

PODIATRY

Footnotes

Enforcement, § 147.87, 147.90, 147.92

Penalty, § 147.86

Utilization and cost control review committee; § 514F.1

149.1 Persons engaged in practice definitions.

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, "*human foot*" means the ankle and soft tissue which insert into the foot as well as the foot.

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

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2542; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 149.1]

88 Acts, ch 1199, §2; 95 Acts, ch 108, § 9

149.2 Exceptions.

This chapter shall not apply to the following:

1. Physicians and surgeons, or osteopaths, or osteopathic physicians and surgeons who are authorized to practice in this state and are not licensed podiatric physicians.

2. Podiatric physicians licensed to practice in the state prior to July 4, 1937.

3. Nothing herein shall affect or alter the existing right now held by retailers, manufacturers or others to sell corrective shoes, arch supports, drugs or medicines for use on feet.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2543; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 149.2]

88 Acts, ch 1199, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1034, § 68

149.3 License.

Every applicant for a license to practice podiatry shall:

1. Be a graduate of an accredited high school.

2. Present a diploma issued by a school of podiatry approved by the board of podiatry examiners.

3. Pass an examination in the subjects of anatomy, chemistry, dermatology, diagnosis, pharmacy and materia medica, pathology, physiology, histology, bacteriology, neurology, practical and clinical podiatry, foot orthopedics, and others, as prescribed by the board of podiatry examiners.

4. Have successfully completed a one-year residency or preceptorship approved by the board of podiatry examiners. This subsection applies to all applicants who graduate from podiatric college on or after January 1, 1995.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2544; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 149.3]

89 Acts, ch 43, § 1; 92 Acts, ch 1212, § 5

149.4 Approved school.

A school of podiatry shall not be approved by the board of podiatry examiners as a school of recognized standing unless the school:

1. Requires for graduation or the receipt of any podiatric degree the completion of a course of study covering a period of at least eight months in each of four calendar years.

2. After January 1, 1962, a school of podiatry shall not be approved by the board of podiatry examiners which does not have as an additional entrance requirement two years study in a recognized college, university, or academy.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2545; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 149.4]

90 Acts, ch 1253, § 2

149.5 Amputations anesthesia prescription drugs.

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

A licensed podiatric physician may administer local anesthesia. Conscious sedation may be administered by a licensed podiatric physician in a hospital or an ambulatory surgical center.

A licensed podiatric physician may prescribe and administer drugs for the treatment of human foot ailments as provided in section 149.1.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2546; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 149.5]

88 Acts, ch 1199, §4; 95 Acts, ch 108, § 10; 2003 Acts, ch 22, §1

149.6 Title or abbreviation.

Every licensee shall be designated as a licensed podiatric physician and shall not use any title or abbreviation without the designation "practice limited to the foot," nor mislead the public in any way as to the limited field or practice.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2547; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 149.6]

88 Acts, ch 1199, §5; 95 Acts, ch 108, § 11

Footnotes

149.7 Temporary certificate.

The podiatry examiners may issue a temporary certificate authorizing the licensee named in the certificate to practice podiatry if, in the opinion of the podiatry examiners, a need exists and the person possesses the qualifications prescribed by the podiatry examiners for the certificate, which shall be substantially equivalent to those required for regular licensure under this chapter. The podiatry examiners shall determine in each instance the applicant's eligibility for the certificate, whether or not an examination shall be given, and the type of examination. The requirements of the law pertaining to regular permanent licensure shall not be mandatory for this temporary certificate except as specifically designated by the podiatry examiners. The granting of a temporary certificate does not in any way indicate that the person licensed is necessarily eligible for regular licensure, and the podiatry examiners are not obligated to license the person.

The temporary certificate shall be issued for one year and may be renewed, but a person shall not be entitled to practice podiatry in excess of three years while holding a temporary certificate. The fee for this certificate shall be set by the podiatry examiners and if extended beyond one year a renewal fee per year shall be set by the podiatry examiners. The fees shall be based on the administrative costs of issuing and renewing the certificates. The podiatry examiners may cancel a temporary certificate at any time, without a hearing, for reasons deemed sufficient to the podiatry examiners.

When the podiatry examiners cancel a temporary certificate, they shall promptly notify the licensee by registered United States mail, at the licensee's last-named address, which is reflected in the files of the podiatry examiners, and the temporary certificate shall become terminated and of no further force and effect three days after the giving of the notice to the licensee.

A temporary certificate issued under this section to an academic staff member of a podiatry school in this state shall automatically expire when the special licensee terminates affiliation with the school.

[82 Acts, ch 1040, § 1]

87 Acts, ch 128, § 2