment, or condition of the foot or ankle.
- ❖ **MECHANICAL TREATMENT.** The application of any mechanical appliance made of steel, leather, felt, or any material to the foot or ankle or in the shoe for the purpose of treating any disease, deformity, or ailment.
- ❖ **MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT.** The use of the hand or machinery in the operation or working upon the foot or ankle.
- ❖ **ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.** Any treatment by means and methods supplied by electric current.

5.2. Connecticut

A licensed podiatrist who is board qualified or certified by the American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery or the American Board of Podiatric Medicine, or said boards' successor organizations, may engage in the medical and nonsurgical treatment of the ankle and the anatomical structures of the ankle, as well as the administration and prescription of drugs incidental thereto, and the nonsurgical treatment of manifestations of systemic diseases as they appear on the ankle. Such licensed podiatrist shall restrict treatment of displaced ankle fractures to the initial diagnosis and the initial attempt at closed reduction at the time of presentation and shall not treat tibial pilon fractures. For purposes of this section, "ankle" means the distal metaphysis and epiphysis of the tibia and fibula, the articular cartilage of the distal tibia and distal fibula, the ligaments that connect the distal metaphysis and epiphysis of the tibia and fibula and the talus, and the portions of skin, subcutaneous tissue, fascia, muscles, tendons and nerves at or below the level of the myotendinous junction of the triceps surae.

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A licensed podiatrist may independently engage in the surgical treatment of the ankle, including the surgical treatment of the anatomical structures of the ankle, as well as the administration and prescription of drugs incidental thereto, and the surgical treatment of manifestations of systemic diseases as they appear on the ankle, after the podiatrist provides documentation to the Department of Public Health of the following:

Graduation on or after June 1, 2006, from a three-year residency program in podiatric medicine and surgery that was accredited by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education, or its successor organization, at the time of graduation, and

Current board certification or qualification in reconstructive rearfoot ankle surgery by the American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery, or its successor organization; or graduation prior to June 1, 2006, from a residency program in podiatric medicine and surgery that was at least two years in length and accredited at the time of graduation by said council, and current board certification or qualification in reconstructive rearfoot ankle surgery by the American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery, or its successor organization. For purposes of this section, "surgical treatment of the ankle" includes all soft tissue and osseous procedures, including ankle fracture fixation, ankle fusion, ankle arthroscopy, insertion or removal of external fixation pins into or from the tibial diaphysis at or below the level of the myotendinous junction of the triceps surae and insertion and removal of retrograde tibiototalcaneal intramedullary rods and locking screws up to the level of the myotendinous junction of the triceps surea, but does not include the surgical treatment of complications within the tibial diaphysis related to the use of external fixation.

5.3. Colorado

A podiatrist may possess, order, prescribe, dispense or administer preparations, medicines and/or drugs, including relevant braces, orthotics, prostheses and footwear, in order to treat conditions of the human toe, foot, ankle, and/or tendons that insert into the foot or in order to treat local manifestations of systemic conditions affecting the human toe, foot, ankle, and/or tendons that insert into the foot, except that a podiatrist may not administer an anesthetic other than a local anesthetic.

Within the limitations set forth below, a podiatrist shall perform a patient history and physical examinations that may include complete examinations that are necessary for the effective identification and treatment of conditions of the human toe, foot, ankle, tendons that insert into the foot, and/or soft tissues would below the mid-calf. Complete examinations are often necessary for the identification and assessment of systemic and localized conditions contributing to or causing conditions of the human toe, foot, ankle, tendons that insert into the foot, and/or soft tissue wounds below the mid-calf. Such examinations may encompass the evaluation of all organ systems or body parts. However, as set forth in section 12-290-102(3)(c), C.R.S., and where generally accepted standards of podiatric practice so require, a podiatrist shall also assure that a licensed health care provider who is authorized by law to treat systemic conditions, also performs a history and physical examination for the patient.

When treating soft tissue wounds below the mid-calf, a podiatrist shall conform to all requirements set forth in sections 12-290-102(3)(c) and 12-290-102(4), C.R.S., this Rule, and the generally accepted standards of podiatric practice.

A podiatrist may amputate a portion of the foot but may not disarticulate between the talus and the tibia.

A podiatrist may take emergency measures that are reasonable and necessary to protect and stabilize the patient's health until an appropriate provider authorized by law to treat the condition can intervene.

A podiatrist performing a podiatric medical or surgical procedure on the human toe, foot, ankle, tendons that insert into the foot, and/or soft tissue wounds below the mid-calf, may perform more proximal measures that are incidental to the procedure and that are reasonable and necessary to perform the procedure in accordance with generally accepted standards of podiatric medicine.

5.4. Alaska

" practice of podiatry" means the medical, mechanical, and surgical treatment of ailments of the foot, the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot, and superficial lesions of the hand other than those associated with trauma; the use of preparations, medicines, and drugs as are necessary for the treatment of these ailments; the treatment of the local manifestations of systemic diseases as they appear in the hand and foot, except that (A) a patient shall be concurrently referred to a physician or osteopath for the treatment of the systemic disease itself; (B) general anaesthetics may be used only in colleges of podiatry approved by the board and in hospitals approved by the joint commission on the accreditation of hospitals, or the American Osteopathic Association; and (C) the use of X-ray or radium for therapeutic purposes is not permitted.

5.5. Arizona

"Podiatrist" is synonymous with podiatric physician and surgeon and means a person who, within the limits of this chapter, is registered and licensed to practice podiatry by means of performing full body physical examinations within the profession's scope of practice and diagnosing or medically, surgically, mechanically, manipulatively or electrically treating ailments of the human foot and leg but not amputating the leg or entire foot or administering an anesthetic other than local.

"Podiatry" is synonymous with chiropody and means diagnosing or medically, surgically, mechanically, manipulatively or electrically treating ailments of the human foot and leg but not amputating the leg or entire foot or administering an anesthetic other than local.

"Surgical treatment" means using a cutting instrument to treat an ailment of the foot or leg.

5.6. California

As used in this chapter, "podiatric medicine" means the diagnosis, medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, and electrical treatment of the human foot, including the ankle and tendons that insert into the foot and the nonsurgical treatment of the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot. (c) A doctor of podiatric medicine shall not administer an anesthetic other than local. If an anesthetic other than local is required for any procedure, the anesthetic shall be administered by another licensed health care practitioner who is authorized to administer the required anesthetic within the scope of his or her practice. (d) (1) A doctor of podiatric medicine may do the following:

(A) Perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle pursuant to subdivision (e).

(B) Perform services under the direct supervision of a physician and surgeon, as an assistant at surgery, in surgical procedures that are otherwise beyond the scope of practice of a doctor of podiatric medicine.

(C) Perform a partial amputation of the foot no further proximal than the Chopart's joint.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit a doctor of podiatric medicine to function as a primary surgeon for any procedure beyond his or her scope of practice

.....

(e) A doctor of podiatric medicine may perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle only in the following locations:

(1) A licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code. (2) A licensed surgical clinic, as defined in Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the surgical clinic.

5.7. New Jersey

“... the diagnosis or treatment of or the holding out of a right or ability to diagnose or treat any ailment of the human foot or ankle, including local manifestations of systemic diseases as they appear on the lower leg, foot or ankle but not treatment of systemic diseases of any other part of the body, or the holding out of a right or ability to treat the same by any one or more of the following means: local medical, mechanical, surgical, manipulative and physio-therapeutic, including the application of any of the aforementioned means to the lower leg and ankle for the treatment of a foot or ankle ailment. Such means shall not be construed to include the amputation of the leg or foot. The term “local medical” hereinbefore mentioned shall be construed to mean the prescription or use of a therapeutic agent or remedy where the action or reaction is intended for a localized area or part.”

5.8. New Hampshire

"... to diagnose and to treat by medical, mechanical, electrical and surgical means ailments of the human foot and lower leg. Allowable surgical treatment in a health care facility shall be determined by that health care facility credential committee, and such surgical treatment shall be performed at that health care facility. Such certificate shall not authorize the licensee to administer general anesthesia."

5.9. New Mexico

"Practice of podiatry" means engaging in that primary health care profession, the members of which examine, diagnose, treat and prevent by medical, surgical and biomechanical means ailments affecting the human foot and ankle and the structures governing their functions, but does not include amputation of the foot or the personal administration of a general anesthetic. A podiatric physician, pursuant to the laws of this state, is defined as a physician and surgeon within the scope of the podiatric physician license.

5.10. New York

The practice of the profession of podiatry is defined as diagnosing, treating, operating and prescribing for any disease, injury, deformity or other condition of the foot, and may include performing physical evaluations in conjunction with the provision of podiatric treatment. For the purposes of wound care however, the practice of podiatry shall include the treatment of such wounds if they are contiguous with wounds relating, originating or in the course of treatment of a wound on the foot within the podiatric scope of practice. Wound care shall not, however, extend beyond the level ending at the distal tibial tuberosity.

The practice of podiatry may also include diagnosing, treating, operating and prescribing for any disease, injury, deformity or other condition of the ankle and soft tissue of the leg below the tibial tuberosity if the podiatrist has obtained an issuance of a privilege to perform podiatric standard ankle surgery or advanced ankle surgery in accordance with section seven thousand nine of this article. Podiatrists may treat traumatic open wound fractures only in hospitals, as defined in article twenty-eight of the public health law. For the purposes of this article, the term "ankle" shall be defined as the distal metaphysis and epiphysis of the tibia and fibula, the articular cartilage of the distal tibia and distal fibula, the ligaments that connect the distal metaphysis and epiphysis of the tibia and fibula and talus, and the portions of skin, subcutaneous tissue, fascia, muscles, tendons, ligaments and nerves at or below the level of the myotendinous junction of the triceps surae.

...The practice of podiatry shall not include treating any part of the human body other than the foot, nor treating fractures of the malleoli or cutting operations upon the malleoli unless the

podiatrist obtains an issuance of a privilege to perform podiatric standard ankle surgery or podiatric advanced ankle surgery. Podiatrists who have obtained an issuance of a privilege to perform podiatric standard ankle surgery may perform surgery on the ankle which may include soft tissue and osseous procedures except those procedures specifically authorized for podiatrists who have obtained an issuance of a privilege for advanced ankle surgery.

Podiatrists who have obtained an issuance of a privilege to perform podiatric advanced ankle surgery may perform surgery on the ankle which may include ankle fracture fixation, ankle fusion, ankle arthroscopy, insertion or removal of external fixation pins into or from the tibial diaphysis at or below the level of the myotendinous junction of the triceps surae, and insertion and removal of retrograde tibiototalcanneal intramedullary rods and locking screws up to the level of the myotendinous junction of the triceps surae, but does not include the surgical treatment of complications within the tibial diaphysis related to the use of such external fixation pins. Podiatrists licensed to practice, but not authorized to prescribe or administer narcotics prior to the effective date of this subdivision, may do so only after certification by the department in accordance with the qualifications established by the commissioner. The practice of podiatry shall include administering only local anesthetics for therapeutic purposes as well as for anesthesia and treatment under general anesthesia administered by authorized persons. The practice of podiatry by any licensee shall not include partial or total ankle replacements nor the treatment of pilon fractures.

5.11. Nevada

" a podiatric physician licensed by the Board may:

- a. Administer electricity to the foot or leg by means including electrodes, machinery and rays.
- b. Use his or her hands and machinery to work upon the foot or leg and its articulations.
- c. Apply any mechanical appliance to the foot or leg or in the shoe to treat any disease, deformity or ailment.
- d. Apply pads, adhesives, felt, plasters and any medicine to the foot and leg.
- e. Prescribe and dispense controlled substances and dangerous drugs.
- f. Construct models of the feet.
- g. Administer a local anesthetic.
- h. Use any cutting instrument to treat a disease, ailment or condition.
- i. Treat the effects of a systemic disease upon the foot or leg.
- j. Amputate a toe if the podiatric physician:
 1. Performs the amputation in a hospital as defined in NRS 449.012 or a surgical center for ambulatory patients as defined in NRS 449.019;
 2. Is authorized by the hospital or surgical center to perform the amputation;
 3. Has completed a program of surgical training as a resident and provides proof satisfactory to the hospital or surgical center of completion of the program;
 4. Complies with any other requirements established by the hospital or surgical



5. center; and
 6. Performs the amputation in accordance with the standard of care required for a
 7. physician licensed pursuant to chapter 630, 630A or 633 of NRS.
2. A podiatric physician shall not:
- a. Treat any other effect of a systemic disease unless the disease originates in the foot or leg.
 - b. Amputate a leg or foot.”

5.12. Iowa

"A license to practice podiatry shall not authorize the licensee to amputate the human foot.

A licensed podiatric physician may do all of the following:

- a. Administer local anesthesia, including the use of narcotic drugs.
- b. Administer conscious sedation in a hospital or an ambulatory surgical center.
- c. Prescribe and administer drugs, for the treatment of human foot ailments as provided in section 149.1”

5.13. Indiana

“Podiatric medicine” means the diagnosis or medical, surgical (as described in IC 25-22.5-1-1(a)(1)(C)), and mechanical treatment of the human foot and related structures.

(b) Podiatric medicine includes the administration of local anesthetics

“Surgical treatment” means the incision, excision, or disarticulation of parts of the human foot and related structures to treat a disease, a deformity, or an ailment of the foot. The term does not include the amputation of the entire foot, but does include the amputation of an entire toe if the amputation is performed at an institution:

- (1) That is approved by a joint commission of accredited hospital organizations; and
- (2) Where comanagement of the patient is being performed by a physician licensed under IC 25-22.5.

5.14. Illinois

“Podiatric medicine” or “podiatry” means the diagnosis, medical, physical, or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot, including amputations as defined in this Section.

“Podiatric medicine” or “podiatry” includes the provision of topical and local anesthesia and moderate and deep sedation, as defined by Department rule adopted under the Medical Practice Act of 1987.

“Human foot” means the ankle and soft tissue which insert into the foot as well as the foot.

5.15. Idaho

"Podiatry shall, for the purpose of this chapter, mean the diagnosis and mechanical, electrical, medical, physical and surgical treatment of ailments of the human foot and leg, and the casting of feet for the purpose of preparing or prescribing corrective appliances, prosthetics, and/or the making of custom shoes for corrective treatment; provided, however, that the casting of feet for preparing corrective appliances, prosthetics and/or custom shoes may be permitted on the prescription of a duly licensed person in the healing arts in this state. Podiatrists shall be limited in their practice to the human foot and leg. Surgical treatment, as herein used, shall mean the surgical treatment of the foot and ankle and those soft tissue structures below the knee governing the function of the foot and ankle, but shall not include the amputation of the leg, surgery of the knee joint, surgery of the bony structures proximal to the distal half of the tibia, or the administration or monitoring of general anesthesia.

... Advanced surgical procedures, as determined by the state board of podiatry, shall be performed in a licensed hospital or certified ambulatory surgical center accredited by the joint commission on accreditation of healthcare organizations or the accreditation association for ambulatory health care where a peer review system is in place.

... A podiatrist may administer narcotics and medications in the treatment of ailments of the human foot and leg in the same manner as a physician and surgeon licensed to practice ."

5.16. Kansas

“Podiatry” means the diagnosis and medical and surgical treatment of all illnesses of the human foot, including the ankle and tendons which insert into the foot as well as the foot A licensed podiatrist shall be authorized to prescribe such drugs or medicine, and to perform such surgery on the human foot, ankle and tendons that insert into the foot, including amputation of the toes or part of the foot, as may be necessary to the proper practice of podiatry, but no podiatrist shall amputate the human foot or administer any anesthetic other than local.

No podiatrist shall perform surgery on the ankle unless such person has completed a two-year post-doctoral surgical residency program prior to July 1, 2007, or a three-year post-doctoral

surgical residency program on or after July 1, 2007, in reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery and is either board-certified or board qualified progressing to board certification in reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery by a nationally recognized certifying organization acceptable to the board.

Surgical treatment of the ankle by a podiatrist shall be performed only in a medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto

5.17. Louisiana

“Podiatry” is that profession of the health sciences which deals with the prevention, examination, diagnosis, medical, surgical, and adjuvant treatment of the human foot. The “foot” is defined as that part of the human anatomy which consists of the tarsal bones, metatarsal bones, phalanges, and all supportive and/or connective tissue immediately adjacent thereto not to extend past the proximal end of the talus.

Surgical treatment by podiatric physicians involving use of general or spinal anesthesia is prohibited unless such treatment is performed in a facility accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation for Hospitals or the Accreditation Association of Ambulatory Health Care. In the event that a facility has applied for accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation for Hospitals or the Accreditation Association of Ambulatory Health Care, such treatment may be performed in such facility but shall cease if the accrediting procedure exceeds two years or accreditation is not granted. Podiatry does not include the administration of general or spinal anesthetics by a podiatrist but does include the use of local anesthetics.

Podiatry may also include treatment of the ankle, muscles, or tendons of the lower leg governing the functions of the foot and ankle by a podiatrist who has completed advanced training determined to be sufficient by the board at a program accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting association acceptable by the board. Implementation of the provisions of this Subparagraph shall be made pursuant to rules promulgated by the board which are predicated on the education or level of training, or both, of an applicant.

5.18. Maine

“Practice of podiatric medicine” means the diagnosis and treatment of maladies of the human foot and ankle by medical, surgical or mechanical means.

Practice of podiatric medicine includes the administration of local anesthesia in conjunction with the practice of podiatry. The use of general anesthesia is permitted in conjunction with the practice of podiatry when administered or supervised by a medical or osteopathic physician who

assumes responsibility for the administration of that anesthesia to a patient being treated by a podiatrist.

5.19. Maryland

"Practice podiatry" means to diagnose or surgically, medically, or mechanically treat the human foot or ankle, the anatomical structures that attach to the human foot, or the soft tissue below the mid-calf.

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... "Practice podiatry" does not include administration of an anesthetic, other than a local anesthetic.

Procedures required to be performed in a licensed hospital:

... In general. -- All osseous surgical procedures of the ankle, arthrodeses of 2 or more tarsal bones, and complete tarsal osteotomies that are performed by a licensed podiatrist shall be performed in a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical center,

5.20. Massachusetts

"Podiatry as used in this chapter shall mean the diagnosis and the treatment of the structures of the human foot by medical, mechanical, surgical, manipulative and electrical means without the use of other than local anesthetics, and excepting treatment of systemic conditions, and excluding amputation of the foot or toes."

5.21. Michigan

".....practice of podiatric medicine and podiatric surgery" means any of the following:

- (i) The evaluation, diagnosis, management, and prevention of conditions of the lower extremities, including local manifestations of systemic disease in the human foot and ankle, by attending to and advising patients and through the use of devices, diagnostic tests, drugs and biologicals, surgical procedures, or other means. The evaluation, diagnosis, management, and prevention of conditions of the lower extremities may include osseous and soft tissue procedures that address the pathology of the foot, ankle, and the contiguous attachments below the tibial tuberosity.

- (ii) The treatment of ulcerations below the tibial tuberosity and of human nail diseases, callosities, and verruca.

.....

- (g) "Practice of podiatric medicine and podiatric surgery" does not include amputations proximal to the tibiotalar joint, proximal osseous procedures that do not involve the tibiotalar joint, or the administration of intravenous sedation or general anesthesia.

5.22. Minnesota

"Podiatric medicine" means the diagnosis or medical, mechanical, or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human hand, foot, ankle, and the soft tissue of the lower leg distal to the tibial tuberosity. Medical or surgical treatment includes partial foot amputation and excludes amputation of the hand or fingers. Use of local anesthetics is within the scope of medical and surgical management in patient care. Use of anesthetics, other than local, is excluded, except as provided in section 153.26. Podiatric medicine includes the prescribing or recommending of appliances, devices, or shoes for the correction or relief of foot ailments.

Podiatric medicine includes the prescribing or administering of any drugs or medications necessary or helpful to the practice of podiatric medicine as defined by this subdivision. For a podiatrist who has completed a residency, podiatric medicine includes the performance of all or part of the medical history and physical examination for the purpose of hospital admission for podiatric management or preoperative podiatric surgery.

5.23. Mississippi

"The practice of podiatric medicine is that profession concerned with the prevention, examination, diagnosis and medical, surgical and adjuvant treatment of conditions of the human foot. For the purposes of this chapter, "foot" means that part of the human anatomy which consists of the tarsal bones, metatarsal bones and phalanges.

A podiatrist is a medical care provider who engages in the practice of podiatric medicine.

A podiatrist may prescribe and administer drugs and tests, excluding general and spinal anesthesia, that are essential to the practice of podiatric medicine when used for or in connection with treatment of disorders of the human foot."

5.24. Missouri

"The definitions of the words "podiatrist" or "physician of the foot" shall for the purpose of this section be held to be the diagnosis, medical, physical, or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot, with the exception of administration of general anesthetics, or amputation of the foot and with the further exception that the definitions shall not apply to bone surgery on children under the age of one year. The use of such drugs and medicines in the treatment of ailments of the human foot shall not include the treatment of any systemic diseases.

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... the term "human foot" includes the ankle and the tendons which insert into the foot as well as the foot. For surgery of the ankle only, the doctor of podiatric medicine licensed pursuant to this chapter shall either be board certified in foot and ankle surgery by the American Board of Podiatric Surgery or shall complete a twenty-four-month postgraduate clinical residency in podiatric surgery; provided, however, any newly licensed doctor of podiatric medicine desiring to perform ankle surgery and licensed pursuant to this chapter after January 1, 2005, shall be required to complete a twenty-four-month postgraduate clinical residency in podiatric surgery.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a doctor of podiatric medicine from performing ankle surgery under the direct supervision of a doctor who is authorized to perform surgery of the ankle. Surgical treatment of the ankle by a doctor of podiatric medicine shall be performed only in a licensed acute care hospital or a licensed ambulatory surgical clinic. A doctor of podiatric medicine performing ankle surgery shall be required to complete the biennial continuing medical education hourly credit requirements as established by the state board of podiatric medicine. The doctor of podiatric medicine shall have obtained approval of the physician's credentialing committee of a licensed acute care hospital or a licensed ambulatory surgical clinic."

5.25. Montana

"A podiatrist may diagnose and treat ailments of the human functional foot and ankle by all systems and means. The functional foot is the anatomical foot and any muscle, tendon, ligament, or other soft tissue structure that is directly attached to the anatomical foot and that impacts on or affects the foot or foot function. The ankle is the articulation between the talus, tibia, and fibula and their related soft tissue structures.

A podiatrist may not administer any anesthetic other than a local anesthetic."

5.26. Nebraska

"... a podiatric physician licensed by the Board may:

- a. Administer electricity to the foot or leg by means including electrodes, machinery and rays.
- b. Use his or her hands and machinery to work upon the foot or leg and its articulations.
- c. Apply any mechanical appliance to the foot or leg or in the shoe to treat any disease, deformity or ailment.
- d. Apply pads, adhesives, felt, plasters and any medicine to the foot and leg.
- e. Prescribe and dispense controlled substances and dangerous drugs.
- f. Construct models of the feet.
- g. Administer a local anesthetic.
- h. Use any cutting instrument to treat a disease, ailment or condition.
- i. Treat the effects of a systemic disease upon the foot or leg.
- j. Amputate a toe if the podiatric physician:

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1. Performs the amputation in a hospital as defined in NRS 449.012 or a surgical center for ambulatory patients as defined in NRS 449.019;
2. Is authorized by the hospital or surgical center to perform the amputation;
3. Has completed a program of surgical training as a resident and provides proof satisfactory to the hospital or surgical center of completion of the program;
4. Complies with any other requirements established by the hospital or surgical center; and
5. Performs the amputation in accordance with the standard of care required for a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 630, 630A or 633 of NRS.

2. A podiatric physician shall not:

- a. Treat any other effect of a systemic disease unless the disease originates in the foot or leg.
- b. Amputate a leg or foot.

A podiatrist shall not perform surgery on the ankle other than in a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical center, and a podiatrist who performs surgery on the ankle in a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical center shall have successfully completed an advanced postdoctoral surgical residency program of at least one year's duration which is recognized as suitable for that purpose by the board.

No podiatrist initially licensed in this state on or after September 1, 2001, shall perform surgery on the ankle unless such person has successfully completed an advanced postdoctoral surgical residency program of at least two years' duration which is recognized as suitable for that purpose by the board.

5.27. North Carolina

"a) Podiatry as defined by this Article is the surgical, medical, or mechanical treatment of all ailments of the human foot and ankle, and their related soft tissue structures to the level of the myotendinous junction. Excluded from the definition of podiatry is the amputation of the entire foot, the administration of an anesthetic other than local, and the surgical correction of clubfoot of an infant two years of age or less.

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(b) Except for procedures for bone spurs and simple soft tissue procedures, any surgery on the ankle or on the soft tissue structures related to the ankle, any amputations, and any surgical correction of clubfoot shall be performed by a podiatrist only in a hospital licensed under Article 5 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes or in a multispecialty ambulatory surgical facility that is not a licensed office setting, and that is licensed under Part D of Article 6 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes. Before performing any of the surgeries referred to in this subsection in a multispecialty ambulatory surgical facility, the podiatrist shall have applied for and been granted privileges to perform this surgery in the multispecialty ambulatory surgical facility. The granting of these privileges shall be based upon the same criteria for granting hospital privileges under G.S. 131E-85. "

5.28. North Dakota

"... podiatric medicine" means:

- a. The medical and surgical treatment and diagnosis of ailments of the human foot, ankle, and other related soft tissue structures below the tibial tuberosity that govern the functions of the foot and ankle, not including extra articular osseous injuries above the distal metaphyseal scar. Podiatrists may treat and diagnose conditions of the foot and ankle by any medically accepted system or method necessary;
- b. The amputation of the toes, parts of the foot, or foot in its entirety, indicated as medically necessary;
- c. The use of such preparations, medicines, and drugs as may be necessary for the treatment of such ailments;
- d. The performance of history and physical examinations upon admitting patients to facilities where they are recognized with requisite credentials and privileges;
- e. That podiatrists may function as assistant surgeons in nonpodiatric procedures; and

- f. That podiatric medical residents working under a temporary permit may fully participate in rotations and assist and perform treatments and diagnosis beyond the foot and ankle, under appropriate supervision within an approved residency program as part of their medical surgical training.

5.29. South Dakota

"Podiatric medicine is that profession of the health sciences concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting the human foot and their governing and related structures, and the soft tissues inserting into the foot, including the local manifestations of systemic conditions, by all appropriate systems and means. A person licensed pursuant to this chapter as a podiatrist shall be designated a podiatric physician."

5.30. Ohio

"The practice of podiatric medicine and surgery consists of the medical, mechanical, and surgical treatment of ailments of the foot, the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot; and superficial lesions of the hand other than those associated with trauma. Podiatrists are permitted the use of such preparations, medicines, and drugs as may be necessary for the treatment of such ailments. A podiatrist may treat the local manifestations of systemic diseases as they appear in the hand and foot, but the patient shall be concurrently referred to a doctor of medicine or a doctor of osteopathic medicine and surgery for the treatment of the systemic disease itself. General anaesthetics may be used under this section only in colleges of podiatric medicine and surgery in good standing with the state medical board and in hospitals approved by the joint commission or the American osteopathic association.

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy may be ordered by a podiatrist to treat ailments within the scope of practice of podiatry as set forth in this section and, in accordance with section 4731.511 of the Revised Code, the podiatrist may supervise hyperbaric oxygen therapy for the treatment of such ailments. The use of x-ray or radium for therapeutic purposes is not permitted.

Podiatrists certified as competent to do so may perform surgery on the ankle joint in a hospital, ambulatory surgical facility or accredited college of podiatric medicine."

5.31. Oklahoma

"Podiatric medicine is that profession of the health sciences concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting the human foot and ankle, including the local manifestations of systemic conditions, by all appropriate systems and means.

... Any one or more of the following shall be deemed to be practicing podiatric medicine:

1. In any way examining, diagnosing, recommending for, prescribing for, caring for or treating in this state ailments, diseased conditions, deformities or injuries of the human foot and ankle, whether or not done directly thereon;
2. Massage or adjustment in connection with such examining, diagnosing, recommending, prescribing, treating, or caring for;
3. Fitting, building, or otherwise furnishing pads, inserts, appliances, inlays, splints, or supports, or giving or using medicament or anesthetics in connection with such examining, diagnosing, recommending, prescribing, treating, caring for, or fitting; and
4. Offering in this state to any person to do or cause to be done, or attempting in this state to do or cause to be done, any or all of the foregoing.

5.32. Oregon

“Podiatry” means:

(A) The diagnosis or the medical, physical or surgical treatment of ailments of the human foot, ankle and tendons directly attached to and governing the function of the foot and ankle, except treatment involving the use of a general or spinal anesthetic unless the treatment is performed in a hospital licensed under ORS 441.025 or in an ambulatory surgical center licensed by the Oregon Health Authority and is under the supervision of or in collaboration with a podiatric physician and surgeon; and

(B) Assisting in the performance of surgery, as provided in ORS 677.814. (b) “Podiatry” does not include administering general or spinal anesthetics or the amputation of the entire foot.

5.33. Pennsylvania

“PODIATRIC MEDICINE” shall mean the diagnosis and treatment including mechanical and surgical treatment of ailments of the foot, and those anatomical structures of the leg governing the functions of the foot and the administration and prescription of drugs incidental thereto. It shall include treatment of local manifestations of systemic diseases as they appear on the foot but shall not include amputation of the leg or foot or treatment of systemic diseases of any other part of the body.”

5.34. Puerto Rico

"Podiatric medicine. — A branch of medicine that refers to the diagnosis, treatment and study of the conditions that affect the human foot, and the related structures that govern it, including the manifestations of systemic conditions, through appropriate means."

5.35. South Carolina

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" "Podiatry" means, depending on qualifications or certifications as provided in item (5), the diagnosis, surgical, medical, and mechanical treatment of all conditions of the human foot and ankle. The practice of podiatry includes the administration of local anesthesia, defined as localized infiltration only, and in conjunction with the practice of podiatry. Excluded from the definition of podiatry is the amputation of the entire foot and the administration of an anesthetic other than local."

5.36. Tennessee

"podiatrist" means one who examines, diagnoses or treats, medically mechanically or surgically, the ailments of the human foot, ankle and soft tissue structures extending no higher than the distal tibial metaphyseal flair, including the use and prescribing of drugs and medications, but excluding the direct applications of general anesthesia by a podiatrist and the amputation of the foot. A podiatrist may perform Achilles tendon repair, subject to subsection (b), but may not perform surgery on Pilon fractures or tibial fractures that do not enter the ankle joint.

(b) A licensed podiatrist may perform ankle surgery only when that podiatrist meets the requirements of either subdivision (b)(1) or (b)(2)."

5.37. Texas

"Podiatry" means the treatment of or offer to treat any disease, disorder, physical injury, deformity, or ailment of the human foot by any system or method. The term includes podiatric medicine." Does not include amputation of the entire foot.

5.38. Utah

"Practice of podiatry" means the diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting the human foot and ankle and their manifestations of systemic conditions by all appropriate and lawful means.

- 1) Subject to the provisions of this section, an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may perform a surgical procedure on a bone of the foot or ankle.
- 2) Except as provided in Subsections (3) and (4), an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may not perform:
 - a. an ankle fusion;
 - b. a massive ankle reconstruction; or
 - c. a reduction of a trimalleolar ankle fracture.
- 3) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter who meets the requirements described in Subsection (4) may only:
 - a. treat a fracture of the tibia if at least one portion of the fracture line enters the ankle joint;
 - b. treat a foot or ankle condition using hardware, including screws, plates, staples, pins, and wires, if at least one portion of the hardware system is attached to a bony structure at or below the ankle mortise; and (c) place hardware for the treatment of soft tissues in the foot or ankle no more proximal than the distal 10 centimeters of the tibia."

5.39. Vermont

"Practice of podiatry," by a podiatric physician, means any medical, mechanical, surgical, electrical, manipulation, strapping, or bandaging treatment of the ailments pertaining to the human foot and lower leg distal to the myotendinous junction of the triceps surae. If spinal or general anesthesia is required, it shall be administered by a health care professional regulated under this title who is authorized to administer anesthesia within the scope of his or her practice. In the case of amputations other than toe amputations and in the case of surgical treatment at or above the ankle, the surgical treatment shall be performed only in a general hospital licensed under 18 V.S.A. chapter 43 or a certified ambulatory surgical center as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 9432. For purposes of this section, "ankle" means the joint between the tibia and fibula proximally and the talus distally."

5.40. Virgin Islands

"A podiatrist is a person licensed to practice podiatry who is entitled to perform any or all of the acts prescribed in this section.

A person practices podiatry who holds himself out as able to and does diagnose, treat, operate and prescribe for any disease, injury, deformity or other condition of the foot, including surgery. Podiatric services are inclusive of the treatment of warts, leg ulcers, ingrown nails, corns, calluses, heel pain, fractures, skin lesions, and amputations or other surgeries limited to the foot.

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Any restrictions to the above will be determined by the governing board following review of the physician's credentials to determine appropriate training via residency, fellowship, or preceptorship. Nothing in this section shall confer the right to treat any other part of the human body, nor shall it be construed as permitting the treatment of fractures of the malleoli or cutting operations upon the malleoli."

5.41. Virginia

"Practice of podiatry" means the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and cure or alleviation of physical conditions, diseases, pain, or infirmities of the human foot and ankle, including the medical, mechanical and surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot and ankle, but does not include amputation of the foot proximal to the transmetatarsal level through the metatarsal shafts. Amputations proximal to the metatarsal-phalangeal joints may only be performed in a hospital or ambulatory surgery facility accredited by an organization listed in § 54.1-2939. The practice includes the diagnosis and treatment of lower extremity ulcers; however, the treatment of severe lower extremity ulcers proximal to the foot and ankle may only be performed by appropriately trained, credentialed podiatrists in an approved hospital or ambulatory surgery center at which the podiatrist has privileges, as described in § 54.1-2939. The Board of Medicine shall determine whether a specific type of treatment of the foot and ankle is within the scope of practice of podiatry."

5.42. Washington

"The practice of podiatric medicine and surgery is the diagnosis and the medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, and electrical treatments of ailments of the human foot. (3) Podiatric physicians and surgeons may issue prescriptions valid at any pharmacy for any drug, including narcotics, necessary in the practice of podiatry.

(4) Podiatrists shall not:

- a. Amputate the foot;

- b. Administer spinal anesthetic or any anesthetic that renders the patient unconscious; or
- c. Treat systemic conditions.

An "ailment of the human foot" is defined as any condition, symptom, disease, complaint, or disability involving the functional foot. The functional foot includes the anatomical foot and any muscle, tendon, ligament, or other soft tissue structured directly attached to the anatomical foot and which impacts upon or affects the foot or foot function and osseous structure up to and including the articulating surfaces of the ankle joint.

(2) In diagnosing or treating the ailments of the functional foot, a podiatric physician and surgeon is entitled to utilize medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, radiological, and electrical treatment methods and the diagnostic procedure or treatment method may be utilized upon an anatomical location other than the functional foot. The diagnosis and treatment of the foot includes diagnosis and treatment necessary for preventive care of the well foot.

(3) A podiatric physician and surgeon may examine, diagnose, and commence treatment of ailments for which differential diagnoses include an ailment of the human foot. Upon determination that the condition presented is not an ailment of the human foot, the podiatric physician and surgeon shall obtain an appropriate consultation or make an appropriate referral to a licensed health care practitioner authorized by law to treat systemic conditions. The podiatric physician and surgeon may take emergency actions as are reasonably necessary to protect the patient's health until the intervention of a licensed health care practitioner authorized by law to treat systemic conditions.

(4) A podiatric physician and surgeon may diagnose or treat an ailment of the human foot caused by a systemic condition provided an appropriate consultation or referral for the systemic condition is made to a licensed health care practitioner authorized by law to treat systemic conditions.

(5) A podiatric physician and surgeon shall not administer a general or spinal anesthetic, however, a podiatric physician and surgeon may treat ailments of the human foot when the treatment requires use of a general or spinal anesthetic provided that the administration of the general or spinal anesthetic is by a physician authorized under chapter 18.71 or 18.57 RCW; or a certified registered nurse anesthetist authorized under chapter 18.79 RCW."

5.43. West Virginia

"Practice of podiatry" means the examination, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and care of conditions and functions of the human foot and ankle by medical, surgical and other scientific knowledge and methods; with surgical treatment of the ankle authorized only when a podiatrist has been granted privileges to perform ankle surgery by a hospital's medical staff credentialing committee based on the training and experience of the podiatrist; and medical and surgical

treatment of warts and other dermatological lesions of the hand which similarly occur in the foot. When a podiatrist uses other than local anesthesia, in surgical treatment of the foot, the anesthesia must be administered by, or under the direction of, an anesthesiologist or certified registered nurse anesthetist authorized under the State of West Virginia to administer anesthesia. A medical evaluation shall be made by a physician of every patient prior to the administration of other than local anesthesia.”

5.44. Wisconsin

“Podiatry” or “podiatric medicine and surgery” means that branch or system of the practice of medicine and surgery that involves treating the sick which is limited to conditions affecting the foot and ankle, but does not include the use of a general anesthetic unless administered by or under the direction of a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery.

If the means employed by a podiatrist to cure or manage a disease within the proper bounds of his practice include the injection of drugs or medicine, performance and interpretation of laboratory work such as blood counts, or the writing of prescriptions he may perform such acts without violating the limits of his practice.”

5.45. Wyoming

“Podiatry” means the diagnosis or the medical, mechanical or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot, ankle and tendons that insert into the foot. Surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons that insert into the foot shall be limited to licensed podiatrists who have completed a podiatric surgical residency training program as approved by the board through rule and regulation. Podiatry also includes the fitting or the recommending of appliances, devices or shoes for the correction or relief of minor foot ailments. The practice of podiatric medicine shall include the amputation of the toes or other parts of the foot but shall not include the amputation of the foot or leg in its entirety. A podiatrist may not administer any anesthetic other than local. A general anesthesia shall be administered in a hospital by an anesthesiologist or certified nurse anesthetist authorized under the laws of this state to administer anesthesia. Podiatrists are permitted to use and to prescribe drugs and controlled substances as may be necessary in the practice of podiatry.”

5.46. Rhode Island

"Practice of podiatry... (is to) to diagnose or profess to diagnose, or to treat or profess to treat, or to prescribe for or profess to prescribe for any of the lesions, diseases, disorders, or deficiencies of the pedal extremity. The foot is defined to be the pedal extremity of the human body and its

articulations, and shall include the tendons and muscles of the lower leg only as they are involved in the condition of the foot."

5.47. Hawaii

"Podiatric medicine" means the medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, and electrical diagnosis and treatment of the human foot, malleoli, and ankle, including the surgical treatment of the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot, but does not include amputation above the ankle, treatment of systemic conditions, or the use of any anesthetic except local anesthetic."

5.48. Georgia

"Podiatric medicine," which includes chiropody, podiatry, and podiatric medicine and surgery, means that portion of the practice of medicine identified by the acts described in any one or more of the following:

(A) Charging a fee or other compensation, either directly or indirectly, for any history or physical examination of a patient in a person's office or in a hospital, clinic, or other similar facility prior to, incident to, and necessary for the diagnosis and treatment, by primary medical care, surgical or other means, of diseases, ailments, injuries, cosmetic conditions, or abnormal conditions of the human foot and leg. As used in this subparagraph, the term "cosmetic" means a surgical or medical procedure intended to enhance the physical appearance or function of the foot, ankle, or leg, including, but not limited to, skin problems such as blemishes, spider veins, and scar revisions;

(B) Holding oneself out to the public, either directly or indirectly, as being engaged in the practice of podiatric medicine;

(C) Displaying or using a title or abbreviation such as "Doctor of Podiatric Medicine," "D.P.M.," "Foot Doctor," "Foot Specialist," "Foot Surgeon," "Foot and Ankle Surgeon," or other letters, designations, or symbols or signs of any type which expressly or implicitly indicate to the general public that the user renders treatment to the foot, ankle, and leg under the provisions of this chapter;

(D) Performing surgery on the foot or leg of a patient, except that when such surgery is performed under general anesthesia it shall be permissible only when said surgery is performed at a facility permitted and regulated as a hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center under Article 1 of Chapter 7 of Title 31 and when said general anesthesia is administered under the direction of a duly licensed physician;

(E) Performing amputations of the toe; or

(F) Performing amputations distal to and including the tarsometatarsal joint but only when performed in a facility permitted and regulated as a hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center under Article 1 of Chapter 7 of Title 31.”

5.49. Florida

“Practice of podiatric medicine” means the diagnosis or medical, surgical, palliative, and mechanical treatment of ailments of the human foot and leg. The surgical treatment of ailments of the human foot and leg shall be limited anatomically to that part below the anterior tibial tubercle. The practice of podiatric medicine shall include the amputation of the toes or other parts of the foot but shall not include the amputation of the foot or leg in its entirety. A podiatric physician may prescribe drugs that relate specifically to the scope of practice authorized herein.”

5.50. District of Columbia

“Practice of podiatry” means to diagnose or surgically, medically, or mechanically treat, with or without compensation, the human foot or ankle, the anatomical structures that attach to the human foot, or the soft tissue below the mid-calf. The term “practice of podiatry” does not include the administration of an anesthetic, other than a local anesthetic.”

5.51. Delaware

“Practice of podiatry” shall mean the diagnosis and the medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative and electrical treatment of all ailments of the foot and ankle. As appropriate in regulation, these services may be performed with the use of telemedicine. Podiatry may also include participation in telehealth, as further defined in regulation. Amputation of the foot shall be restricted to state-licensed podiatrists who have completed an American Podiatric Medical Association accredited surgical residency program acceptable to the Board and have current amputation privileges, or have fulfilled the credentialing criteria of the surgical committee of the Joint Committee on Accreditation of Hospitals accredited hospital where the amputation is to be performed.”

6. ISRAEL

Israel initiated the regulation of podiatrists by the Ministry of Health in 2018. The legislative framework is still under development and is intended ultimately to end up with a three-tier profession. As it now stands, the relevant regulation establishes two (what we would call) "classes": "Podiatrist" and "Podiatric Surgeon". For both, the anatomical scope of practice is limited to the foot.

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Podiatrists may perform treatments on the foot, including the treatment of warts, wounds and skin removal; treatment of the nails and nail pathology, including deformities in the nails; nail clippings; debridement to the depth of the subcutaneous tissue of diabetic wounds of the feet; treatment of ingrown toenails including extractions; the provision, adjustment and manufacture of orthotic devices and the administration of local anaesthesia.

Podiatric surgeons may perform everything authorized to podiatrists, plus treatments for toe deformities including arthrodeses, arthroplasties and the transplantation of tendons to correct hammertoes; surgical procedures on the metatarsal joints, including nerves, Hallux Valgus, Hallux Limitus, Bunionettes and associated Bursitis ; ganglion cyst resections; treatment of the Morton's Neuroma including resections; amputation of the toes; draining abscesses; Removal of foreign bodies in the foot; treatment of plantar fasciitis; Syme foot amputations; Chopart and LisFranc surgical procedures; and treatment of Haglund's and posterior heel osseous deformities.

There is no podiatry educational program in Israel, so all practitioners are foreign-trained. The vast majority are graduates of BSc Hons programs in podiatry. Those who have graduated with baccalaureate-level degrees are eligible to practise as podiatrists. Those with baccalaureate-level degrees, plus successful completion of a postgraduate program including a residency (ie DPMs), are eligible to practise as podiatric surgeons.

7. LATIN AMERICA

Podiatry as a profession is not regulated in most Latin American countries and where regulated tends to follow what we would characterize as a Chiropody model with a more limited scope than the Chiropody model currently existing in Ontario.

CONCLUSIONS

The global market for Podiatry Services (private pay only) held stagnant through the pandemic at \$4.6 Billion (USD) per year, but is projected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 2.9% to 2023 reaching \$6.1 Billion (USD) by 2023. (*Podiatry Services Market, Future Market Insights Inc.*). This is due largely to the aging demographic; persons over the age of 50 are by far the greatest consumers of Podiatry Services.

The inescapable conclusion to be drawn from this jurisdictional review is that, despite variations that are sometimes material, the world has gravitated, or is gravitating, towards a podiatry model that consists of a "base" podiatry class and scope of practice which is usually very similar to Ontario's chiropody scope of practice, but with an additional "podiatric surgeon" class and expanded scope of practice, often augmented by one or two other classes. The authority to order and/or perform diagnostic tests coincident with the scopes of practice, to provide for safe and effective practice are characteristically provided.

The anatomical scope of practice, although often limited to the foot and sometimes including the lower leg, encompasses the foot and ankle in the majority of jurisdictions. Ontario, by hewing to the UK chiropody model that was extant in the 1980s and persisting with the podiatric cap, has clearly become an outlier and, without changes, will become an orphan in the worldwide approach to foot care delivery.