

State Scope of Practice Grid

Note the indication of “Silent” signifies the statute does not speak to the particular issue within its state practice art.

State	Statute	Allow Amputation	Allow Ankle	Allow Leg	Allow Anesthesia
AL	Ala. Code § 34-24-230	No	No	No	Only local
AK	Alaska Stat. § 08.64.380	Silent	Yes	Yes	Yes
AZ	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 32-801	No	Yes	Yes	Only local
AR	Ark. Code § 17-96-101 (2014)	No	Yes	No	Only local
CA	CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 2472	Only partial	Yes	Nonsurgical	No
CO	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-32-101	No	Yes	Yes	No
CT	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-50; 20-50(a); 20-54(b); (c)	Only transmetatarsal level to the toes	Yes	No	Only local
DE	Del. Code tit. 24, § 502	Yes	Yes	No	Silent
DC	D.C. Code § 3-1201.02 (14)	Silent	Yes	Below mid-calf	Only local
FL	Fla. Stat. § 461.003 (5)	Yes, but not of the foot or leg	Yes	Yes	Silent
GA	Ga. Code Ann. § 43-35-3 (5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, only under licensed physician
HI	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 463E-1	Yes, but not above the ankle	Yes	No	Only local
ID	Idaho Code Ann. § 54-602	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
IL	225 Ill. Comp. Stat. 100/5	Yes	Yes	Yes (10 cm proximal to the tibial talar articulation)	Yes
IN	Ind. Code 25-29-1-12; 25-22.5-1-1.1(a)(1)(C)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only local
IA	Iowa Code § 49.1 and 149.5	No	Yes	Silent	Yes (in hospital or ASC)
KS	Kan. Stat. Ann. 65-2001; 65-2002	Toes and partial foot only	Yes	Yes	Only local
KY	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 311:390	Silent	Yes	Yes	Silent
LA	La. Stat. Ann. 37:611		Yes	Yes	No
ME	Me. Stat. tit. 32; § 3551	Silent	Yes	Silent	Local only
MD	Md. Code, Health Occ. § 16-101	Silent	Yes	Below mid-calf	Local only
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 249 § 2.02	No	No	No	Silent

<u>State</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>Allow Amputation</u>	<u>Allow Ankle</u>	<u>Allow Leg</u>	<u>Allow Anesthesia</u>
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.18001	No	Silent	Silent	Only local

<u>State</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>Allow Amputation</u>	<u>Allow Ankle</u>	<u>Allow Leg</u>	<u>Allow Anesthesia</u>
MN	Minn. Stat. § 153.01	Partial foot	Yes	Yes – soft tissue of the lower leg distal to the tibial tuberosity	Only local
MS	Miss. Code Ann. § 73-21-1	Silent	No	No	Local
MO	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 330.010	No	Yes	No	No
MT	Mont. Code Ann. § 37-6-101; 102	Silent	Yes	No	Local only
NE	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 38-3005	No	Yes	No	Local only
NV	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 635.101	Silent	Yes	Yes	Silent
NH	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 315:6	Silent	Yes	Yes	Silent
NJ	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 45:5-7	Not of the foot or ankle	Yes	Yes	Silent
NM	N.M. Stat. § 61-8-2	No	Yes	Yes	Not general
NY	N.Y Stat. § 7001	Silent	Yes, with authorization	Yes, with authorization	Local only
NC	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90 202.2.	Not of the entire foot	Yes	To the level of the myotendinous junction.	Local only
ND	N.D. Cent. Code 43-05-01	Yes	Yes	Yes	Silent
OH	Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.51	Silent	Yes	Yes	General only allowed in colleges of podiatric medicine and surgery approved by the board
OK	Okla. Stat. tit. 59, § 142	Silent	Yes	No	Silent
OR	Or. Rev. Stat. § 677.010(15a); 677.814	Silent	Yes	No	Must be performed in a licensed hospital or ASC
PA	63 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 42.2	Not of leg or foot	Yes	Yes	Silent
RI	R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-29-1	Silent	Yes	Yes	Silent
SC	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-51-20	No	No	No	Only local
SD	S.D. Codified Laws § 36-8-1	Silent	Yes	No	Silent

TN	Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-3-101 (2015)	No	Yes	No	Silent
TX	Tex. Occ. Code Ann., § 202.001; 202.606	Not of foot	Yes	No	Silent
UT	Utah Code § 58-5a-102; 103	Not of foot	Yes	No	Silent
State	Statute	<u>Allow Amputation</u>	<u>Allow Ankle</u>	<u>Allow Leg</u>	<u>Allow Anesthesia</u>
VT	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 26, § 7-321	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
VA	Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-2900; § 54.1-2939	Yes (but does not include the foot proximal to the transmetatarsal level through the metatarsal shafts)	Yes	No	General only in an accredited hospital or ASC
WA	Wash. Rev. Code § 246-922-001	No	Yes	No	Local only
WV	W. Va. Code § 30-3-4	Silent	Yes	No	Local only
WI	Wis. Stat. § 448.60	Silent	Yes	No	Local only
WY	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 33-9-101	Yes – of toes or other parts of the foot but not the entire foot or leg	Yes	No	Local only

Alabama

Section 34-24-230 Definitions.

For purposes of this title, the following terms shall have the respective meanings ascribed by this section:

- (1) **PODIATRY.** The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the human foot, as described herein.
- (2) **PRACTICE OF PODIATRY.** The diagnosis and medical or surgical or mechanical or manipulative or electrical treatment of any ailment of the human foot except such definition does not include the amputation of the foot or the administering of an anesthetic other than local.
- (3) **DIAGNOSIS.** The process of ascertaining a disease or ailment by its general symptoms.
- (4) **MEDICAL TREATMENT.** The application to or prescription for the foot of pads, adhesives, felt, plaster, or any medicinal agency for both external and internal use in connection with treatment of local ailments of the human foot, except such definition does not include the medical treatment of any systemic disease, but does allow treating the local manifestations of those systemic diseases in the foot.
- (5) **SURGICAL TREATMENT.** The use of any cutting instrument to treat a disease, ailment, or condition of the human foot as defined herein, except that a podiatrist shall not be authorized to amputate the human foot, or perform any surgery on the human body at or above the ankle joint, or administer anesthetics other than local anesthetics.
- (6) **MECHANICAL TREATMENT.** The application of any mechanical appliance made of steel, leather, felt, or any material to the foot or in the shoe for the purpose of treating any disease, deformity, or ailment.
- (7) **MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT.** The use of the hand or machinery in the operation or working upon the foot and its articulations.
- (8) **ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.** Any treatment by means and methods supplied by electric current.
- (9) **HUMAN FOOT.** The terminal appendage of the lower extremity. It contains 26 bones and is divided into three parts - the forefoot, the midfoot, and the hindfoot. The forefoot consists of 14 phalanges and five metatarsals. 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 26 complete boney structures below the ankle joint, which ankle joint consists of the distal tibia and fibula and their articulations with the talus. The distal aspect of the tibia and fibula, the achilles tendon, and all structures above the dome of the talus reside within the leg.

Alaska

- (6) "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 State Medical 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.

Arizona

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Board" means state board of podiatry examiners.
2. "Electrical treatment" means the use of electricity in the diagnosis or treatment of an ailment of the foot or leg by electrodes, lights, rays, vibrators or a machine run by electricity.
3. "Leg" means that part of the lower limb between the knee and the foot.
4. "Letter of concern" means an advisory letter to notify a podiatrist that while there is insufficient evidence to support a disciplinary action the board believes the podiatrist should modify or eliminate certain practices and that continuation of the activities which led to the information being submitted to the board may result in action against the podiatrist's license.
5. "License" means a license to practice podiatry.
6. "Manipulative treatment" means the use of the hand or machinery in treatment of the foot or leg.
7. "Mechanical treatment" means application of a mechanical appliance of whatever material to the foot or leg, or to the shoe

or other footgear.

8. "Medical treatment" means recommendation, prescription or local application of a therapeutic agent for relief of a foot or leg ailment.

9. "Podiatrist" is synonymous with podiatric physician and surgeon and means a person who, within the limitations of this chapter, is registered and licensed to practice podiatry by means of diagnosis or medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative or electrical treatment of ailments of the human foot and leg, but does not include amputation of the foot, toe or leg nor administration of an anesthetic other than local.

10. "Podiatry" is synonymous with chiropody and means diagnosis or medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative or electrical treatment of ailments of the human foot and leg, but does not include amputation of foot, toe or leg nor administration of an anesthetic other than local.

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

Arkansas

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the Arkansas Board of Podiatric Medicine;

(2) "Podiatric medicine" means the diagnosis and medical, mechanical, and surgical treatment of ailments of the human foot and ankle; and

(3) "Podiatrist" means a physician legally licensed to practice podiatric medicine. However, no podiatrist shall amputate the human foot or perform nerve or vascular grafting or administer any anesthetic other than a local anesthetic. All ankle surgery performed above the level of the foot other than skin and skin structures shall be performed in a facility accredited by either Medicare or by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.

California

(a) The certificate to practice podiatric medicine authorizes the holder to practice podiatric medicine.

(b) 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 may 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 who is ankle certified by the board on and after January 1, 1984, 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.

Colorado

12-32-101. Definition.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Podiatric medicine" means the practice of podiatry.

(2) "Podiatric physician" or "podiatrist" means any person who practices podiatry.

(3) (a) "Practice of podiatry" means:

(I) Holding out one's self to the public as being able to treat, prescribe for, palliate, correct, or prevent any disease, ailment, pain, injury, deformity, or physical condition of the human toe, foot, ankle, tendons that insert into the foot, and soft tissue below the mid-calf, by the use of any medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, or electrical treatment, including complications thereof consistent with such scope of practice;

(II) Suggesting, recommending, prescribing, or administering any podiatric form of treatment, operation, or healing for the intended palliation, relief, or cure of any disease, ailment, injury, condition, or defect of the human toe, foot, ankle, tendons that insert into the foot, and soft tissue wounds below the mid-calf, including complications thereof consistent with such scope of practice; and

(III) Maintaining an office or other place for the purpose of examining and treating persons afflicted with disease, injury, or defect of the human toe, foot, ankle, tendons that insert into the foot, and soft tissue wounds below the mid-calf, including the complications thereof consistent with such scope of practice.

(b) The "practice of podiatry" does not include the amputation of the foot or the administration of an anesthetic other than a local anesthetic.

(c) A podiatrist may only treat a soft tissue wound below the mid-calf if the patient is being treated by a physician for his or her underlying medical condition or if the podiatrist refers the patient to a physician for further treatment of the underlying medical condition.

(4) "Soft tissue wound" means a lesion to the musculoskeletal junction that include dermal and sub-dermal tissue that do not involve bone removal or repair or muscle transfer.

Connecticut

20-50. Podiatric medicine defined. "Podiatric medicine" means the diagnosis and treatment, including medical and surgical treatment, of ailments of the foot and the anatomical structures 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. A doctor of podiatric medicine, licensed pursuant to this chapter may prescribe, administer and dispense drugs and controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV or V, in accordance with section 21a-252, in connection with the practice of podiatric medicine.

20-50(a). Requirements for surgery. Podiatric surgery requiring an anesthetic other than a local anesthetic shall be performed in a facility accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or a freestanding surgery center accredited by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, by a licensed podiatrist who is accredited by the credentials committee of the medical staff of such facility to perform podiatric surgery in conformance with rules promulgated by the chief of the surgical department of said facility taking into account the training, experience, demonstrated competence and judgment of each such licensed podiatrist, and such podiatrist shall comply with such rules. Podiatric surgery shall not include amputation of the leg or foot other than from the transmetatarsal level to the toes.

(b) A licensed podiatrist who is board qualified or certified by the American Board of Podiatric Surgery or the American Board of Podiatric Orthopedics and Primary Podiatric Medicine 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.

(c) No 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, until such licensed podiatrist has obtained a permit from the Department of Public Health after meeting the requirements set forth in subsection (d) or (e) of this section, as appropriate. No licensed podiatrist who applies for a permit to independently engage in the surgical treatment of the ankle shall be issued such permit unless (1) the commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is in compliance with all requirements set forth in subsection (d) or (e) of this section, as appropriate, and (2) the application includes payment of a fee in the amount of one hundred dollars. For purposes of this section, "surgical treatment of the ankle" does not include the performance of total ankle replacements or the treatment of tibial pilon fractures.

Delaware

(10) "Practice of podiatry" shall mean the diagnosis and the medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative and electrical treatment of all ailments of the foot and ankle. 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.

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.

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.

Georgia

(5) '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, or abnormal conditions of the human foot and leg;

(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 and when performed by a podiatrist who is certified by the board in meeting the requirements which shall be established by regulations of the board which have been jointly approved by the board and the Composite State Board of Medical Examiners.

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.

Idaho

54-602. PODIATRY DEFINED. (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 under chapter 18, title 54, Idaho Code.

(4) It is not the intent of this section, and nothing herein shall be so construed, to prohibit the sale of noncustom built shoes that are commonly sold by merchants in commercial establishments.

(5) A podiatrist is defined as a natural person who practices podiatry and who within the scope of this chapter is a physician and surgeon of the foot and ankle, and shall be referred to as a podiatric physician and surgeon; provided, further, that nothing within this chapter shall prohibit any physician or surgeon, registered and licensed as such and authorized to practice under the laws of the state of Idaho, or any physician or surgeon of the United States army, navy or public health service when in actual performance of his duties, from practicing medicine and surgery.

Illinois

(D) "Podiatric medicine" or "podiatry" means the diagnosis, medical, physical, or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot, including amputations; provided that amputations of the human foot are limited to 10 centimeters proximal to the tibial talar articulation. "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. For the purposes of this Act, the terms podiatric medicine, podiatry and chiropody have the same definition.

Indiana

Sec. 12. (a) "Podiatric medicine" means the diagnosis or medical, surgical (as described in IC 25-22.5-1-1.1(a)(1)(C)), and mechanical treatment of the human foot and related structures.

(b) Podiatric medicine includes the administration of local anesthetics.

(C) the performing of any kind of surgical operation upon a human being, including tattooing (except for providing a tattoo as defined in IC 35-45-21-4(a)), in which human tissue is cut, burned, or vaporized by the use of any mechanical means, laser, or ionizing radiation, or the penetration of the skin or body orifice by any means, for the intended palliation, relief, or cure

Iowa

1. For the purpose of this subtitle the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of podiatry:

a. Persons who publicly profess to be podiatric physicians or who publicly profess to assume the duties incident to the practice of podiatry.

b. Persons who diagnose, prescribe, or prescribe and furnish medicine for ailments of the human foot, or treat such ailments by medical, mechanical, or surgical treatments.

2. As used in this chapter:

a. "Board" means the board of podiatry, created under chapter 147.

b. "Human foot" means the ankle and soft tissue which insert into the foot as well as the foot.

c. "Podiatric physician" means a physician or surgeon licensed under this chapter to engage in the practice of podiatric medicine and surgery.

149.5 Amputations — anesthesia — prescription drugs.

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

2. A licensed podiatric physician may do all of the following:

a. Administer local anesthesia.

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.

Kansas

65-2001 "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, subject to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-2002, and amendments thereto.

2002 (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to profess to be a podiatrist, to practice or assume the duties incidental to podiatry, to advertise or hold oneself out to the public as a podiatrist, or to use any sign or advertisement with the word or words podiatrist, foot specialist, foot correctionist, foot expert, practapedist or chiropodist, or any other term or terms indicating that such person is a podiatrist or that such person practices or holds oneself out as practicing podiatry or foot correction in any manner, without first obtaining from the board a license authorizing the practice of podiatry in this state, except as hereinafter provided.

(b) 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.

(c) This act shall not prohibit the recommendation, advertising, fitting or sale of corrective shoes, arch supports, or similar mechanical appliances, or foot remedies by manufacturers, wholesalers or retail dealers.

(d) No podiatrist shall perform surgery on the ankle unless such person has completed a three-year post-doctoral surgical residency program 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.

Kentucky

As used in KRS 311.390 to 311.510, unless the context otherwise requires: (1) "Board" means the State Board of Podiatry; (2) "Podiatry" is that profession of the health sciences which deals with the examination, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases, conditions, and malfunctions affecting the human foot and its related or governing structures, by employment of medical, surgical, or other means; (3) "Podiatrist" is a physician and surgeon who has graduated from a college of podiatric medicine accredited by the Council on Podiatry Education of the American Podiatry Association or approved by state licensing boards.

Louisiana

As used in this Chapter:

- (1) "Board" means the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners.
- (2) "Licensed podiatric physicians and surgeons" means one licensed and holding a certificate under this Chapter.
- (3)(a)(i) "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.
- (ii) 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.
- (b) In any podiatric surgery requiring general or spinal anesthesia, the anesthetic shall be administered by a physician anesthesiologist or by a certified registered nurse anesthetist under the direction and supervision of a physician anesthesiologist who is proximately present in the operating suite. In any podiatric surgery requiring a spinal anesthetic, epidural anesthetic, or regional nerve block, the anesthetic or nerve block shall be administered by a physician anesthesiologist.

Maine

Practice of podiatric medicine. "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.

Maryland

- (e) "Podiatrist" means an individual who practices podiatry.
- (f) (1) "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.

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

Massachusetts

Section 13. 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. This and the ten following sections shall not apply to surgeons of the United States army, navy or of the United States Public Health Service, nor to physicians registered in the commonwealth. The term physician and surgeon when used in sections twelve B, twelve G, twenty-three N and eighty B shall include a podiatrist acting within the limitation imposed by this section.

Michigan

(1) As used in this part:

(a) "Podiatrist" means a physician and surgeon licensed under this article to engage in the practice of podiatric medicine and surgery.

(b) "Practice as a physician's assistant" means the practice of medicine, osteopathic medicine and surgery, and podiatric medicine and surgery under the supervision of a physician or podiatrist licensed under this article.

(c) "Practice of podiatric medicine and surgery" means the examination, diagnosis, and treatment of abnormal nails, superficial excrescences occurring on the human hands and feet, including corns, warts, callosities, and bunions, and arch troubles or the treatment medically, surgically, mechanically, or by physiotherapy of ailments of human feet or ankles as they affect the condition of the feet. It does not include amputation of human feet, or the use or administration of anesthetics other than local.

Minnesota

Podiatric medicine. "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.

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 50 anatomy which consists of the tarsal bones, metatarsal bones and phalanges.

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

(3) 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.

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. For the purposes of this chapter, 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.

Montana

37-6-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Board" means the board of medical examiners provided for in 2-15-1731.
- (2) "Department" means the department of labor and industry provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 17.
- (3) "Podiatrist" means a physician or surgeon of the foot and ankle, licensed to diagnose and treat ailments of the human functional foot and ankle.
- (4) "Podiatry" means the diagnosis and treatment of ailments of the human functional foot and ankle as provided in 37-6-102.

37-6-102. Scope of practice.

- (1) 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.
- (2) A podiatrist may not administer any anesthetic other than a local anesthetic.

Nebraska

38-3005. Practice of podiatry, defined. Practice of podiatry means the diagnosis or medical, physical, or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot, ankle, and related governing structures except (1) the amputation of the forefoot, (2) the general medical treatment of any systemic disease causing manifestations in the foot, and (3) the administration of anesthetics other than local.

Nevada

NRS 635.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Board" means the State Board of Podiatry.
2. "Podiatry" is the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of ailments of the human foot and leg.
3. "Podiatry hygienist" means a person engaged in assisting a podiatric physician.

New Hampshire

315:6 Scope of Podiatric Practice. – Except where disciplinary action has been taken by the board pursuant to RSA 315:9, the board shall issue the certificate for a licensed podiatrist to whoever satisfactorily passes an examination, and thereupon he shall

have legal authority 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. Licenses shall not be issued for a period exceeding one year and shall be renewed as provided herein.

New Jersey

"Podiatric medicine" or "practice of podiatric medicine" is defined to be 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. A podiatrist is a physician within the scope of this chapter, and may be referred to as a podiatric physician.

New Mexico

61-8-2. Definitions. (Repealed effective July 1, 2024.)

As used in the Podiatry Act:

- A. "board" means the board of podiatry;
- B. "foot and ankle radiation technologist" means a person who takes x-rays of the foot and ankle under the supervision of a podiatrist; and
- C. "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 podiatrist, pursuant to the laws of this state, is defined as a physician and surgeon within the scope of his license.

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- A. For the purpose of clarification of the Podiatry Act, Section 61-8-2(C) NMSA 1978, the practice of podiatry:
 - (1) in regard to surgical treatment shall include the skin and subcutaneous tissues of the thigh and all structures distal to the tuberosity of the tibia;
 - (2) does include amputation of any portion of the foot;
 - (3) does allow the use of the services of a certified registered nurse anesthetist; and
 - (4) a licensed podiatrist may assist a licensed medical or osteopathic physician in the performance of any surgery of the lower extremities.
 - B. A podiatric physician shall be recognized and permitted to supervise and administer hyperbaric oxygen following the published recommendations of the undersea and hyperbaric medical society, inc. "UHMS" and within the credentials and bylaws of the facility that operates the hyperbaric unit with the following stipulation; prior to administering hyperbaric oxygen, a podiatric physician must have on file with the New Mexico board of podiatry, documentation certifying compliance with the above requirements.

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 tibiototalcalcaneal 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.

North Carolina

§ 90-202.2. "Podiatry" defined.

(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.

(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.

(c) The North Carolina Board of Podiatry Examiners shall maintain a list of podiatrists qualified to perform the surgeries listed in subsection (b) of this section, along with specific information on the surgical training successfully completed by each licensee.

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

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. The 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 approved by the medical board pursuant to section 4731.53 of the Revised Code and in hospitals approved by the joint commission on the accreditation of hospitals, or the American osteopathic association. The use of x-ray or radium for therapeutic purposes is not permitted.

Oklahoma

142. Acts Constituting Practice of Podiatric Medicine-Exceptions

A. 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.

B. 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.

Oregon

15)(a) "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.

677.814 Assisting in surgery. A podiatric physician and surgeon may assist in performing surgery on any part of the body

Pennsylvania

The following words or phrases, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

(a) "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.

Rhode Island

(k) "Podiatrist," a person licensed as described in this chapter, shall be considered a physician and surgeon of the foot and ankle. For the purposes of reimbursement by and for subscriber benefits/participation agreements with health maintenance organizations, nonprofit medical service corporations, for-profit medical service corporations, and third party insurers, it is unlawful to discriminate against podiatrists.

(l) "Practice of podiatry." Any person is practicing podiatry within the meaning of this chapter who uses or permits to be used, directly or indirectly, for profit or otherwise, for their own self or for any other person, in connection with their own name, the word "podiatrist" or "podiatric physician and surgeon," or the title DPM, or any other words, letters, titles, or descriptive matter, personal or not, which directly or indirectly implies the practice of podiatry, or who owns, leases, maintains, or operates a podiatry business in any office or other room or rooms where podiatry operations are performed, or directly or indirectly is manager, proprietor or conductor of the business; or who directly or indirectly informs the public in any language, orally, in writing, or by drawings, demonstrations, specimens, signs, or pictures that he or she can perform or will attempt to perform foot operations of any kind; or who undertakes, by any means or method, gratuitously or for a salary, fee, money, or other reward paid or granted directly or indirectly to himself or herself or to any other person, 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.

(m) Wherever in the general or public laws there appear the words chiropody, chiropodist and chiropodists, the words podiatry, podiatrist and podiatrists shall be substituted.

South Carolina

For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Podiatry" shall mean the diagnosis, medical and surgical treatment limited to ailments of the human foot, except the administration of an anaesthetic other than local.

(2) "Diagnosis" shall mean to ascertain a disease or ailment by symptoms and findings and does not confer the right to use X-ray other than for diagnosis.

(3) "Medical treatment" shall mean the application or prescribing of any therapeutic agent or remedy for the relief of foot ailments, except the medical treatment of any systemic disease causing manifestations in the foot.

(4) "Surgical treatment" shall mean the use of any cutting instrument to treat a disease, ailment, deformity or condition of the foot, but shall not confer the right to amputate the foot or toes.

South Dakota

Podiatric medicine defined. 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.

Tennessee

63-3-101. "Podiatrist" defined -- Performance of ankle surgery.

(a) Within this chapter, "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 the provisions of 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):

(1) Was, prior to October 2, 1995, credentialed to perform ankle surgery by a JCAHO accredited hospital in Tennessee or JCAHO accredited ambulatory surgical treatment center in Tennessee; provided, that a podiatrist who qualifies to perform ankle surgery under this subdivision (b)(1) must, if the podiatrist wishes to continue to perform ankle surgery:

(A) Notify the board as to the hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center at which the podiatrist was credentialed to perform ankle surgery prior to October 2, 1995;

(B) Obtain and maintain evidence of obtaining at least ten (10) hours of approved continuing education related to ankle surgery annually; and

(C) Comply with any other requirements established by the board to ensure continued proficiency in performing ankle surgery; or

(2) Has completed a surgical residency program at least twenty-four (24) months in length that has been approved by the council on podiatric medical education and is currently eligible for certification to perform reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery by the American Board of Podiatric Surgery; provided, that a podiatrist who qualifies to perform ankle surgery under this subdivision (b)(2) must obtain certification to perform reconstructive rearfoot/ankle surgery from the American Board of Podiatric Surgery within six (6) years of May 24, 2000, or within six (6) years of first becoming eligible for certification, whichever date is later, and may not continue to perform ankle surgery if that podiatrist has not obtained certification by the end of the six-year period.

(c) A licensed podiatrist may perform ankle surgery only in an accredited hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center licensed under title 68 at which the podiatrist has surgical privileges to perform ankle surgery. For purposes of this subsection (c), an accredited hospital is one that is accredited by joint commission or the American Osteopathic Association, and an accredited ambulatory surgical treatment center is one that is accredited by joint commission, Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care or American Association for Accreditation of Ambulatory Surgical Facilities. A podiatrist who performs ankle surgery in an ambulatory surgical treatment center must first have surgical privileges to perform ankle surgery at a local hospital. A licensed podiatrist who performs ankle surgery must meet the same standard of care applicable to orthopedic surgeons who perform ankle surgery.

(d) Licensed podiatrists may perform nonsurgical care on the ankle without meeting the requirements of subsection (b).

Texas

Sec. 202.001. DEFINITIONS.

(a) In this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the Texas State Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners.

(2) "Executive director" means the employee of the board who manages the board's day-to-day operations.

(3) "Podiatrist" means a person who:

(A) is licensed under this chapter to practice podiatry and who directly or indirectly charges money or other compensation for podiatric services; or

(B) publicly professes or claims to be a podiatrist, foot specialist, or doctor or uses any title, degree, letter, syllable, or word that would lead the public to believe that the person is a practitioner authorized to practice or assume the duties incident to the practice of podiatry.

(4) "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.

(b) In the laws of this state:

(1) "chiropractic" means podiatry; and

(2) "chiropractor" means podiatrist.

Sec. 202.606. CRIMINAL PENALTY: AMPUTATION OF FOOT.

(a) A podiatrist commits an offense if the podiatrist amputates a human foot

(b) An offense under this section is punishable by:

(1) a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500;

- (2) confinement in the county jail for not less than 30 days or more than six months; or
- (3) both the fine and confinement.

Utah

58-5a-102 Definitions.

(4) "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, subject to Section 58-5a-103.

58-5a-103 Scope of practice.

(1) Subject to Subsections (4) and (5), an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may perform a surgical procedure on a bone of the foot or ankle, except that the individual may not perform:

- (a) ankle fusion;
- (b) massive ankle reconstruction; or
- (c) reduction of a trimalleolar ankle fracture.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsections (1)(a), (b), and (c), and subject to Subsections (4) and (5), an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter that meets the additional training requirements described in Subsection (3) may perform a surgical procedure that is related to the treatment of a foot or ankle condition, including the treatment of a foot or ankle condition that involves the soft tissues, including tendons, ligaments, and nerves, of the foot or ankle, except that the individual 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.

(3) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may not perform the procedures described in Subsection (2) unless the individual:

- (a)
 - (i) graduated on or after June 1, 2006, from a three-year residency program in podiatric medicine and surgery that was accredited, at the time of graduation, by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education; and
 - (ii) is board certified in reconstructive rearfoot and ankle surgery by the American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery;
- (b)
 - (i) graduated on or after June 1, 2006, from a three-year residency program in podiatric medicine and surgery that was accredited, at the time of graduation, by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education;
 - (ii) is board qualified in reconstructive rearfoot ankle surgery by the American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery; and
 - (iii) provides the division documentation that the podiatric physician has completed training or experience, which the division determines is acceptable, in standard or advanced midfoot, rearfoot, and ankle procedures; or
- (c)
 - (i) graduated before June 1, 2006, from a residency program in podiatric medicine and surgery that was at least two years in length and that was accredited, at the time of graduation, by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education;
 - (ii)
 - (A) is board certified in reconstructive rearfoot ankle surgery by the American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery;
 - (B) if the residency described in Subsection (3)(c)(i) is a PSR-24 24-month podiatric surgical residency, provides proof that the individual completed the residency, to a hospital that is accredited by the Joint Commission, and meets the hospital's credentialing criteria for foot and ankle surgery; or
 - (C) in addition to the residency described in Subsection (3)(c)(i), has completed a fellowship in foot and ankle surgery that was accredited by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education at the time of completion; and
 - (iii) provides the division documentation that the podiatric physician has completed training and experience, which the

division determines is acceptable, in standard or advanced midfoot, rearfoot, and ankle procedures.

(4) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may not perform an amputation proximal to Chopart's joint.

(5) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may not perform a surgical treatment on an ankle, on a governing structure of the foot or ankle above the ankle, or on a structure related to the foot or ankle above the ankle, unless the individual performs the surgical treatment:

- (a) in an ambulatory surgical facility, a general acute hospital, or a specialty hospital, as defined in Section 26-21-2; and
- (b) subject to review by a quality care review body that includes qualified, licensed physicians and surgeons.

Vermont

(3) "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.

Virginia

§ 54.1-2900. "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.

§ 54.1-2939 Podiatrists shall not perform surgery on patients under a general anesthetic except in a hospital or an ambulatory surgery center accredited by a national accrediting organization granted authority by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to assure compliance with Medicare conditions of participation pursuant to § 1865 of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 1395bb).

Washington

WAC 246-922-001

(1) An "ailment of the human foot" as set forth in RCW 18.22.010 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 structure 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.

RCW 18.22.035

Practice of podiatric medicine and surgery—Quality—Definition—Prescriptions—Limitations.

(1) A podiatric physician and surgeon is responsible for the quality of podiatric care.

(2) 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.

West Virginia

§30-3-4. Definitions.

(4) "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.

Wisconsin

448.60 Definitions

(3) "Podiatrist" means an individual possessing the degree of doctor of podiatric medicine or doctor of surgical chiropody or equivalent degree as determined by the affiliated credentialing board, and holding a license to practice podiatry or podiatric medicine and surgery granted by the affiliated credentialing board.

(4) "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 under subch. II.

Wyoming

33-9-101. Definitions

(a) As used in this act:

(i) "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.