

PODIATRIST PRACTICE AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Paul A. Cutler

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill changes provisions related to podiatric physicians.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

▶ allows a podiatric physician who is certified by the American Board of Wound Management as a Certified Wound Specialist Physician to perform wound care beyond the areas of the foot and ankle.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

58-5a-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 328

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **58-5a-103** is amended to read:

58-5a-103. Scope of practice.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may perform:



- 28 (a) a surgical procedure on a bone of the foot or ankle[-]; and
- 29 (b) if the podiatric physician is certified by the American Board of Wound
- 30 Management as a Certified Wound Specialist Physician, wound care, including debridement,
- 31 cleansing, and dressing, on any part of the body.
- 32 (2) Except as provided in Subsections (3) and (4), an individual licensed as a podiatric
- 33 physician under this chapter may not perform:
- 34 (a) an ankle fusion;
- 35 (b) a massive ankle reconstruction; or
- 36 (c) a reduction of a trimalleolar ankle fracture.
- 37 (3) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter who meets the
- 38 requirements described in Subsection (4) may only:
- 39 (a) treat a fracture of the tibia if at least one portion of the fracture line enters the ankle
- 40 joint;
- 41 (b) treat a foot or ankle condition using hardware, including screws, plates, staples,
- 42 pins, and wires, if at least one portion of the hardware system is attached to a bony structure at
- 43 or below the ankle mortise; and
- 44 (c) place hardware for the treatment of soft tissues in the foot or ankle no more
- 45 proximal than the distal 10 centimeters of the tibia.
- 46 (4) Subject to Subsection (3), an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this
- 47 chapter may only perform a procedure described in Subsection (2) if the individual:
- 48 (a) (i) graduated on or after June 1, 2006, from a three-year residency program in
- 49 podiatric medicine and surgery that was accredited, at the time of graduation, by the Council on
- 50 Podiatric Medical Education; and
- 51 (ii) is board certified in reconstructive rearfoot and ankle surgery by the American
- 52 Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery;
- 53 (b) (i) graduated on or after June 1, 2006, from a three-year residency program in
- 54 podiatric medicine and surgery that was accredited, at the time of graduation, by the Council on
- 55 Podiatric Medical Education;
- 56 (ii) is board qualified in reconstructive rearfoot ankle surgery by the American Board
- 57 of Foot and Ankle Surgery; and
- 58 (iii) provides the division documentation that the podiatric physician has completed

59 training or experience, which the division determines is acceptable, in standard or advanced
60 rearfoot and ankle procedures; or

61 (c) (i) graduated before June 1, 2006, from a residency program in podiatric medicine
62 and surgery that was at least two years in length and that was accredited, at the time of
63 graduation, by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education;

64 (ii) (A) is board certified in reconstructive rearfoot ankle surgery by the American
65 Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery;

66 (B) if the residency described in Subsection (4)(c)(i) is a PSR-24 24-month podiatric
67 surgical residency, provides proof that the individual completed the residency, to a hospital that
68 is accredited by the Joint Commission, and meets the hospital's credentialing criteria for foot
69 and ankle surgery; or

70 (C) in addition to the residency described in Subsection (4)(c)(i), has completed a
71 fellowship in foot and ankle surgery that was accredited by the Council on Podiatric Medical
72 Education at the time of completion; and

73 (iii) provides the division documentation that the podiatric physician has completed
74 training and experience, which the division determines is acceptable, in standard or advanced
75 rearfoot and ankle procedures.

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

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

82 (a) in an ambulatory surgical facility, a general acute hospital, or a specialty hospital, as
83 defined in Section [26B-2-201](#); and

84 (b) subject to review by a quality care review body that includes qualified, licensed
85 physicians and surgeons.

86 Section 2. **Effective date.**

87 This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.