

**American Podiatric Medical Association State Reference Manual
Ohio Scope of Practice – June 2018**

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**OHIO REVISED CODE ANNOTATED
TITLE XLVII. OCCUPATIONS–PROFESSIONS
CHAPTER 4731. PHYSICIANS; LIMITED PRACTITIONERS
PODIATRIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY**

§ 4731.51 Practice of podiatric medicine and surgery

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. A 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 in good standing with the state medical board and in hospitals approved by the joint commission or the American osteopathic association.

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy may be ordered by a podiatrist to treat ailments within the scope of practice of podiatry as set forth in this section and, in accordance with section 4731.511 of the Revised Code, the podiatrist may supervise hyperbaric oxygen therapy for the treatment of such ailments.

The use of x-ray or radium for therapeutic purposes is not permitted.

Cite to: Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4731.51 (2018).

**OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
TITLE 4731. STATE MEDICAL BOARD
CHAPTER 4731-20. SURGICAL PRIVILEGES OF PODIATRIST**

§ 4731-20-01. Definition of foot.

(A) "Foot", as used in section 4731.51 of the Revised Code, means the terminal appendage of the lower extremity and includes the ankle joint which consists of the tibial plafond, its

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posterolateral border (posterior malleolus), the medial malleolus, distal fibula (lateral malleolus) and the talus.

Cite to: Ohio Admin. Code 4731:20-01 (2018).

**OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
TITLE 4731. STATE MEDICAL BOARD
CHAPTER 4731-20. SURGICAL PRIVILEGES OF PODIATRIST**

§ 4731-20-02. Surgery: ankle joint.

A) A podiatric physician may perform surgery on the ankle joint, when both of the following requirements are met:

(1) The podiatric physician holds privileges to perform surgery on the ankle joint from one or more of the following entities:

(a) A college of podiatric medicine and surgery approved by the board pursuant to section 4731.51 of the Revised Code;

(b) A hospital approved by the "Joint Commission" or the "American Osteopathic Association"; or

(c) An ambulatory surgical facility approved by the department of health pursuant to its authority under Chapter 3702. of the Revised Code; and

(2) The podiatric physician can demonstrate adequate education, training and experience needed to conform to minimal standards of care of similar practitioners under the same or similar circumstances by meeting either of the following criteria:

(a) Having attained board qualified status from the "American Board of Foot and Ankle Surgery" and having successfully completed at least a twenty-four month residency in podiatric surgery approved by the "Council on Podiatric Medical Education," or

(b) Holding privileges to perform surgery on the ankle joint from an institution meeting criteria under paragraph (A)(1) of this rule, providing that such privileges were granted prior to January 30, 1997.

(B) A podiatric physician who performs surgery on the ankle joint other than in accordance with all the terms of this rule violates divisions (B)(6) and (B)(20) of section 4731.22 of the Revised Code.

Cite to: Ohio Admin. Code 4731:20-02 (2018).

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OHIO NOTEWORTHY CASE

Noteworthy case:

The managing authorities of a hospital, whether public or private, under the power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the government and operation thereof, in the absence of any statutory restriction, may prescribe the qualifications of physicians and surgeons for admission to practice therein, and may adopt and enforce reasonable regulations concerning the qualifications of practitioners to engage in particular kinds of practice, or to perform particular kinds of operations, and also concerning the conditions under which operations, or particular kinds of operations or other services may be performed. *Davidson v. Youngstown Hospital Ass'n*, 250 N.E.2d 892 (Ohio Ct. App. 1969).