# Foot Care Provided by the Licensed Practical Nurse

**Purpose:** Many LPNs contact the Oregon State Board of Nursing (OSBN) asking whether or not a specific procedure, activity or intervention is within their scope of practice. Such a question cannot be answered by Board staff as Oregon's Nurse Practice Act (NPA) does not contain lists of health-related procedures or interventions that may be performed based on one's nursing licensure level.

Within the broader scope of practice set forth in the NPA for each nursing licensure category is each licensee's *individual scope of practice*. Individual scope of practice is one's demonstrated knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies that have been developed and maintained through practice experience and through engagement in independent and formal learning experiences.

The decision-making framework set forth within this interpretive statement guides the individual LPN to determine whether or not a specific foot care-related role, intervention or activity is within their individual scope of practice.

## Application of Scope of Practice Decision Making Framework

The LPN must clarify or describe the specific foot care-related role, intervention or activity in question. Then, specific and sequential questions will be encountered to which the LPN must respond. Depending on the LPN's response to the first question, one of two things will happen:

- 1. Progression through the model will be stopped as it will have been determined that the role, intervention, or activity is not within the scope of practice of the LPN; or
- 2. The LPN will be allowed to continue to the next question.

It is only when the LPN's response to each question allows progression through all questions, and the LPN has an affirmative response to the final question, that the LPN may engage in the foot care-related role, intervention, or activity to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care.

# Is the role, intervention or activity prohibited by the Nurse Practice Act statutes or rules, or prohibited by any other applicable laws, rules, regulations or accreditation standards? <u>Oregon's NPA Statutes and Rules</u>

The NPA does not expressly prohibit the LPN's performance of any foot care intervention or activity.

The NPA requires that LPN practice occur under the clinical direction and supervision of an RN or a licensed independent practitioner (LIP). This means that LPN practice occurs as directed within the parameters a client's care plan developed by the RN or LIP. Within the RN's or LIP's established plan of care, the LPN may engage in legally defined components of LPN practice using the steps of the nursing process as outlined 851-045-0050(3)(a) through (e). Access Chapter 851 Division 006 of the practice act for the Board's definition of the terms *clinical direction* and *licensed independent practitioner*.

The NPA limits the practice privilege of diagnosing conditions and issuing orders for treatment of conditions to the advanced practice registered nurse (APRN). This means that there is no legal

### **Oregon State Board of Nursing Interpretive Statement**

authority for the LPN to diagnose conditions of the foot, conditions impacting the foot (e.g., fungal or bacterial infection, gout, peripheral neuropathy, venous insufficiency, auto immune disease, pressure injuries, diabetes, peripheral artery disease, etc.), or to issue medical orders for the treatment of such conditions.

## Oregon Medical Board

The Oregon Medical Board (OMB) Chapter 677 statutes define diagnose as "...to examine another person in any manner to determine the source or nature of a disease or other physical or mental condition, or to hold oneself out or represent that a person is so examining another person." This OMB defined activity is outside of the scope of practice for the LPN.

# Oregon Health Authority Public Health Division Oregon Health Licensing Office

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 690 Cosmetic Professionals states that persons licensed by a health professional regulatory board listed in ORS 676.160 who are acting within the scope of their professional license are exempt from the rules regarding certification in nail technology in the provision of nail care of the hands and feet (ORS 690.025). The OSBN is listed in ORS 676.160. This means the LPN who performs nail care activities in accordance with the laws and rules of the NPA is not prohibited from doing so by the statutes and rules of the Board of Cosmetology.

The LPN who seeks to engage in foot care is responsible to access laws, rules and regulations both within and outside of the NPA to determine if any changes have occurred or if any new laws have been published since the Board's approval of this interpretive statement.

## Individual LPN's Response to Question 1:

- **Yes** The LPN's performance of the foot care related role, intervention or activity is prohibited by the NPA because there is no clinical direction and supervision of the LPN's practice. The LPN must stop and not proceed with the activity.
- **Yes** The LPN's performance of the foot care related role, intervention or activity is prohibited by a law, rule, regulation or accreditation standard outside of the NPA. The LPN must stop and not proceed with the activity.
- **No** The LPN's performance of the foot care related role, intervention or activity is not prohibited by the NPA or any other applicable law, rule, regulation or accreditation standard. The LPN may proceed to the next question of the decision making framework.

# 2. Is performing the role, intervention or activity consistent with professional nursing standards, evidence-based nursing and health care literature?

Professional specialty nursing organizations such as the American Foot Care Nurses Association (AFCNA) and the Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nursing Certification Board (WOCNCB) publish professional practice standards and identify practice competencies for the provision of foot care interventions within the RN' plan of care. AFCNA publishes Foot Care Nursing Code of Ethics and offers LPN certification in foot care.

There is a large volume of evidence-based literature within nursing and other health care journals on the inclusion of hygienic and preventive maintenance foot care interventions into the RN's plan of care, implementation of the interventions, and client outcomes.

The individual LPN holds the responsibly to verify that the performance of an assigned foot care role, intervention, or activity is consistent with professional nursing standards and evidence-based nursing and health care literature for their level of nursing licensure.

## Individual LPN's Response to Question 2:

- No The performance of the foot care related role, intervention or activity by an LPN is not supported by professional nursing standards, evidence-based nursing or health care literature. The LPN must stop and not proceed with the activity.
- **Yes** The performance of the foot care related role, intervention or activity by an LPN is supported by professional nursing standards and by evidence-based nursing and health care literature. The LPN may proceed to the next question of the decision making framework.
- 3. Are there practice setting policies and procedures in place to support performing the role, intervention or activity?

The LPN holds the responsibility to ensure that policies and procedures support their engagement in the identified role, intervention or activity and are accessible where foot care is delivered. Such policies and procedures must identify nursing assessment and documentation requirements of the activity or intervention and identify absolute "stops" when consultation with the RN or LIP is required.

### Individual LPN's Response to Question 3:

- No There are no policies and procedures in the environment of care which support the LPN's engagement in foot care related role, intervention or activity making the activity not within scope of practice. The LPN must stop and not proceed with the activity.
- **Yes** There are policies and procedures in the environment of care which support the LPN's engagement in the foot care related role, intervention or activity. The LPN may proceed to next question of the decision making framework.

# 4. Has the nurse completed the necessary education to safely perform the role, intervention or activity?

The LPN must have successfully completed education, obtained through their employer or acquired independently, in the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity. The burden rests with the individual LPN to obtain and complete education in the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity and produce evidence of such when asked to do so by the Board.

The NPA does not contain a list of foot care-specific education requirements. The professional specialty nursing organizations referenced in question number two of this interpretive statement publish resources which identify the expected education for the nurse who engages in foot care.

### Individual LPN's Response to Question 4:

- No The LPN does not have evidence of the successful completion of education in the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity making the activity not within scope of practice. The LPN must stop and not proceed with the activity.
- **Yes** The LPN has documented evidence of successful completion of education in the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity. The LPN may proceed to the next question of the decision making framework.

# 5. Is there documented evidence of the nurse's current competence (knowledge, skills, abilities and judgement) to safely perform the role, intervention or activity?

Division 45 of the Nurse Practice Act identifies the responsibility of the individual LPN to ensure competency in the cognitive and technical aspects of any nursing activity prior to its performance and to maintain documentation of the method that competency was acquired and maintained. Evidence of the LPN meeting this requirement may be demonstrated by the documented completion of a formal educational program that validates attainment of competency objectives or by documented completion of continuing education courses that validate attainment of competency objectives. Competency documentation is an individual responsibility of the LPN and may be subject to audit by the Board.

## Individual LPN's Response to Question 5:

- No There is no documented evidence of the LPN's current competencies with performance of the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity making the activity not within the LPN's scope of practice. The LPN must stop and not proceed with the activity.
- Yes The LPN has documented evidence of competencies in the performance of the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity. The LPN may proceed to the next question of the decision making framework.
- 6. Would a reasonable and prudent nurse perform the role, intervention or activity in this setting? A reasonable and prudent nurse is one who uses sound nursing judgment in the provision of nursing services according to accepted standards and that another nurse with similar education and experience, in similar circumstances, with a similar client, in the same setting would provide.

## Individual LPN's Response to Question 6:

- No A reasonable and prudent LPN would not perform the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity for this client in this setting. The LPN must stop and not proceed with the activity.
- Yes A reasonable and prudent LPN would perform the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity for this client in this setting. The LPN may proceed to the final question.

7. Is the nurse prepared to accept accountability for the role, intervention or activity and the related outcome?

The individual LPN remains accountable for their nursing actions and for the outcome of nursing services provided.

### Individual LPN's Response to Question 7:

- No The individual LPN whose response to each of the previous questions has allowed the progression to this final question but who is not prepared to accept accountability for performance of the specific foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity and the related outcome, should decline the assignment. When this decision is made by the LPN, the choice to decline the nursing assignment is not a scope of practice issue.
- Yes The individual LPN whose response to each of the previous questions has allowed the progression to this final question, and who is prepared to accept accountability for performance of the foot care-related nursing role, intervention or activity and its outcome, may consider the activity to be within their individual scope of practice. The LPN may perform the activity to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care which includes, but is not limited to, documented engagement in LPN practice as required by 851-045-0050(3)(a) through (e).

### **References:**

American Foot Care Nurses Association https://afcna.org/

Arizona State Board of Nursing (January, 2019) Advisory Opinion Foot Care.

Institute for Preventive Foot Health (2020). Healthcare professionals. www.ipfh.org/health-care-

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- Wound, Ostomy and Continence Certification Board (2019) Examination Handbook. www.afcna.org/PracticeStandards
- Wound, Ostomy and Continence Certification Board (n.d.). Foot Care Certification. www.wocncb.org/certification/foot-care-certification

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The Oregon State Board of Nursing (OSBN) is authorized by Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 678 to exercise general supervision over the practice of nursing in Oregon to include regulation of nursing licensure, education, and practice in order to assure that the citizens of Oregon receive safe and effective care. The OSBN further interprets statute and rule and issues opinions in the form of policies and interpretive statements, which are advisory in nature and used as guidelines for safe nursing practice.