Educational Outcomes

By the time of graduation, students at the Temple University School of Podiatric Medicine will demonstrate competence in the following performance domains:

- Determining whether lower extremity symptoms are the result of a localized disease process or are a manifestation of a systemic disease process.

- Formulating appropriate differential diagnoses that include systemic disease processes that affect the lower extremities (e.g., ankle swelling secondary to congestive heart failure or renal disease).

- Diagnosing common systemic disease processes that affect the lower extremities (e.g.: Gout /Diabetes Mellitus)

- Evaluating a patient’s general medical status, including medications and possible drug interactions, when managing a patient’s lower extremity problem.

- Differentiating between localized and systemic disease processes as the basis for musculoskeletal symptoms in the lower extremities.

- Diagnosing systemic musculoskeletal disease processes that commonly affect the lower extremities (e.g.: osteoarthritis, gout).

- Diagnosing common musculoskeletal disorders originating within the lower extremity.

- Treating common musculoskeletal disorders originating within the lower extremity (e.g.: tarsal coalition).

- Diagnosing uncommon musculoskeletal disorders originating within the lower extremity (e.g.: osteoid osteoma).

- Treating/managing uncommon musculoskeletal disorders originating within the lower extremity.

- Diagnosing musculoskeletal disorders of the knee that cause symptoms in the legs and/or feet (e.g.: nerve entrapment, shin splints, leg length discrepancy, tibia varum or valgum).

- Recognizing appropriate treatment of musculoskeletal disorders of the knee that cause symptoms in the legs and/or feet.
- Diagnosing musculoskeletal disorders of the hip that affect the evaluation or management of a foot and/or leg problem. (e.g.: femoral rotation, anteversion of the hip, dislocated hip in a child)

- Understanding the treatment and management of musculoskeletal disorders of the hip that affect the leg and/or foot. (e.g.: femoral rotation causing in-toe gait)

- Diagnosing and treating nerve disorders originating in the foot (e.g.: tarsal tunnel syndrome, Morton’s neuroma, medial & lateral plantar nerve involvement).

- Diagnosing nerve disorders of the leg (e.g.: nerve entrapments, Charcot Marie Tooth disease).

- Treating nerve disorders of the legs and feet (e.g.: peroneal nerve entrapment, tarsal tunnel syndrome, Morton’s neuroma)

- Diagnosing nerve disorders of the thigh (e.g.: Meralgia paresthetica)

- Recognizing appropriate treatment of nerve disorders of the thigh.

- Diagnosing nerve root lesions (radiculopathies) affecting the lower extremities.

- Identifying upper motor neuron lesions affecting the lower extremities (e.g., cerebrovascular accident, cerebral palsy).

- Identifying disorders of the extrapyramidal tracts manifesting in the lower extremities (e.g., Parkinson’s disease).

- Identifying lower motor neuron disorders affecting the lower extremities (e.g., polio).

- Identifying cerebella disorders manifesting in the lower extremities.

- Determining the anatomical system (e.g.: arterial, venous or lymphatic) responsible for manifestations of peripheral vascular disorders.

- Diagnosing the presence of peripheral arterial disease of the lower extremities.

- Diagnosing arterial disorders of the aorta or iliac arteries causing symptoms in the lower extremities (e.g.: Blue toes syndrome)

- Diagnosing arterial disorders of the leg and thigh causing symptoms in the lower extremities (e.g., superficial femoral or popliteal artery occlusion).
• Diagnosing arterial disorders intrinsic to the foot (e.g., occlusion of the dorsalis pedis or posterior tibial arteries).

• Treating arterial disorders of the foot.

• Determining the specific venous system (e.g.: Superficial, Deep or Perforating veins) responsible for conditions due to venous pathologies (e.g.: ankle ulceration).

• Medically managing venous conditions of the leg and foot.

• Understanding the surgical management of venous disorders of the lower extremity.

• Determining the cause of lymphatic disease affecting the lower extremities (e.g., lymphedema praecox vs. lymphatic obstruction secondary to infection).

• Medically managing lymphatic disease of the lower extremities.

• Diagnosing skin diseases that have a high predilection to the feet (e.g.: Warts, Unna-Thost disease).

• Treating skin diseases that have a high predilection to the feet.

• Diagnosing skin disorders that have a predilection to the leg (e.g.: Necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum, pretibial myxedema).

• Treating disorders that have a predilection to the leg.

• Determining whether a skin disorder of the lower extremities is part of a generalized condition or is simply a local phenomenon.

• Diagnosing generalized disorders of the skin manifesting in the lower extremity (e.g.: Atopic dermatitis, Psoriasis).