

# CHAPTER 149

## PODIATRY

Referred to in §124E.2, 135.24, 135.61, 135.194, 135B.7, 135P.1, 147.76, 147.136A, 147.139, 321.34, 321L.2, 514.17, 514.18, 514C.13, 514F.1, 714H.4

Enforcement, §147.87, 147.92  
Penalty, §147.86  
Utilization and cost control review committee; §514F.1

149.1	Persons engaged in practice — definitions.	149.5	Amputations — anesthesia — prescription drugs.
149.2	Exceptions.	149.6	Title or abbreviation.
149.3	License.	149.7	Temporary license.
149.4	Approved school.		

### 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](#):

- 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.

[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](#); [2007 Acts, ch 10, §108](#); [2009 Acts, ch 133, §199](#)

Referred to in §149.5

### 149.2 Exceptions.

[This chapter](#) shall not apply to the following:

- 1. Physicians and surgeons 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](#); [2008 Acts, ch 1088, §141](#)

### 149.3 License.

Every applicant for a license to practice podiatry shall:

- 1. Be a graduate of an accredited school of podiatry.
- 2. Present an official transcript issued by a school of podiatry approved by the board.
- 3. Pass an examination as determined by the board by rule.
- 4. a. For an applicant who graduates from a school of podiatry on or after January 1, 1995, have successfully completed a residency approved by the council on podiatric medical education as determined by the board by rule, except as provided in paragraph “b”.

b. (1) For an applicant who graduates from a school of podiatry on or after January 1, 2013, present evidence that the applicant has successfully completed two years of a residency approved by the council on podiatric medical education.

(2) As part of the initial license renewal, a licensee pursuant to this paragraph shall provide documentation showing completion of a residency program approved by the council on podiatric medical education. The board shall not renew or reactivate the license of a licensee licensed pursuant to this paragraph if the licensee does not provide documentation

showing completion of a residency program approved by the council on podiatric medical education.

[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; 2006 Acts, ch 1184, §91; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §109;  
 2007 Acts, ch 126, §36; 2023 Acts, ch 69, §1

Referred to in §272C.2C

#### 149.4 Approved school.

A school of podiatry shall not be approved by the board 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. A school of podiatry shall not be approved by the board 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; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §110

#### 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](#).

[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; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §200

#### 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

Titles and degrees, §147.72 – 147.74

#### 149.7 Temporary license.

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

2. The board shall determine the duration of time a person is qualified to practice podiatry while holding a temporary license. The fee for this license shall be set by the board, and if extended beyond one year, a renewal fee per year shall be set by the board. The fees shall be based on the administrative costs of issuing and renewing the temporary licenses.

[82 Acts, ch 1040, §1]

87 Acts, ch 128, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1184, §92, 93; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §111; 2009 Acts, ch 56, §4