

Specialty Definitions

Accupuncture	Acupuncture is one of the main forms of treatment in traditional Chinese medicine. It involves the use of sharp, thin needles that are inserted in the body at very specific points. This process is believed to adjust and alter the body's energy flow into healthier patterns, and is used to treat a wide variety of illnesses and health conditions.
Adolescent Medicine	Adolescent medicine is a medical subspecialty that focuses on care of patients who are in the adolescent period of development. Patients have generally entered puberty, which typically begins between the ages of 9 to 11 for girls, and 11 to 13 for boys. A primary care, internal medicine, and pediatric subspecialty, adolescent medicine incorporates aspects of psychiatry, endocrinology, sports medicine, nutrition and gynecology.
Allergy & Immunology	An allergist/immunologist is a physician trained in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of immune system problems such as allergies, asthma, inherited immunodeficiency diseases, autoimmune diseases, and even AIDS.
Ambulatory Surgical Center	A medical facility designed and equipped to handle surgery, pain management, and certain diagnostic procedures that do not require overnight hospitalization. Most patients who are in relatively good health may receive treatment at ambulatory surgery centers. The centers may be part of a community general hospital, a specialty hospital, or an independent medical facility with prearranged hospital support. The centers are staffed with health professionals as in conventional surgery departments.
Anesthesiology	An anesthesiologist is a doctor who has specialized knowledge and training in anesthesiology and pain relief. Anesthesiology is the practice of medicine dedicated to the relief of pain and total care of the surgical patient before, during, and after surgery. Anesthesiologists can pursue a subspecialty in pain management.
Audiology	An audiologist is a licensed health care professional who diagnoses, evaluates, and treats hearing disorders and communication problems. A licensed audiologist has to complete a minimum of a Master's degree in audiology.
Behavioral Health Facility	A hospital for the care and treatment of patients affected with acute or chronic mental illness.
Cardiac Electrophysiology	Cardiac electrophysiology is the science of the mechanisms, functions, and performance of the electrical activities of the heart. Cardiologists are the practitioners that perform the studies and treatment. Invasive and noninvasive studies are performed to assess complex arrhythmias, elucidate symptoms, evaluate abnormal electrocardiograms, assess risk of developing arrhythmias in the future, and design treatment. These procedures include therapeutic methods, diagnostic procedures, and prognostic procedures. Some of the therapeutic modalities employed in this field include antiarrhythmic drug therapy and implantation of pacemakers and implantable cardioverter-defibrillators.
Cardiology	Cardiology is a branch of medicine concerned with the study of the structure, function and diseases of the heart.
Cardiothoracic Surgery	Diseases of the chest, including lungs, heart, blood vessels and chest wall, that require surgical operation for diagnosis and/or treatment.
Cardiovascular Surgery	Diseases of the heart and blood vessels that require surgical operation for diagnosis or treatment.
Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA)	A person who, after completing the basic education of a nurse, is further trained in the supervised administration of anesthetics.
Clinical Social Worker	A social worker trained in psychotherapy who helps individuals deal with a variety of

	mental health and daily living problems to improve overall functioning. A social worker usually has a master's degree in social work and has studied sociology, growth and development, mental health theory and practice, human behavior/social environment, psychology, research methods.
Colon and Rectal Surgery	Diseases of the large intestine (bowel), rectum and anus that require surgical operation for diagnosis or treatment.
Critical Care Medicine	Critical care medicine is the practice of administering immediate and continuous treatment to patients suffering from a life-threatening condition. The conditions, ranging from heart attack, stroke, and severe respiratory insufficiency, to burns and gunshot wounds, can cause serious systemic complications, such as respiratory distress and failure of at least one organ.
Dermatology	Dermatology is the study of investigation, diagnosing, treatment and prevention of skin problems of all kinds. Dermatologist as a profession is a specialty focusing on diverse disorders and diseases of the skin, mucous membrane, hair, nails and a number of sexually transmitted diseases.
Diabetic Education	Is a health care professional who is specialized and certified to teach people with diabetes how to manage their condition.
Diagnostic Roentgenology	The branch of science where scientists use x-rays to see the inside of the human body from different rays. Radiologists utilize an array of imaging technologies (such as ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), nuclear medicine, positron emission tomography (PET) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)) to diagnose or treat diseases.
Diagnostic Ultrasound	Is an imaging technique used to visualize muscles and internal organs, their size, structures and possible pathologies or lesions. Obstetric sonography is commonly used during pregnancy and is widely recognized by the public. There are a plethora of diagnostic and therapeutic applications practiced in medicine.
Durable Medical Equipment	Is a term of art used to describe any medical equipment used in the home to aid in a better quality of living.
Emergency Medicine	Emergency medicine is the medical specialty that comprises the immediate decision-making and action necessary to prevent death or further disability under emergency conditions. It is based primarily in hospital emergency departments, but with extensive responsibilities for supervising emergency medical systems outside the hospital (paramedics).
Endocrinology	Endocrinology is a branch of medicine dealing with disorders of the endocrine system and its specific secretions called hormones. Although every organ system secretes and responds to hormones (including the brain, lungs, heart, intestine, skin, and the kidney), the clinical specialty of endocrinology focuses primarily on the endocrine organs, meaning the organs whose primary function is hormone secretion. These organs include the pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, ovaries and testes, and pancreas. An endocrinologist is a doctor who specializes in treating disorders of the endocrine system, such as diabetes, hyperthyroidism, and many others.
Family Planning	A program to regulate the number and spacing of children in a family through the practice of contraception or other methods of birth control.
Family Practice	Family practice medicine is the medical specialty which provides continuing, comprehensive health care for the individual and family. It is a specialty that integrates the biological, clinical and behavioral sciences. The scope of family medicine encompasses all ages, both sexes, each organ system and every disease entity.
Gastroenterology	Gastroenterology is a branch of medicine concerned with digestive diseases. The practice of gastroenterology concentrates on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving the esophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine (colon), liver,

	gallbladder, and pancreas. This medical field is really a subspecialty of Internal Medicine.
General Practice	General practice deals with diseases of a general nature for all ages. A general practitioner (GP) or family physician (FP) is a physician who provides primary care. A GP/FP treats acute and chronic illnesses, provides preventive care and health education for all ages and both sexes. Some also care for hospitalized patients, do minor surgery and/or obstetrics.
General Surgery	A general surgeon treats conditions that require an operation. General surgeons care for patients before, during, and after surgery. Common procedures they perform include removing the tonsils, gallbladder, appendix or colon and repairing injuries; they also operate on the breast and repair hernias.
Genetics - Medical	Medical genetics is the application of genetics to medicine. Medical genetics is a broad and varied field. It encompasses many different individual fields, including clinical genetics, biochemical genetics, cytogenetics, molecular genetics, the genetics of common diseases (such as neural tube defects), and genetic counseling.
Geriatric Medicine	Geriatric medicine focuses on health promotion and the prevention and treatment of disease and disability in later life.
Gynecology	Gynecology is a branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and routine physical care of the reproductive system of women. Modern gynecology deals with menstrual disorders, menopause, infectious disease and maldevelopment of the reproductive organs, disturbances of the sex hormones, benign and malignant tumor formation, and the prescription of contraceptive devices. A branch of gynecology, reproductive medicine, deals with infertility and utilizes artificial insemination and in-vitro fertilizations
Hand Surgery	The field of hand surgery deals with both surgical and non-surgical treatment of conditions and problems that may take place in the hand or upper extremity. Hand surgeons perform a wide variety of operations such as fracture repairs, nerve decompressions, and reconstruction of injuries, rheumatoid deformities and congenital defects. Plastic surgeons are particularly well suited to handle traumatic hand and digit amputations that require a "replant" operation.
Hearing/Speech Therapy	Speech and hearing therapy (also known as speech-language pathology and audiology) are health-related specialties concerned with normal development of human communication and treatment of its disorders. Speech therapy focuses on voice and speech-language skills, while hearing therapy deals with hearing and hearing impairment.
Hematology	Hematology is the branch of biology, pathology, clinical laboratory medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics that is concerned with the study of blood, the blood-forming organs, and blood diseases. Hematology includes the study of etiology, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, and prevention of blood diseases.
Hematology & Oncology	Please see Hematology or please see Oncology.
Home Health	An organization that provides health care in the home. Certification for a home health agency depends on the providing of skilled nursing services and of at least one additional therapeutic service, usually physical or occupational therapy.
Hospice Care and Palliative Medicine	Palliative care is any form of medical care or treatment that concentrates on reducing the severity of the symptoms of a disease, or slows the disease progress, rather than provide a cure. Within a hospice setting, palliative care neither aims to hasten nor postpone dying. It is characterized by concern for symptom relief and promotion of general well-being and spiritual, psychological and social comfort for the person with a life-threatening or life-limiting illness.
Hospital	An institution that provides medical, surgical, or psychiatric care and treatment for the sick or the injured.

Hospitalist	A hospitalist oversees emergency department patients being admitted into the hospital. The hospitalist will direct, manage and report an inpatient's conditions to the primary care physician.
Immunology	The branch of biomedicine that is concerned with the structure and function of the immune system, innate and acquired immunity, and laboratory techniques involving the interaction of antigens with antibodies.
Infectious Disease Medicine	Infectious disease medicine is a medical field concerned with diagnosis, treatment, and preventive measures for infectious bacterial and viral diseases of all types. Conditions include AIDS, influenza, hepatitis, and travel-related illnesses.
Infusion Therapy	The IV administration of therapeutics—analgesics, antibiotics, chemotherapy, parenteral nutrition—outside of a formal healthcare environment.
Internal Medicine	Doctors of internal medicine ("internists") are medical specialists who typically focus on adult medicine and have had special study and training focusing on the prevention and treatment of adult diseases.
Laboratory	A medical laboratory or clinical laboratory is a laboratory where tests are done on clinical specimens in order to get information about the health of a patient as pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease.
Licensed Clinical Social Worker LCSW	A social worker trained in psychotherapy who helps individuals deal with a variety of mental health and daily living problems to improve overall functioning. A social worker usually has a master's degree in social work and has studied sociology, growth and development, mental health theory and practice, human behavior/social environment, psychology, research methods.
Licensed Professional Counselor	Licensed Professional Counselors are one of the six types of licensed mental health professionals who provide psychotherapy in the United States. Licensure as a Licensed Professional Counselor occurs at the state level and requires a master's degree in counseling or a related field. In addition to their education, LPC must obtain supervised clinical experience and must pass a state licensing exam, either the National Counselor Examination for Licensure and Certification (NCE) or the National Certified Mental Health Counselor Examination (NCMHCE). LPC's are regulated by federal and state laws.
Marriage & Family Therapy	Also referred to as couple and family therapy and family systems therapy, is a branch of psychotherapy that works with families and couples in intimate relationships to nurture change and development. It tends to view change in terms of the systems of interaction between family members. It emphasizes family relationships as an important factor in psychological health.
Maternal Fetal Medicine	A maternal-fetal medicine specialist is an obstetrician/gynecologist who has completed 2-3 years of additional formal education and clinical experience within an American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ABOG) approved Maternal-Fetal Medicine Fellowship Program and is eligible for or certified by ABOG as having a special competence in: 1) the diagnosis and treatment of women with complications of pregnancy; 2) pre-existing medical conditions which may be impacted by pregnancy; and 3) medical conditions which impact the pregnancy itself.
Midwifery – Nurse Midwife	An advanced practice nurse (APN) or advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) is a nurse with advanced didactic and clinical education, knowledge, skills, and scope of practice, who has specialized in the practice of obstetrical and gynecological care of relatively healthy women.
Neonatology	Neonatology is a subspecialty of pediatrics that consists of the medical care of newborn infants, especially the ill or premature newborn infant. It is a hospital-based specialty, and is usually practiced in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs).
Neonatology/Perinatology	Nurse-midwives are advanced practice nurses who have specialized in the practice of

	<p>obstetrical and gynecological care of relatively healthy women. In addition to a registered nursing license, many nurse-midwives have a master's degree in nursing. Nurse-midwives practice in hospitals and medical clinics, and may also deliver in birth centers and at home. They are able to prescribe medications in 48 out of the 50 states. Nurse-midwives may work closely with obstetricians, who provide consultation and assistance to patients who develop complications.</p>
Nephrology	<p>Nephrology refers to the field related to medical conditions of the kidney, and a nephrologist treats people with kidney diseases of various types, including those who have lost kidney function entirely and must rely on dialysis or kidney transplant. Nephrology also includes illnesses caused by abnormalities of the body's water and mineral balance, hypertension (high blood pressure) and diabetes related kidney diseases.</p>
Neurology	<p>Neurology is a branch of medicine dealing with the nervous system and its disorders. Neurological disorders affect the central nervous system (brain, brainstem and cerebellum), the peripheral nervous system (peripheral nerves, cranial nerves), or the autonomic nervous system (parts of which are located in both central and peripheral nervous system). Physicians specializing in the field of neurology are called neurologists; surgery on the nervous system is performed by physicians called neurosurgeons.</p>
Neuromusculoskeletal Medicine	<p>The field of neuromuscular medicine is a subspecialty of medicine which focuses on the comprehensive medical management of individuals with neuromuscular disorders. This includes, but is not limited to, disorders of peripheral nerves, muscle and neuromuscular junctions. The field encompasses issues related to both diagnosis and medical treatment of these conditions, as well as relevant rehabilitation interventions to optimize the quality of life of individuals with these conditions.</p>
Neuropsychology	<p>A neuropsychologist is a professional psychologist who applies principles of assessment and intervention based upon the scientific study of human behavior as it relates to normal and abnormal functioning of the central nervous system. The neuropsychologist is a doctoral-level psychology provider of diagnostic and intervention services.</p>
Neurosurgery	<p>Neurological surgery encompasses the surgical, nonsurgical and stereotactic radiosurgical treatment of adult and pediatric patients with disorders of the nervous system: disorders of the brain, meninges, skull base, and their blood supply; disorders of the pituitary gland; disorders of the spinal cord, meninges, and vertebral column; and disorders of the cranial and spinal nerves throughout their distribution. Neurological surgery is performed by physicians trained as neurosurgeons.</p>
Nuclear Medicine	<p>Nuclear medicine is a branch of medicine and medical imaging that uses the nuclear properties of matter in diagnosis and therapy.</p>
Nurse - Anesthetist	<p>A person who, after completing the basic education of a nurse, is further trained in the supervised administration of anesthetics.</p>
Nurse - Practitioner	<p>A nurse practitioner (NP) is a registered nurse who has completed advanced education (generally a minimum of a master's degree) and training in the diagnosis and management of common medical conditions, including chronic illnesses. Most nurse practitioners specialize in a particular field of medical care.</p>
Nurse Practitioner - Geriatric	<p>A nurse who, by advanced education and clinical experience in a specialized area of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and problems specific to old age. The nurse practitioner acts as a nurse clinician, functioning independently within standing orders or protocols and collaborating with associates to implement a plan of care.</p>
Nurse Practitioner – Obstetric &	<p>A nurse who, by advanced education and clinical experience in a specialized area of management of pregnancy, labor, and puerperium (the time-period directly following</p>

Gynecological	childbirth. And, specialized education and training in the health of the female reproductive system, including the diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases. The nurse practitioner acts as a nurse clinician, functioning independently within standing orders or protocols and collaborating with associates to implement a plan of care.
Nurse Practitioner - Pediatric	A nurse who, by advanced education and clinical experience in a specialized area of is the treatment of disorders and diseases in infants, children and adolescents. The nurse practitioner acts as a nurse clinician, functioning independently within standing orders or protocols and collaborating with associates to implement a plan of care.
Nurse Practitioner - Psychiatry	A nurse who, by advanced education and clinical experience in a specialized area of Psychiatry dealing prevention, assessment, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of mental illness. The nurse practitioner acts as a nurse clinician, functioning independently within standing orders or protocols and collaborating with associates to implement a plan of care.
Nutritionist	One who is trained or is an expert in the field of nutrition.
Obstetrics and Gynecology	An obstetrician is a physician who has successfully completed specialized education and training in the management of pregnancy, labor, and puerperium (the time-period directly following childbirth). A gynecologist is a physician who has successfully completed specialized education and training in the health of the female reproductive system, including the diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases. An obstetrician/gynecologist is a physician specialist who provides medical and surgical care to women and has particular expertise in pregnancy, childbirth, and disorders of the reproductive system. An obstetrician/gynecologist, commonly abbreviated OB/GYN, can serve as a primary physician.
Occupational Medicine	Occupational medicine focuses on the relationship between the health of workers, work arrangements, and the physical, chemical, and social environments of the workplace.
Occupational Therapy	Occupational therapists provide skilled treatment to help individuals develop, regain, or maintain the skills necessary to participate in all facets of their lives. This health profession helps people whose lives have been altered by physical or mental disease, injury, or other health problems. Occupational therapists can provide: customized treatment programs to improve one's ability to perform daily activities, home and job site evaluations with adaptation recommendations, performance skills assessments and treatment, adaptive equipment recommendations and usage training, guidance to family members and caregivers.
Oncology	Oncology is the field of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. While cancer can occur anywhere in the body, all cancers have one thing in common – they are caused by the out-of-control growth of abnormal cells. Chemotherapy drugs are used to kill cancer cells and slow the progression of the disease.
Oncology - Gynecologic	A gynecologic oncologist is an obstetrician/gynecologist who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of women with cancer of the reproductive organs. Specifically, the gynecologic oncologist treats cancer of the ovary, endometrium, uterus, cervix, vagina, vulva and trophoblastic disease.
Ophthalmology	Ophthalmology is the branch of medicine specializing in the anatomy, function, and diseases of the eye, combining both medical and surgical practice.
Oral/Maxillofacial Surgery	A surgeon who deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, injuries, and deformities of the mouth and supporting structures.
Orthopedic Surgery	Orthopedic surgery is surgery performed by a surgical specialist, such as an orthopedist or orthopedic surgeon, trained to deal with problems that develop in the bones, joints, and ligaments of the human body. Orthopedic surgery corrects problems that arise in the skeleton and its attachments, the ligaments, and tendons. It may also deal with

	some problems of the nervous system, such as those that arise from injury of the spine. Orthopedic surgeons are physicians who have completed additional training in orthopedic surgery after the completion of medical school, either M.D. or D.O.
Orthopedics	Orthopedics is a surgical specialty devoted to the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of injuries and diseases of the musculoskeletal system. This complex system includes bones, joints, ligaments, tendons, muscles, and nerves. Once devoted to the care of children with spine and limb deformities, orthopedics now cares for patients of all ages, from newborns with clubfeet to young athletes requiring arthroscopic surgery to older people with arthritis.
Orthotics & Prosthesis	An orthopedic appliance designed to straighten or support a body part or an artificial replacement for a missing body part, such as an artificial limb or total joint replacement.
Otolaryngology (ENT)	Otolaryngology is the branch of medicine that specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of ear, nose, throat, and head & neck disorders. Practitioners are called otolaryngologists. A commonly used term for this specialty is ENT (ear, nose and throat).
Otolaryngology – Plastic surgery within the Head and Neck	Diseases of the ears, nose, sinuses, throat and upper airway passages that require surgical operation for diagnosis and/or treatment.
Pain Management	Pain management encompasses pharmacological, nonpharmacological, and other approaches to prevent, reduce, or stop pain sensations. Managing pain properly facilitates recovery, prevents additional health complications, and improves an individual's quality of life.
Pediatric - Allergy	The practice of pediatric allergy and immunology evaluates, diagnoses, and treats infants, children, and young adults experiencing a variety of allergic and immunologic diseases, including genetic immunodeficiency disease, asthma, allergy, and recurrent infectious and fungal diseases. Pediatricians can pursue a specialty in allergy and immunology.
Pediatric - Cardiology	Pediatric cardiology is the study and treatment of children with diseases of the heart and blood vessels. A cardiologist is a physician who specializes in treating heart conditions such as abnormal heart rhythms, heart attacks, coronary artery disease, congenital heart defects, and disease of the heart valves. A pediatric cardiologist specializes in treating infants, children and adolescents with cardiovascular problems.
Pediatric - Critical Care Medicine	Pediatric critical care medicine is the field of medicine dealing with infants, children, and adolescents who require advanced life support and are critically ill. A pediatric critical care physician is a pediatrician who diagnoses, treats and supports patients who may be in an intensive care unit, or who may have multiple organ dysfunction.
Pediatric - Dermatology	Pediatric Dermatology is the study of investigation, diagnosing, treatment and prevention of skin problems of all kinds in infants, children and adolescents. Dermatologist as a profession is a specialty focusing on diverse disorders and diseases of the skin, mucous membrane, hair, nails and a number of sexually transmitted diseases.
Pediatric – Developmental Disorders	Pediatric Developmental disorders are disorders that occur at some stage in a child's development, often retarding the development. These may include psychological or physical disorders. They can be grouped into specific developmental disorder and pervasive developmental disorders.
Pediatric - Emergency Medicine	Pediatric emergency medicine deals with critical or emergency care of infants, children and adolescents. A pediatric emergency medicine physician has special knowledge and training in treatment and medications for children who are critically ill because of injury or disease. An emergency physician acts immediately to prevent death or disability to a young patient in a hospital intensive care department or elsewhere if a patient requires

	emergency care.
Pediatric - Endocrinology	Pediatric endocrinology is the study and treatment of disorders of the endocrine system of infants, children, and adolescents. A pediatric endocrinologist is a pediatrician who treats children with diabetes, metabolism disorders, and other hormonal conditions. An endocrinologist treats diseases that result from an abnormality in the endocrine glands (glands which secrete hormones), such as diabetes, growth failure, early or late pubertal development, birth defects and thyroid disorders.
Pediatric - Gastroenterology	Pediatric gastroenterology is the study and treatment children with disorders of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. A pediatric gastroenterologist is a physician who treats diseases of the digestive organs, including the stomach, esophagus, intestines, pancreas, liver and gallbladder. This specialist treats conditions such as abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, ulcers, diarrhea, cancer in the GI tract, and jaundice in infants, children and adolescents.
Pediatric - Genetics	The study of genetic factors influencing the occurrence of a pathologic condition in infants, children and adolescents.
Pediatric - Hematology & Oncology	Pediatric hematology/oncology is the study and treatment of blood disorders and cancer in infants, children and adolescents. A pediatric hematologist-oncologist is a physician who specializes in treating children with chemotherapy, and consults with other physicians to coordinate other methods of cancer treatments. This specialist uses a background of pediatrics, hematology and oncology to recognize and manage pediatric blood disorders and cancerous diseases.
Pediatric - Hospitalist	A Pediatric hospitalist oversees infants, children and adolescents in the emergency department patients being admitted into the hospital. The hospitalist will direct, manage and report an inpatient's conditions to the primary care physician
Pediatric - Infectious Disease	Pediatric infectious disease medicine is the science and treatment of infectious disease in infants, children and adolescents. A pediatric infectious disease physician is a pediatrician who deals with infectious diseases of all types in children, including respiratory infections, HIV, parasitic infections, and some allergies. This specialist deals with infectious and communicable diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, or parasites.
Pediatric - Internal Medicine	Pediatric internal medicine focuses on diagnosing and treating conditions that affect newborns, children and teenagers. Pediatric internists treat both minor disorders such as seasonal allergies to complex chronic conditions such as diabetes, arthritis and heart disease.
Pediatric - Neonatal/Perinatal Medicine	The branch of medicine concerned with the care of the mother and fetus during pregnancy, labor, and delivery.
Pediatric - Nephrology	Pediatric nephrology is the study and treatment of children with kidney disorders. A pediatric nephrologist is a physician who diagnoses and manages kidney disease and kidney function in infants, children and adolescents. This specialist consults with a surgeon regarding a young patient's kidney transplantation, and will help manage blood pressure, fluid and electrolyte balance in the body, and dialysis procedures.
Pediatric - Neurology	Pediatric neurology is the study and treatment of disorders of the nervous system in infants, children and adolescents. A pediatric neurologist is a physician who diagnoses and treats nervous system disorders of the brain, spinal cord and nerves. This specialist deals with children's problems related to brain disease, disorders of the brain and the spinal cord, nerves and blood vessels that provide circulation to these organs.
Pediatric - Neurosurgery	Pediatric Neurosurgery is diseases of the brain, spinal cord, nervous system and related structures requiring surgery in infants, children and adolescents.
Pediatric - Ophthalmology	Pediatric Ophthalmology is the branch of medicine specializing in the anatomy, function, and diseases of the eye, combining both medical and surgical practice in infants,

	children and adolescents.
Pediatric - Psychiatry	The pediatric (child) and adolescent psychiatrist is a Doctor of Medicine who specializes in the diagnosis and, if indicated, the treatment of disorders of thinking, feeling and/or behavior affecting children, adolescents, and their families. The child and adolescent psychiatrist uses knowledge of biological, psychological, and social factors in working with patients. Many child and adolescent psychiatrists perform consultations in a variety of settings (schools, juvenile courts, social agencies).
Pediatric - Pulmonology	Pediatric pulmonology is the study and treatment of respiratory diseases and disorders in children. A pediatric pulmonologist is a pediatrician who diagnoses and treats pneumonia, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other respiratory problems in infants, children, and adolescents. This specialist is experienced in growth and development of the lung, airways and respiratory function in children, and uses a variety of invasive and noninvasive diagnostic techniques on young patients.
Pediatric - Radiology	The branch of medicine that makes diagnostic images of anatomic structures in infants, children and adolescents through the use of electromagnetic radiation or sound waves and that treats disease through the use of radioactive compounds. Radiological imaging techniques include x-rays, CAT scans, PET scans, MRIs, and ultrasonograms.
Pediatric - Rehabilitation	The care and treatment of children with congenital and acquired disabilities.
Pediatric - Rheumatology	Pediatric Rheumatology is the study and treatment of rheumatic diseases and conditions in children. A rheumatologist is a physician who uses non-surgical evaluation and treatment of diseases of joints, muscles, bones, tendons and other areas of the musculoskeletal system. A pediatric rheumatologist diagnoses and treats arthritis, back pain and muscle strains in infants, children and adolescents.
Pediatric - Surgery	Pediatric surgery is a subspecialty of surgery involving the surgery of fetuses, infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. Many pediatric surgeons practice at children's hospitals.
Pediatric - Urology	Pediatric urology deals with the care and treatment of children with kidney and bladder problems. Pediatric urologists treat congenital defects, tumors and trauma to the kidneys and bladder.
Pediatrics	Pediatrics is the treatment of disorders and diseases in infants, children and adolescents. A pediatrician is primarily concerned with the influence of disease and dysfunction on a child's development, from preventive care to treatment of diseases. This specialist has background knowledge regarding congenital defects, immunology, oncology, infectious diseases, immunizations, and disorders that are unique to children.
Perinatology	A subspecialty of obstetrics concerned with the care of the fetus and complicated, high-risk pregnancies. Perinatology is also known as maternal-fetal medicine.
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	Physical medicine and rehabilitation, also referred to as rehabilitation medicine, is the medical specialty concerned with diagnosing, evaluating, and treating patients with physical disabilities. A physical medicine physician, also called a physiatrist, treats diseases and disorders including neck and back pain, and sports injuries or disorders resulting from trauma, such as spinal cord injury or head injury. The primary goal of the physiatrist is to achieve maximal restoration of physical, psychological, social and vocational function through comprehensive rehabilitation.
Physical Therapy	Physical Therapy is providing services to people and populations to develop, maintain and restore maximum movement and functional ability throughout the lifespan. It includes the provision of services in circumstances where movement and function are threatened by the process of aging or that of injury or disease. Physical therapy is concerned with identifying and maximizing movement potential, within the spheres of promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.
Physicians Assistant	A physician assistant (PA) is an individual who is a graduate of a physician assistant

	program accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant or by one of its predecessor agencies; and/or who is certified by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants; and who is licensed, registered, or certified to practice medicine with physician supervision. Common services provided by a PA include taking medical histories and performing physical examinations; ordering and interpreting lab tests; diagnosing and treating illnesses; assisting in surgery; prescribing and/or dispensing medication; and counseling patients.
Plastic Surgery	Reconstructive plastic surgery is used to reattach body parts severed in combat or accidents, to perform skin grafts after severe burns, or to reconstruct parts of person's body that were missing at birth or removed by surgery.
Podiatry	Podiatry is a field of medicine that strives to improve the overall health and well-being of patients by focusing on preventing, diagnosing, and treating conditions associated with the foot and ankle. Doctors of Podiatric Medicine (DPMs) are physicians and surgeons who practice on the lower extremities, primarily on feet and ankles.
Primary Care Physician	A primary care physician, or PCP, is a physician/medical doctor who provides both the first contact for a person with an undiagnosed health concern as well as continuing care of varied medical conditions, not limited by cause, organ system, or diagnosis.
Psychiatry	Psychiatry deals with prevention, assessment, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of mental illness.
Psychology	The science that deals with mental processes and behavior.
Public Health & General Preventive Medicine	Also called radiation therapy or radiotherapy, radiation oncology is the use of high-energy rays to damage cancer cells and stop them from growing and dividing.
Pulmonary Diseases	Pulmonary diseases are those diseases of the lungs, airways, and all other respiratory organs
Pulmonology	A pulmonary physician is called a pulmonologist. The pulmonologist diagnoses and treats pneumonia, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other respiratory problems, and uses a variety of invasive and non-invasive diagnostic techniques to help patients.
Radiation Oncology	Also called radiation therapy or radiotherapy, radiation oncology is the use of high-energy rays to damage cancer cells and stop them from growing and dividing.
Rehabilitation Center	A facility providing therapy and training for rehabilitation. The center may offer occupational therapy, physical therapy, vocational training, and special training such as speech therapy
Rehabilitation Hospital	A rehabilitation hospital is a facility providing care for stabilized patients who still need inpatient hospital care. Unlike the patient in the standard hospital, the patient sent to a rehab hospital needs additional help to recover from an injury. They might require physical, occupational or speech therapy as their injuries improve, and they might need social work assistance to determine how to live life once they're released. Like a regular hospital, a rehabilitation hospital has 24 hour nursing care, but patients are typically more physically stable
Reproductive Endocrinology	Reproductive endocrinology is the study of hormones and their impact on the reproductive system. Reproductive endocrinologists are usually obstetrician-gynecologists with advanced training in reproductive endocrinology and infertility. These specialized professionals primarily treat infertility for both sexes.
Rheumatology	Rheumatology is the study of rheumatic illnesses, especially arthritis. A rheumatologist is a physician who diagnoses and treats arthritis and other conditions associated with joints, muscle, bones and tendons. This physician specializes in non-surgical treatment of diseases, and works with patients who have unexplained conditions such as weakness, fever, fatigue and weight loss.
Speech Therapy	Treatment of speech defects and disorders, especially through use of exercises and

	audio-visual aids that develop new speech habits
Sports Medicine	Sports medicine focuses on physical fitness and the diagnosis and treatment of injuries sustained in sports activities. Sports medicine physicians are usually trained in Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation or Orthopedic Surgery.
Therapeutic Radiological Physics	The application of therapeutic or diagnostic applications of x-rays, gamma rays, electron and charged particle beams, neutrons and radiations from sealed radionuclide sources.
Thoracic Surgery	Thoracic surgery is the repair of organs located in the thorax, or chest. The thoracic cavity lies between the neck and the diaphragm, and contains the heart and lungs, the esophagus, trachea, pleura, mediastinum, chest wall, and diaphragm. General thoracic surgery deals specifically with disorders of the lungs and esophagus. Cardiothoracic surgery also encompasses disorders of the heart and pericardium.
Transplant Surgery	Transplant surgery is the surgical removal of an organ(s), tissue, or blood products from a donor and surgically placing or infusing them into a recipient.
Transportation - Emergency	Transportation of sick or injured people to, from or between places of treatment for an illness or injury.
Urgent Care Facility	Urgent care is defined as the delivery of ambulatory medical care outside of a hospital emergency department on a walk-in basis without a scheduled appointment. Urgent care centers treat conditions that are not life-threatening but need quick attention.
Urology	The study and treatment of the male and female urinary tracts and the male genital tract. Urologists diagnose and treat disorders of the urinary tract, prostate and bladder.
Vascular Surgery	Vascular surgery is surgery to treat disorders and diseases of the vascular system (the blood vessels of the body). A vascular surgeon performs surgery on patients with diseases, disorders, or inflammation of the veins and arteries. These diseases of the blood vessels can include vasculitis, aneurysms, ischemia, thrombosis, varicose veins, and immune system abnormalities.