
Medical Specialties and Specialists

Allergist - Specialist in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of allergic diseases

Anesthesiology - Science in the loss of the sensation of pain as it is induced to permit performance of surgery or other painful procedures

Audiology - Diagnosis and rehabilitation of person with impaired hearing that cannot be improved by medication or surgical therapy

Cardiovascular - Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels

Colon and Rectal Surgery - Surgical management of diseases of the intestinal tract, rectum, anal canal and perianal area

Counseling - Professional guidance by utilizing psychological methods especially in collecting case history data using various techniques of the personal interview, and testing interests and aptitudes

Critical Care - Management of all aspects of the critically ill patient (primary base of operation is the Intensive Care Unit)

Dermatology - Science of the skin and its disorders

Emergency Medicine - Treatment of acutely ill or injured patients who require immediate medical treatment

Endocrinology - Science of the endocrines, or ductless glands, and their functions

ENT (Ear, Nose and Throat) - See otolaryngology

Family Practice - Comprehensive medical care with particular emphasis on the family unit

Gastroenterology - Science of the stomach, intestines and related structures

Hematology - Science of the form and structure of the blood and blood forming tissues

Immunology - Study of immunity to disease

Infectious Disease Specialist - Specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases caused by infection (usually from bacteria, viruses, rickets, fungi and animal parasites)

Inhalation Therapy - Administration of medicines, water vapors, gases (such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, or helium), or anesthetics by breathing

Internal Medicine - Diagnosis of diseases of organs in the chest, abdomen or head, does not include surgery

Neonatology - Study of the care and treatment of newborn infants

Nephrology - Diagnosis and treatment of kidney disorders

Neurosurgery - Surgery of the nervous system

Neurology - Diagnosis and treatment of nervous system

Obstetrics - Management of pregnancy, labor and the puerperium (the period of 42 days following childbirth)

Occupational Therapy - Treatment based on the use of the work related or daily living activities to restore the physically or mentally disabled person to independence or to prevent further disability

Oncology - Diagnosis and treatment of tumors

Ophthalmology - Diagnosis, medical and surgical treatment of diseases and defects of the eye and related structures

Optometry - Determination of the presence of vision problems and prescription and adaptation of lenses to preserve or restore maximum efficiency of vision

Orthodontics - Branch of dentistry which deals with the prevention and correction of irregularities of the teeth

Orthopaedic Surgery - Surgical prevention and correction of deformities of the musculoskeletal system (muscles and bones)

Orthotics - Science pertaining to mechanical appliances for orthopedic use (such as braces)

Otolaryngology - Medical and surgical treatment of the head and neck, including the ears, nose and throat

Pediatrics - Science of the development and care of children and treatment of childhood diseases

Pedodontics - Branch of dentistry dealing with care of children's teeth

Perinatal - Management of the fetus and infant before, during and immediately after birth

Periodontics - Field of dentistry dealing with treatment of diseases of the tissues around the teeth

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation - Treatment of disease by physical agents such as heat, cold, light, electricity, manipulation, or use of mechanical devices to restore a person who has been ill or who is handicapped to a useful life

Physical Therapy - Treatment using exercise, heat, cold, electricity, ultraviolet and massage to restore function and prevent disability

Physician Desk Reference (PDR) - Book of information about drugs

Plastic Surgery - Restoration, reconstruction, correction or improvement in the shape and appearance of body structures by surgery

Preventive Medicine - Prevention of disease and the promotion of health

Prosthetist - Maker of artificial limbs

Prosthodontics - Branch of dentistry dealing with construction of artificial appliances for the mouth

Psychiatry - Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental disorders

Psychology - Science dealing with mental processes, both normal and abnormal, and their effects upon behavior

Pulmonary Disease - Diagnosis and treatment of lung disorders

Radiology - Diagnosis and treatment of disease by means of radiant energy (e.g., x-rays and radium).

Respiratory Therapy - Treatment to preserve or improve lung function

Rheumatology - Diagnosis and treatment of rheumatic disease (characterized by inflammation and pain in muscles or joints)

Speech Therapy - Treatment using special techniques for correction of speech, language, swallowing/feeding, voice and fluency disorders.

Thoracic Surgery - Surgical treatment of disorders of the chest or thorax

Urology - Treatment of the urinary tract in both male and female, and the genital tract in the male