House Bill 932

By: Representatives Gaines of the 117th, Cooper of the 43rd, Jones of the 25th, Wiedower of the 119th, and Newton of the 123rd

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

- 1 To amend Chapter 7 of Title 14 and Chapter 35 of Title 43 of the Official Code of Georgia
- 2 Annotated, relating to professional corporations and the "Georgia Podiatry Practice Act,"
- 3 respectively, so as to change certain provisions relating to podiatric medicine and surgery;
- 4 to provide for Doctors of Podiatric Medicine to join professional corporations with Doctors
- 5 of Medicine or Doctors of Osteopathy; to revise a definition; to revise provisions relating to
- 6 eligibility for licensure as a Doctor of Podiatric Medicine; to provide authority for the State
- 7 Board of Podiatry Examiners to conduct fingerprint based criminal background checks; to
- 8 provide for procedures, liability, and confidentiality; to provide for related matters; to repeal
- 9 conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

11 SECTION 1.

- 12 Chapter 7 of Title 14 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to professional
- 13 corporations, is amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 14-7-4, relating to
- 14 professional services, as follows:
- 15 "(a) A professional corporation may practice only one profession, but for the purpose of
- this chapter;:

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- 17 (1) The the practice of architecture, professional engineering, and land surveying shall
- be considered the practice of only one profession to the extent that existing laws permit
- overlapping practices by members of those specific professions not inconsistent with the
- ethics of the professions involved, and:
- 21 (2) To to the extent not inconsistent with the ethics of the professions involved or
- otherwise prohibited by law, physicians specializing in ophthalmology that who are
- practicing within their scope of practice as established by law may organize and jointly
- own a professional corporation with optometrists that who are practicing within their
- scope of practice as established by law; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph

26 shall authorize optometrists to attach the title 'physician' to such optometrists' names or 27 to the name of the professional corporation; and 28 (3) To the extent not inconsistent with the ethics of the professions involved or otherwise 29 prohibited by law, Doctors of Podiatric Medicine who are practicing within their scope of practice as established by law may organize and jointly own a professional corporation 30 31 with any Doctors of Medicine or Doctors of Osteopathy who are practicing within their 32 own scope of practice as established by law. Doctors of Podiatric Medicine, Doctors of Medicine, and Doctors of Osteopathy are independent practitioners each trained in their 33 34 respective professions and shall not direct the scope of practices as established by law of each other's professions." 35

36 SECTION 2.

- 37 Chapter 35 of Title 43 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to the "Georgia
- 38 Podiatry Practice Act," is amended by revising paragraph (5) of Code Section 43-35-3,
- 39 relating to definitions, as follows:

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- "(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, 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 and when performed
- by a podiatrist who is certified by the board in meeting the requirements which shall be
- 68 established by regulations of the board which have been jointly approved by the board
- 69 and the Georgia Composite Medical Board."

70 SECTION 3.

- 71 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 43-35-12, relating to eligibility for
- 72 license, as follows:
- 73 "43-35-12.

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- A license to practice podiatric medicine shall be issued to any person who:
- 75 (1) Is a graduate of an accredited college of podiatric medicine approved by the board;
- 76 (2) Holds a doctoral degree or its equivalent;
- 77 (3) Satisfactorily passes a board approved examination, if an examination is required by
- 78 the board;
- 79 (4) Successfully completes postdoctoral training of no less than 12 months as a resident
- in podiatric medicine and surgery in a program or institution approved by, and in good
- standing with, the board;
- 82 (5) Has attained the age of 21 years;
- 83 (6) Has satisfactory results, as determined by the board, from a criminal background
- 84 check conducted by the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Federal Bureau of
- 85 <u>Investigation pursuant to Code Section 43-35-12.1;</u>
- 86 (6)(7) Is not disqualified to receive a license under the provisions of Code Section
- 87 43-35-16; and
- 88 $\frac{7}{8}$ Pays the required fee to the board."
- SECTION 4.
- 90 Said chapter is further amended by adding a new Code section to read as follows:
- 91 "43-35-12.1.
- 92 Any applicant for a license or renewal shall have satisfactory results from a fingerprint
- 93 records check report conducted by the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Federal
- 94 <u>Bureau of Investigation, as determined by the board. Application for a license under this</u>
- 95 <u>chapter shall constitute express consent and authorization for the board or its representative</u>

to perform a criminal background check. Each applicant who submits an application to the
 board for licensure agrees to provide the board with any and all information necessary to
 run a criminal background check, including, but not limited to, classifiable sets of
 fingerprints. The applicant shall be responsible for all fees associated with the performance
 of such criminal background check."

101 **SECTION 5.**

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.