Schools and Colleges of Podiatric Medicine

Arizona
Arizona School of Podiatric Medicine at Midwestern University (AZPod)
Glendale, AZ
(623) 572-3275; (888) 247-8277
www.midwestern.edu/azpod

California
California School of Podiatric Medicine at Samuel Merritt University (CSPM)
Oakland, CA
(510) 869-6789
www.samuelmerritt.edu/podiatric_medicine

Western University of Health Sciences - College of Podiatric Medicine (WUCPM)
Pomona, CA
(909) 469-5485
http://prospective.westernu.edu/podiatry/welcome

Florida
 Barry University School of Podiatric Medicine (BUSPM)
Miami Shores, FL
(305) 899-3121; (800) 885-2179
www.barry.edu/podiatry

Illinois
Dr. William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine at Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science (SCPM)
North Chicago, IL
(847) 578-8400; (800) 843-3059
www.rosalindfranklin.edu/scholl

Iowa
College of Podiatric Medicine & Surgery at Des Moines University (DMU - CPMS)
Des Moines, IA
(515) 271-7497
www.dmu.edu/cpms/pm

New York
New York College of Podiatric Medicine (NYCPM)
New York, NY
(212) 410-8088; (800) 526-6096
www.nycpm.edu

Ohio
Kent State University College of Podiatric Medicine (KSUCPM)
Independence, OH
(216) 231-3300
www.kent.edu/cpm

Pennsylvania
Temple University School of Podiatric Medicine (TUSPM)
Philadelphia, PA
(215) 623-5451; (800) 220-FEET
http://podiatry.temple.edu

American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine
15810 Crabbs Branch Way, Suite 310
Rockville, MD 20855
301-948-6957
poedin@aacpm.org
www.AACPM.org

American Podiatric Medical Association
931 2 Old Georgetown Road
Bethesda, MD 20814-1621
301-581-9200
www.APMA.org
A podiatrist is a Doctor of Podiatric Medicine, known also as a podiatric physician or surgeon, qualified by their education and training to diagnose and treat conditions affecting the foot and ankle. A doctor of podiatric medicine (DPM) is a specialist in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of foot, ankle and related structures of the leg.

DPMs specialize in a variety of areas such as surgery, orthopedics, or public health. Podiatric physicians practice sports medicine, pediatrics, dermatology, radiology, geriatrics, or diabetic foot care. A DPM utilizes x-rays and laboratory tests for diagnostic purposes, prescribes medications, orders physical therapy, sets fractures, and performs surgery.

Now is a great time to explore careers in podiatric medicine

Most podiatric physicians enjoy the satisfaction of working one-on-one with their patients. In a 2014 practice survey conducted by the American Podiatric Medical Association, (APMA), podiatric physicians reported treating approximately 100 patients per week. This manageable patient load allows for a DPM to provide in-office treatments and focus on patient wellness.

Podiatric physicians also stated they enjoy a 30 to 60 hour work week, with the average DPM working just over 40 hours per week. The individual who is called to become a Doctor of Podiatric Medicine joins a community of deeply committed physicians who provide care to vulnerable populations in the U.S. — those who are seeking healthcare for themselves, or seeking healthcare for a loved one.

Podiatric physicians are rigorous scholars, curious researchers, and public health advocates with deep commitments to community service and volunteering. Doctors of Podiatric Medicine perform acts of humanitarianism and outreach, globally, to pursue their passion: excellence in foot and ankle medical care and surgery.

Want to learn more?

Shadowsing a DPM has proven to be one of the best ways for you to learn about the countless positive aspects of a career in podiatric medicine. To locate a DPM near where you live or go to school, visit www.DPNetwork.org.

While investigating careers in medicine, you may be surprised to learn that specialists of the lower extremity follow distinctive education path, not the traditional medicine path with which you might be most familiar.

Podiatric physicians receive medical education and training comparable to medical doctors, including three to four years of undergraduate education, four years of graduate education at a college of podiatric medicine and three years of hospital-based residency training.

Students are also exposed to cutting edge research, practice management methodologies and electronic medical records as part of their training.

With just nine schools and colleges of podiatric medicine in the U.S., it’s easy to discover which school is the best fit for you. Schools and colleges which offer the doctor of podiatric medicine degree are accredited by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education. Most schools and colleges of podiatric medicine also are accredited by a regional educational accrediting organization. For more information about the schools and colleges of podiatric medicine, please contact:

American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine
15850 Crabbs Branch Way, Suite 320
Rockville, MD 20855
301-948-9557
podinfo@aacpm.org

While investigating careers in medicine, you may be surprised to learn that specialists of the lower extremity follow a distinctive education path, not the traditional medicine path with which you might be most familiar.

Successful candidates who apply for entry into one of the nine schools and colleges of podiatric medicine display positive characteristics of mature adults. Evidence of preparation for a career in medicine, and specifically a career in podiatric medicine, should also be present in each application. Candidates with strong science preparation are preferred. Attributes of successful candidates also include good time management, problem solving proficiency and a strong sense of inter- and interpersonal communication skills. Successful candidates also have a demonstrable record of community service or good works, a strong academic record in the sciences, and are well-rounded individuals.

Applicants must take the MCAT no later than spring of the year of admission. All standardized admissions exams taken more than (3) years prior to application are not acceptable.

Actual minimum semester credit hour requirements for all of the colleges of podiatric medicine include the following prerequisites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Semester Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Chemistry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine Application Service (AACPMAS) allows students to apply to all nine of the colleges of podiatric medicine with one online application.

Apply now! www.portal.aacpmas.org

Many forms of financial aid are available to podiatric medical students, including scholarships and loans. Some financial aid is available directly from the colleges, and many states, local and national podiatric medical organizations offer scholarships or loans to students. Financial aid offices at colleges of podiatric medicine will have more information.

Podiatric medicine embraces a multitude of diverse students and practicing podiatric physicians. The colleges of podiatric medicine actively recruit students from all ethnic backgrounds, races and genders. The podiatric medical schools and colleges and AACPMAS welcome admission inquiries from individuals trained in other health disciplines, AACPMAS, its parent organization, AACPM, and the colleges adhere to all legal requirements, including the American with Disabilities Act.