



NEW SOUTH WALES

## PODIATRISTS REGISTRATION BOARD

# PODIATRISTS CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

## SECTION 19 PODIATRISTS ACT 2003

### IMPACT ASSESSMENT STATEMENT FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

APRIL 2008

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	2
Podiatry in Australia and New Zealand	2
Training	2
Other Interested Bodies	2
Registration	2
Podiatrists Act 2003	3
The Board	4
Current Situation	4
Objectives Sought to be Achieved	5
Reasons for Objectives	5
Rationale for Particular Matters	5
Economic Costs and Benefits	11
Consultation Process to be Undertaken	11
Submissions	11
Appendix A – Draft Podiatrists Code of Professional Conduct	12

## Background

### Podiatry in Australia and New Zealand

Podiatrists are primary contact health professionals who, in their own practice, have the authority to make independent judgements in the examination, diagnosis, management, prevention and care of conditions of the human body to the extent of their individual competence. Podiatrists work in the public health system and private practice, and the majority of private health insurance providers cover podiatry management.

### Training

Podiatry training in Australia and New Zealand is offered at the following educational institutions.

Jurisdiction	Institution	Award
NSW	University of Western Sydney	Bachelor of Applied Science (Podiatry)
NSW	Charles Sturt University	Bachelor of Health Science (Podiatry)
NSW	Newcastle University	Bachelor of Podiatry
Victoria	La Trobe University	Bachelor of Podiatry
Queensland	Queensland University of Technology	Bachelor of Health Science (Podiatry)
SA	University of South Australia	Bachelor of Podiatry
NZ	Auckland University of Technology	Bachelor of Health Science in Podiatry
WA	University of Western Australia	Bachelor of Podiatric Medicine

### Other Interested Bodies

The other bodies that have an interest in this area include professional associations and non-statutory advisory bodies, as follows.

Interested Bodies
Australian Podiatry Association (APodA) (NSW)
Australasian Podiatry Council (APodC)

### Registration

Podiatrists have been registered in New South Wales since 1963. From 1963 to 1992 registration was under the Chiropodists Act 1962, and from 1992 to 2006 registration was under the Podiatrists Act 1989 and to date registration is under the Podiatrists Act 2003. As at 30 June 2007 there were 853 registered podiatrists in New South Wales.

Podiatrists are registered in each jurisdiction of Australia, except Northern Territory. Only persons registered as podiatrists may use the title "podiatrist".

The statutory registration Boards that have an interest in registration of podiatrists therefore number 8, as follows.

Board
Australian Capital Territory Podiatrists Board

New South Wales Podiatrists Board
New Zealand Podiatrists Board
Queensland Podiatrists Board
South Australia Podiatrists Board
Tasmanian Podiatrists Board
Victorian Podiatrists Board
Western Australian Podiatrists Board

Applicants may apply for registration under the Podiatrists Act 2003, the Mutual Recognition Act (NSW) 1992 or Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997 (Commonwealth).

Applicants who are new graduates with recognised qualifications and applicants who are not registered in another State or Territory of Australia or New Zealand should apply under the Podiatrists Act

Applicants who are registered in another State or Territory of Australia, or New Zealand, should apply under mutual recognition

Persons who completed other courses in chiropody/podiatry overseas are required to successfully complete the examination conducted by the Australasian Podiatry Council, on behalf of the National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (NOOSR), in order to become eligible for registration.

Information concerning the examination is available from:-

The Executive Officer	Telephone:	(03) 94163111
Australasian Podiatry Council	Facsimile:	(03) 94163188
41 Derby St	E-mail:	<a href="mailto:apodc@apodc.com.au">apodc@apodc.com.au</a>
Collingwood Vic 3066	Internet:	<a href="http://www.apodc.com.au">www.apodc.com.au</a>

### **Podiatrists Act 2003**

The Podiatrists Act 2003 provides for the registration of podiatrists. The object of the Act is to protect the health and safety of members of the public by providing mechanisms to ensure that podiatrists are fit to practise.

The Act commenced on 9 December 2006.

Section 19 of the Act provides as follows.

- The Board may establish a Code of Professional Conduct setting out the rules of conduct that should be observed by registered podiatrists in their professional practice.
- The Board may from time to time amend or replace a Code of Professional Conduct.
- The Minister for Health may require the Board to develop guidelines relating to any conduct of registered podiatrists that the Minister for Health considers should be the subject of a Code of Professional Conduct.
- For that purpose, the Minister for Health may direct the Board to establish a Code of Professional Conduct, or direct the Board to amend or replace a Code of Professional Conduct, so that the Code includes guidelines relating to that conduct.
- The Board is to comply with any such direction of the Minister.

- The provisions of a Code of Professional Conduct are a relevant consideration in determining for the purposes of the Podiatrists Act what constitutes proper and ethical conduct by a podiatrist.
- The procedure for the establishment of a Code of Professional Conduct is as follows:
  - a) The Board is to prepare a proposed Code in draft form and is to prepare a impact assessment statement for the proposed Code in accordance with such requirements as the Minister may from time to time determine,
  - b) The draft Code and impact assessment statement are to be publicly exhibited for a period of at least 21 days,
  - c) The Board is to seek public comment on the draft Code during the period of public exhibition and public comment may be made during the period of public exhibition and for 21 days (or such longer period as the Board may determine) after the end of that period,
  - d) The Board is to submit the draft Code to the Minister for approval together with a report by the Board giving details of public comment received during the period allowed for public comment and the Board's response to it,
  - e) The Board is not to establish the draft Code as a Code of Professional Conduct unless the Minister approves the draft.
- The procedure for the amendment or replacement of a Code of Professional Conduct is the same as for the establishment of the Code unless the Minister otherwise directs in respect of a particular amendment.

### **The Board**

The Podiatrists Registration Board is the independent statutory body created by the Podiatrists Act 2003 to maintain the Register of podiatrists of New South Wales and administer the Act generally. Section 86 of the Act provides that the functions of the Board are as follows.

- Such functions as are conferred or imposed on the Board by or under this or any other Act.
- To promote and maintain standards of podiatry practice in New South Wales.
- To advise the Minister for Health on matters relating to the registration of podiatrists, standards of podiatry practice and any other matter arising under or related to this Act or the regulations.
- To publish and distribute information concerning this Act and or the regulations to podiatrists, consumers and other interested persons.

Members of the Board were appointed for a four-year term of office on and from 9 December 2006.

### **Current Situation**

The Minister for Health has approved a proposal that impact statements in relation to proposed health professional codes contain the following.

- A statement of the objectives sought to be achieved and the reasons for them.
- A rationale for the particular matters included in the code.
- An assessment of the economic costs and benefits of the proposed code, including the costs and benefits to the community.
- A statement of the consultation program to be undertaken.

The Board has resolved to adopt as its own draft the Podiatrists Code of Professional Conduct approved by the Board under section 13 of the Podiatrists Act 1989, as amended, a copy of which is Appendix A.

### Objectives Sought to be Achieved

The objectives of the proposed Code are as follows.

- To set out the rules of conduct that should be observed by registered podiatrists in their professional practice.
- To better inform consumers to make choices on the conduct of registered podiatrists.
- To provide guidance to registered podiatrists as to community expectations of proper and ethical conduct.

### Reasons for Objectives

The objectives are consistent with the object of the Act that is to protect the health and safety of members of the public, and the function of the Board, that is to promote and maintain standards of podiatry practice in New South Wales.

### Rationale for Particular Matters

Matter	<p>1. Podiatrists must conduct themselves in their professional duties in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Act;</li> <li>• this Code; and</li> <li>• any guideline(s) that may be issued by the Board from time to time.</li> </ul> <p>Nothing in this Code overrides obligations that are and/or may be imposed in respect of the practice of podiatry by the Act and any other act or regulation relating to the practice of podiatry.</p>
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they comply with the Act, Regulations, and code.

Matter	<p>2. Podiatrists must maintain their podiatric knowledge and only practise at an acceptable level of competence. When applying for re-registration, every podiatrist must submit a Log accounting for his or her Continuing Podiatric Professional Education (CPPE) activities during the preceding year. A minimum number of points must be achieved each year to remain on the Register. CPPE points will be set by the Board and may be varied from time to time at the Board's discretion. It will be the individual podiatrist's responsibility to ensure that he or she is aware of the minimum points required by contacting the Board or checking the Board's website and consulting the annual renewal of registration notice.</p>
--------	--

Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they maintain their knowledge and practice at an acceptable level of competence.
-----------	---

Matter	<p>3. Podiatrists shall be responsible for comprehensive pre and postoperative management in the administration of local anaesthetics to a client's feet/foot. All podiatrists must hold a current Senior First Aid Certificate (WorkCover endorsed) that is HLTF301B first aid; there is also a requirement that podiatrists have the certificate renewed every three years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) competencies to be completed annually</li> <li>• The management of anaphylaxis, resuscitation competencies, the use of EpiPen™ and associated emergency procedures for those podiatrists using local anaesthetic in their practice must be completed annually.</li> </ul>
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they are able to deal with emergency situations in their practice, particularly when using local anaesthetics on clients.

Matter	4. Podiatrists must only perform or participate in areas of practice that are within their competency and for which they are appropriately qualified, and refer on any client whose needs are outside that competency.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they confine their activities to procedures that are within their individual competency, and refer those clients whose needs or requests are outside their competency.

Matter	5. Podiatrists' ordinary place of practice must provide privacy and confidentiality for clients in accordance with the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and the national privacy principles outlined therein.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure the privacy of their clients and their records are protected.

Matter	6. Podiatrists shall comply with all New South Wales and Commonwealth privacy legislation in the conduct of their practice, and must not, unless required by law, divulge information about a client to third parties unless the client specifically authorises the release by a podiatrist of any such information. In circumstances where information is to be released pursuant
--------	--

	to a client's consent a podiatrist should be aware of the necessity of preserving confidentiality as much as possible.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure due regard for client confidentiality.

Matter	7. Podiatrists must not exploit their relationship with a client or any other person in the conduct of their practice in any way, including sexually, emotionally or financially.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure professional boundaries are maintained.

Matter	8. Podiatrists should take reasonable steps to ensure their clients understand at the commencement of an assessment, procedure and/or treatment of the nature, purpose, risks, cost of the assessment, procedure and/or treatment and cost of possible alternatives thereto within the parameters of informed consent.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure their clients are advised of the risks associated with podiatry management before podiatry management is administered.

Matter	9. Podiatrists shall comply with New South Wales and Commonwealth anti-discrimination legislation in the conduct of their practice and must respect the ethical, religious and political beliefs of their clients, and must not discriminate in the provision of services on grounds including lifestyle, age, race, culture, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, disability or responsibilities as a carer.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they respect the ethical, religious and political beliefs of their clients, and if practicable refer clients to a more suitable podiatrist should such issues seem likely to affect the professional relationship.

Matter	10. Podiatrists must respect the wish of a client for a second opinion from another podiatrist and, if requested by a client, must, if practicable, assist the client to obtain the same.
--------	---

Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they respect the wish of a client for a second opinion and, if practicable, help the client obtain a competent second opinion.
-----------	---

Matter	11. If a podiatrist has reason to believe that a colleague is behaving in an unprofessional manner, or that their standard of practice falls substantially below acceptable standards, then the matter should be reported to the Podiatrists Registration Board or the Health Care Complaints Commission.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure miscreants in the profession are reported to the proper authorities.

Matter	12. Podiatrists must not undertake any health related management of a client whilst their ability to do so is impaired by the influence of alcohol, drugs, prescribed medication or physical/mental illness.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they do not treat clients while their ability to do so is impaired.

Matter	13. Podiatrists must advise the Board of any matter or circumstance which may place into question their ability to continue in the practice of podiatry in accordance with the provisions of the Act and any relevant regulations (as may apply from time to time) within a reasonable time of having acquired such knowledge.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure the Board is advised in the event they are convicted of an offence or made subject to a criminal finding, subject to proceedings for sex/violence offences, suffering from any significant illness, refused registration or had restrictions or conditions imposed on their registration in another jurisdiction, subject to a complaint, named as a defendant in a court action for negligence or other malpractice, or subject to adverse findings by a court or royal commission, and essentially reiterates the requirements of sections 20 and 21 of the Act in a form that is more accessible to practitioners and the public. The Podiatrists Act 2003 requires that registered podiatrists be of “good character”. The Board maintains the issues to be advised are relevant to the determination of a podiatrist’s good character.

Matter	14. Podiatrists must maintain sufficient and legible records, clearly identifying the clinical findings and the recommended management plan for each client.
--------	--

Rationale	This matter seeks to inform podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure that they implement a suitable standard for maintaining clients records.
-----------	--

Matter	15. Podiatrists must maintain client records for a minimum of 7 years in the case of an adult and in the case of a minor until that person reaches 25 years of age.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform podiatrists of their responsibility to maintain records for a suitable time period before they are disposed of.

Matter	16. Podiatrists who sells or transfers client records to another podiatrist or health care provider must ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to advise clients of the new whereabouts of those records.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure that clients are aware of the whereabouts of their health records.

Matter	17. Podiatrists, in practice, must secure and/or maintain Professional Indemnity Insurance for Themselves with a minimum of cover in the sum of \$1,000,000. This may be pursuant to a policy held in the name of the podiatrist alone or in the name of the employer of a podiatrist or both.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure they maintain appropriate Professional Indemnity Insurance coverage. The Board considers that Professional Indemnity Insurance coverage by podiatrist to be essential in order to protect the public interest, and that the provision of service by an uninsured podiatrist would constitute “professional misconduct” on the part of the podiatrist concerned.

Matter	18. Podiatrist must disclose any material pecuniary interest in any business or service provider to which they make a referral or give a recommendation to any client.
Rationale	This matter seeks to inform registered podiatrists of their responsibility to ensure professional boundaries are maintained.

Matter	19. Podiatrists must at all times in their primary place of practice have access to a copy of the Act, this Code and any Regulations as may apply from time to time.
Rationale	This matter seeks to ensure registered podiatrists have immediate access to a copy of the relevant legislation covering podiatry practice at all times.

Matter	20. Podiatrists are not permitted to use the title “podiatric proceduralist” without applying to the Board for approval.
Rationale	The Podiatrists Registration Board reserves the use of the title “podiatrist proceduralist” as a mechanism for the Board to recognise advanced training.

Matter	<p>21. The generalist podiatrist may, provided they have received appropriate training, perform the following surgical techniques:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nail surgery</li> <li>• Electrosurgery</li> <li>• Cryosurgery</li> <li>• Wound debridement, incision and drainage</li> <li>• Cutaneous procedures including biopsy techniques and wound closure</li> <li>• Collection of tissue for the purposes of pathology</li> </ul> <p>A generalist podiatrist may assist a medical practitioner/podiatric proceduralist to perform procedures outside this defined scope of practice.</p> <p>A generalist podiatrist wishing to up-skill or attain advanced surgical skills must register his/her intention with the Board in writing within 3 months of confirmation of acceptance into a Board approved training program.</p> <p>A generalist podiatrist wishing to up-skill or attain advanced surgical skills must register their intention with the Board in writing at least 3 months prior to completing an advanced surgical procedure (under supervision).</p> <p>Once a generalist podiatrist has reached the senior registrar level of the approved training program the Board may confer the title Podiatrist – Intern Surgical Proceduralist.</p> <p>Podiatrists who have completed Board approved surgical training program will be able to register their qualification with an approved surgical scope of practice.</p> <p>Podiatrists who have completed out of state surgical training programs are able to have their qualification and scope of practice registered on a case-by-case basis.</p>
--------	---

	<p>Podiatrists who have been granted an approved surgical scope of practice may use the title Podiatrist – Surgical Proceduralist.</p> <p>The lead Podiatrist – Surgical Proceduralist will take responsibility for the clinical management of his/her client during the peri-operative period. Where that care is delegated to another practitioner there will be clear, written instructions made available to that clinician and the lead proceduralist will be available for consultation.</p>
Rationale	This matter seeks to ensure that consistency is maintained past areas of generalist practice.

### **Economic Costs and Benefits**

The draft Code is virtually identical to the Podiatrists Code of Professional Conduct approved by the Registration Board under the Podiatrists Act 1989. The draft Code imposes no additional costs on registered podiatrists or the public.

In conclusion it is considered that the benefits that the Code of Professional Conduct deliver to the public and the profession substantially outweigh any costs that it may impose.

### **Consultation Process to be Undertaken**

The Board has resolved that the consultation process to be undertaken include the following.

- Direct mail to each registered podiatrist in New South Wales
- Requests for advice from the Australian Podiatrist Association (NSW) and Australasian Podiatry Council, Charles Sturt University, Newcastle University, Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW, Australian Consumers Association, and Privacy Commissioner
- Website

### **Submissions**

Submissions concerning the draft Code should be referred to the Registrar of the Board by Friday 30 May 2008 as follows.

Registrar  
Podiatrists Registration Board  
PO Box K599  
Haymarket NSW 1238  
Telephone: (02) 9219 0277  
Facsimile: (02) 9211 9318  
[podreg@hprb.health.nsw.gov.au](mailto:podreg@hprb.health.nsw.gov.au).

All submissions received will become the property of the Board, and may be made publicly available at the discretion of the Board.

## Appendix A – Draft Podiatrists Code of Professional Conduct

The Podiatrists Registration Board (“the Board”) has established the following Code of Professional Conduct (“this Code”) pursuant to section 19 of the Podiatrists Act 2003 (“the Act”).

This Code sets out rules of conduct that should be observed by registered podiatrists in their professional practice.

This Code is a guide setting out certain standards for professional conduct. It should be noted that this Code will not be the sole determinant of any question of unsatisfactory professional conduct by a registered podiatrist. Any act or omission by a registered podiatrist whether or not expressly contained in this Code may be taken into consideration in the determination of any complaint of unsatisfactory professional conduct by a registered podiatrist.

1. Podiatrists must conduct themselves in their professional duties in accordance with:
  - the Act;
  - this Code; and
  - any guideline(s) that may be issued by the Board from time to time.

Nothing in this Code overrides obligations that are and/or may be imposed in respect of the practice of podiatry by the Act and any other act or regulation relating to the practice of podiatry.

2. Podiatrists must maintain their podiatric knowledge and only practise at an acceptable level of competence. When applying for re-registration, every podiatrist must submit a Log accounting for his or her Continuing Podiatric Professional Education (CPPE) activities during the preceding year. A minimum number of points must be achieved each year to remain on the Register. CPPE points will be set by the Board and may be varied from time to time at the Board’s discretion. It will be the individual podiatrist’s responsibility to ensure that he or she is aware of the minimum points required by contacting the Board or checking the Board’s website and consulting the annual renewal of registration notice.
3. Podiatrists shall be responsible for comprehensive pre and postoperative management in the administration of local anaesthetics to a client’s feet/foot. All podiatrists must hold a current Senior First Aid Certificate (WorkCover endorsed) that is HLTFA301B first aid; there is also a requirement that podiatrists have the certificate renewed every three years.
  - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) competencies to be completed annually
  - The management of anaphylaxis, resuscitation competencies, the use of EpiPen™ and associated emergency procedures for those podiatrists using local anaesthetic in their practice must be completed annually.
4. Podiatrists must only perform or participate in areas of practice that are within their competency and for which they are appropriately qualified, and refer on any client whose needs are outside that competency.
5. Podiatrists’ ordinary place of practice must provide privacy and confidentiality for clients in accordance with the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and the national privacy principles outlined therein.

6. Podiatrists shall comply with all New South Wales and Commonwealth privacy legislation in the conduct of their practice, and must not, unless required by law, divulge information about a client to third parties unless the client specifically authorises the release by a podiatrist of any such information. In circumstances where information is to be released pursuant to a client's consent a podiatrist should be aware of the necessity of preserving confidentiality as much as possible.
7. Podiatrists must not exploit their relationship with a client or any other person in the conduct of their practice in any way, including sexually, emotionally or financially.
8. Podiatrists should take reasonable steps to ensure their clients understand at the commencement of an assessment, procedure and/or treatment of the nature, purpose, risks, cost of the assessment, procedure and/or treatment and cost of possible alternatives thereto within the parameters of informed consent.
9. Podiatrists shall comply with New South Wales and Commonwealth anti-discrimination legislation in the conduct of their practice and must respect the ethical, religious and political beliefs of their clients, and must not discriminate in the provision of services on grounds including lifestyle, age, race, culture, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, disability or responsibilities as a carer.
10. Podiatrists must respect the wish of a client for a second opinion from another podiatrist and, if requested by a client, must, if practicable, assist the client to obtain the same.
11. If a podiatrist has reason to believe that a colleague is behaving in an unprofessional manner, or that his/her standard of practice falls substantially below acceptable standards, then the matter should be reported to the Podiatrists Registration Board or the Health Care Complaints Commission.
12. Podiatrists must not undertake any health related management of a client whilst their ability to do so is impaired by the influence of alcohol, drugs, prescribed medication or physical/mental illness.
13. Podiatrists must advise the Board of any matter or circumstance which may place into question their ability to continue in the practice of podiatry in accordance with the provisions of the Act and any relevant regulations (as may apply from time to time) within a reasonable time of having acquired such knowledge.
14. Podiatrists must maintain sufficient and legible records, clearly identifying the clinical findings and the recommended management plan for each client.
15. Podiatrists must maintain client records for a minimum of 7 years in the case of an adult and in the case of a minor until that person reaches 25 years of age.
16. Podiatrists who sells or transfers client records to another podiatrist or health care provider must ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to advise clients of the new whereabouts of those records.
17. Podiatrists, in practice, must secure and/or maintain Professional Indemnity Insurance for themselves with a minimum of cover in the sum of \$1,000,000. This may be pursuant to a policy held in the name of the podiatrist alone or in the name of the employer of a podiatrist or both.

18. Podiatrists must disclose any material pecuniary interest in any business or service provider to which they make a referral or give a recommendation to any client.
19. Podiatrists must at all times in their primary place of practice have access to a copy of the Act, this Code and any Regulations as may apply from time to time.
20. Podiatrists are not permitted to use the title “podiatric proceduralist” without making application to the Board.
21. The generalist podiatrist may, provided they have received appropriate training, perform the following surgical techniques:-
  - Nail surgery
  - Electrosurgery
  - Cryosurgery
  - Wound debridement, incision and drainage
  - Cutaneous procedures including biopsy techniques and wound closure
  - Collection of tissue for the purposes of pathology

A generalist podiatrist may assist a qualified practitioner/podiatric proceduralist to perform procedures outside this defined scope of practice.

A generalist podiatrist wishing to up-skill or attain advanced surgical skills must register their intention with the Board in writing within 3 months of confirmation of acceptance into a Board approved training program.

A generalist podiatrist wishing to up-skill or attain advanced surgical skills must register their intention with the Board in writing at least 3 months prior to completing an advanced surgical procedure (under supervision).

Once a generalist podiatrist has reached the senior registrar level of the approved training program the Board may confer the title Podiatrist – Intern Surgical Proceduralist.

Podiatrists who have completed Board approved surgical training program will be able to register their qualification with an approved surgical scope of practice.

Podiatrists who have completed out of state surgical training programs are able to have their qualification and scope of practice registered on a case-by-case basis.

Podiatrists who have been granted an approved surgical scope of practice may use the title Podiatrist – Surgical Proceduralist.

The lead Podiatrist – Surgical Proceduralist will take responsibility for the clinical management of his/her client during the peri-operative period. Where that care is delegated to another practitioner there will be clear, written instructions made available to that clinician and the lead proceduralist will be available for consultation.

~ End of Code ~