

## HB0448S01 compared with HB0448

~~text~~ shows text that was in HB0448 but was deleted in HB0448S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0448 but was inserted into HB0448S01.

**DISCLAIMER:** This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative Justin L. Fawson proposes the following substitute bill:

### PODIATRIC PHYSICIAN PRACTICE AMENDMENTS

2018 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Justin L. Fawson**

Senate Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

---

#### LONG TITLE

##### General Description:

This bill amends provisions related to the scope of practice for a licensed podiatric physician.

##### Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ amends provisions related to the scope of practice for a licensed podiatric physician;
- and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

##### Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

##### Other Special Clauses:

None

## HB0448S01 compared with HB0448

### Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

**58-5a-103**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 230

---

*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 [~~Subsections (4) and (5)~~] the provisions of this section, an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may perform a surgical procedure ~~(a)~~ (a) on a bone of the foot or ankle [~~, except that the individual~~] ~~(b)~~ (b) that is related to the treatment of a foot or ankle condition, including a condition that involves the soft tissues of the foot or ankle, including tendons, ligaments, and nerves.

(2) Except as provided in Subsection (4), an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may not perform:

- (a) an ankle fusion;
- (b) a massive ankle reconstruction; or
- (c) a reduction of a trimalleolar ankle fracture.

~~[(2) Notwithstanding Subsections (1)(a), (b), and (c), and subject to Subsections (4) and (5), an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter that meets the additional training requirements described in Subsection (3) may perform a surgical procedure that is related to the treatment of a foot or ankle condition, including the treatment of a foot or ankle condition that involves the soft tissues, including tendons, ligaments, and nerves, of the foot or ankle, except that the individual may only:]~~

(3) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter **who meets the requirements described in Subsection (4)** may only:

- (a) treat a fracture of the tibia if at least one portion of the fracture line enters the ankle joint;
- (b) treat a foot or ankle condition using hardware, including screws, plates, staples, pins, and wires, if at least one portion of the hardware system is attached to a bony structure at or below the ankle mortise; and
- (c) place hardware for the treatment of soft tissues in the foot or ankle no more

## HB0448S01 compared with HB0448

proximal than the distal 10 centimeters of the tibia.

~~[(3) An]~~ (4) ~~{An}~~ Subject to Subsection (3), an individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may ~~[not] {only}~~ perform ~~[the procedures]~~ a procedure described in Subsection (2) ~~[unless]~~ if the individual:

(a) (i) graduated on or after June 1, 2006, from a three-year residency program in podiatric medicine and surgery that was accredited, at the time of graduation, by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education; and

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

(b) (i) graduated on or after June 1, 2006, from a three-year residency program in podiatric medicine and surgery that was accredited, at the time of graduation, by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education;

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

(iii) provides the division documentation that the podiatric physician has completed training or experience, which the division determines is acceptable, in standard or advanced ~~[midfoot,]~~ rearfoot~~;~~ and ~~{or}~~ ankle procedures; or

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

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

(B) if the residency described in Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (4)(c)(i) is a PSR-24 24-month podiatric surgical residency, provides proof that the individual completed the residency, to a hospital that is accredited by the Joint Commission, and meets the hospital's credentialing criteria for foot and ankle surgery; or

(C) in addition to the residency described in Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (4)(c)(i), has completed a fellowship in foot and ankle surgery that was accredited by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education at the time of completion; and

(iii) provides the division documentation that the podiatric physician has completed training and experience, which the division determines is acceptable, in standard or advanced

## HB0448S01 compared with HB0448

[midfoot,] rearfoot[;] and ~~{| or }~~ ankle procedures.

~~[(4)]~~ (5) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may not perform an amputation proximal to Chopart's joint.

~~[(5)]~~ (6) An individual licensed as a podiatric physician under this chapter may not perform a surgical treatment on an ankle, on a governing structure of the foot or ankle above the ankle, or on a structure related to the foot or ankle above the ankle, unless the individual performs the surgical treatment:

(a) in an ambulatory surgical facility, a general acute hospital, or a specialty hospital, as defined in Section 26-21-2; and

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

~~{~~

~~Legislative Review Note~~

~~Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel~~