

## The Necessity of Podiatric Physician

Igor Frangez\*

Department of Traumatology, University Medical Center Ljubljana, Ljubljana

\*Corresponding author: Frangez I, Department of Traumatology, University Medical Center Ljubljana, Ljubljana; E-mail: frangez\_i@yahoo.com

Received: October 3, 2021; Accepted: October 17, 2021; Published: October 24, 2021.

Citation: Frangez I (2021) The Necessity of Podiatric Physician. Clin Res Foot Ankle 9: e126.

Copyright: © 2021 Frangez I. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

### Introduction

A podiatrist is a Doctor of Podiatric Medicine (DPM), also known as a podiatric physician or surgeon, qualified for his or her education and training to diagnose and treat conditions affecting the foot, ankle, and leg-related structures. When treating patients, this program is also known as the lower extremity. Podiatrists are especially qualified among medical professionals to treat infirmities based on their education, training, and expertise. Foot doctors are defined as doctors by the federal government.

DPM specializes in preventing, diagnosing, and treating lower extremity disorders, diseases and injuries. The podiatrist works independently, using x-rays and laboratory tests for diagnostic purposes, prescribing medication, prescribing physical therapy, setting up fractures, and surgery. As part of the health care team, DPM works closely with other health professionals to treat and control diseases. Within the profession, podiatrists can work in a variety of fields such as surgery, orthopedics, or public health. In addition to this guaranteed specialty, podiatrists may specialize in sports medicine, pediatrics, dermatology, radiology, geriatrics, or diabetic foot care. Podiatric Physicians are the only physicians who receive specialized medical and surgical training, as well as board certificates in low-grade care.

Medical practitioners treat various ailments and use new methods to improve the well-being of patients.

Clinical Physician (DPM) is an important member of the health care team.

You are often the first to experience symptoms of diabetes or heart disease due to contact with the human foot and the rest of the body. Provide individual consultation to patients regarding ongoing treatment of problems and preventative foot care.

Identify foot diseases such as tumors, ulcers, fractures, skin or nail diseases, and congenital or acquired defects such as weak feet and foot imbalances.

Use new treatments for conditions such as corns, calluses, bunions, heel spurs, standing nails, arch problems, strained muscles, cysts, bone disorders, and abscesses. Design orthotic repair, cast plaster, and cords to fix defects. Design flexible circuits to prevent foot and ankle fractures, sprains, or other injuries. Adjust the flow patterns and balance, and promote the perfect ability to move smoothly and comfortably. Refer patients to other doctors where symptoms appear on the feet to indicate a disorder, such as diabetes, arthritis, heart disease, or kidney disease.

### Conflict of Interest

We have no conflict of interests to disclose and the manuscript has been read and approved by all named authors.

### Acknowledgement

The Authors are very thankful and honored to publish this article in the respective Journal and are also very great full to the reviewers for their positive response to this article publication.