

**Comparison of Ohio laws governing training and education standards
for MDs/DOs versus DPMs**

The education, training, and testing requirements established by Ohio law for doctors of medicine, osteopathic medicine and podiatric medicine are identical, except that podiatrists are required to have 3 more months of residency to obtain a license. Thus the duration of training standard is **higher** for podiatrists than other physicians.

	MDs and DOs	DPMs
High school	<p>“The minimum requirement shall be . . . in addition to a high school diploma.” Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.09 (Anderson 2005)</p>	<p>“[T]he applicant shall file . . . evidence of preliminary education showing . . . in addition to high school graduation.” Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.53 (Anderson 2005)</p>
College	<p>“The minimum requirement shall be two years of undergraduate work in a college of arts and sciences approved by the board” Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.09 (Anderson 2005)</p> <p>“Sixty semester hours or its equivalent shall be considered two years of undergraduate work as required by section 4731.09 of the Revised Code” Ohio Admin. Code § 4731-6-02 (2005)</p>	<p>“[T]he applicant shall file . . . evidence of preliminary education showing that the applicant has satisfactorily completed at least two years of collegiate work in an approved college of arts and sciences” Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.53 (Anderson 2005)</p>
Medical school	<p>“[A]n applicant must meet the medical education and graduate medical education requirements specified . . . (1) Hold a diploma from a medical school or osteopathic medical school that, at the time the diploma was issued, was a medical school accredited by the liaison committee on medical education or an osteopathic medical school accredited by</p>	<p>“The applicant shall also present a diploma from a college of podiatric medicine and surgery in good standing as defined by the board at the time the diploma was issued.” Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.53 (Anderson 2005)</p>

	the American osteopathic association” Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.091(B) (Anderson 2005)	
Training	“[A]n applicant must meet the medical education and graduate medical education requirements specified . . . and have successfully completed not less than nine months of graduate medical education or its equivalent as determined by the board;” Graduate medical education is defined as an accredited internship or residency program or clinical fellowship program. Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.091(B) (Anderson 2005)	“The applicant shall also present proof of completion of one year of postgraduate training in a podiatric internship, residency or clinical fellowship program accredited by the council on podiatric medical education or the American podiatric medical association.” Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.53 (Anderson 2005)
Testing	“An applicant must have successfully completed one of the following: (1) Step 1 and step 2 of the USMLE; or (2) Level 1 and level 2 of the COMLEX-USA. Ohio Admin. Code § 4731-6-03 (B)	“An applicant shall obtain diplomate or passing status with the national board of podiatric medical examiners on parts I, II and III of the national board examination in order to be considered as having passed the examination in podiatric medicine and surgery. Ohio Admin. Code § 4731-12-03 (C)
Ankle surgery		“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 podiatric 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 [hospital], providing that such privileges were granted prior to the effective date of this rule [2/28/04].” Ohio Admin. Code § 4731-20-02 (A)(2)
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**Comparison of Ohio laws governing hospital medical staff privileges
for MDs/DOs versus DPMs**

The following excerpts from Ohio statutes and administrative rules prove that podiatrists must be recognized in the same manner as other physicians when it comes to hospital staff privileges:

“The governing body of any hospital, in considering and acting upon applications for staff membership or professional privileges within the scope of the applicants’ respective licenses, **shall not discriminate** against a qualified person solely on the basis of whether that person is certified to practice **medicine, osteopathic medicine, or podiatry**, or licensed to practice dentistry or psychology.” Ohio Rev. Code § 3701.351 (B) (Anderson 2005) (Emphasis added.)

“Only a **doctor** who is a member of the medical staff, dentist who is a member of the medical staff, or **podiatrist** who is a member of the medical staff may admit a patient to a hospital.” Ohio Rev. Code § 3727.06 (Emphasis added.)

“All hospital patients shall be under the medical supervision of a doctor, except . . . that services that may be rendered by a podiatrist pursuant to section 4731.51 of the Revised Code provided to patients admitted solely for the purpose of receiving such services shall be under the supervision of the admitting podiatrist.” Ohio Rev. Code § 3727.06 (C).

"The ASF [ambulatory surgical facility] shall only admit patients who do not require planned inpatient care and who shall be kept in the ASF less than twenty-four hours.

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(D) Immediately before surgery the **attending physician, podiatrist**, or dentist shall examine the patient to evaluate the risks of the procedure to be performed.

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(E) The attending or other designated **physician, podiatrist**, or anesthesia qualified dentist shall discharge a patient meeting discharge criteria from the ASF" Ohio Admin. Code § 3701-83-17