Provider Specialty Descriptions

**Adolescent Medicine** - A Pediatrician who specializes in Adolescent Medicine is a multidisciplinary healthcare specialist trained in the unique physical, psychological and social characteristics of adolescents, their healthcare problems and needs.

**Allergy and Immunology** – An allergist specializes in the identification and treatment of disorders dealing with the immune system. Often, allergists treat allergies caused by substances or events that result in adverse physical reactions, such as bee stings, medicine, soaps, etc.

**Ambulatory Surgical Center Facility** - This is an outpatient surgery facility. It can be free standing or be associated with a hospital setting. Generally, people will be admitted to have surgery or a procedure and be discharged all in one day.

**Anesthesiology** – Anesthesiology is an area of medicine that assists with both surgical procedures and pain control. Anesthesiologists deliver medication during surgical procedures that reduce or eliminate sensation. The physician will monitor vital signs, blood pressure, heart rate, etc. to ensure safety.

**Audiologist** – Diagnosis and treatment of hearing impairment.

**Audiology Facility** – A facility that provides diagnosis and treatment of hearing impairment.

**Birthing Center Facility** - This is an outpatient birthing center. May or may not be associated with a hospital. This is a facility that is used for uncomplicated deliveries. There are certain criteria that a pregnant woman must meet in order to give birth at these centers. The typical stay is less than 24 hours.

**Cardiac Electrophysiology** – Diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the heart’s rhythm (arrhythmias), such as atrial fibrillation, tachycardia (too-fast rhythm), and bradycardia (too-slow rhythm). A cardiac electrophysiologist is a cardiologist who has special training and expertise in these disorders. Treatment may involve drugs to correct the heart’s rhythm or invasive procedures (such as a pacemaker and/or catheter procedures).

**Cardiology** - A cardiologist diagnoses and treats various diseases associated with the heart, lungs, and blood vessels. This specialty of medicine will manage various illnesses that require a broad set of treatments including medication management, procedures such as balloon angioplasty, behavior modification, etc. Cardiologists often see a wide variety of disorders ranging from heart attacks to blood vessel blockage.

**Cardiovascular Surgery** – Diagnosis and surgical treatment of the heart and blood vessels.

**Chiropractor** – Diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the spine, utilizing methods such as manipulation of the spine, physiotherapy and patient counseling, for the purpose of removing nerve interference.
Colon and Rectal Surgery – Surgery pertaining to the colon and rectal areas.

Critical Care – The specialty within internal medicine, surgery, or anesthesia that cares for patients in the intensive care unit (ICU).

Cytopathology – A Cytopathologist specializes in the diagnosis of human disease by means of the study of cells obtained from body secretions and fluids; by scraping, washing, or sponging the surface of a lesion; or by the aspiration of a tumor mass or body organ with a fine needle.

Dentistry - A dentist is a healthcare professional qualified to provide evaluation, diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment (nonsurgical, surgical or related procedures) of diseases, disorders and/or conditions of the oral cavity, maxillofacial area and/or the adjacent and associated structures.

Dermatology – A dermatologist focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of skin, hair, nails, and mouth. Dermatologists treat skin cancers, contact dermatitis, and other allergic and non-allergic skin disorders. Treatments may include surgery, medications, or ultraviolet light.

Dermatopathology - A Dermatopathologist is expert in diagnosing and monitoring diseases of the skin, including infectious, immunologic, degenerative and neoplastic diseases.

Developmental Pediatrics - A Pediatrician who specializes in Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics possesses special skills, training and experience to foster understanding and promotion of optimal development of children and families through research, education, clinical care and advocacy efforts. This physician assists in the prevention, diagnosis and management of developmental difficulties and problematic behaviors in children and in the family dysfunctions that compromise children’s development.

Dialysis Treatment Facility - This is an outpatient treatment center that provides dialysis (blood filtering) for people with end stage kidney disease. Kidney dialysis usually takes 8 hours 3 times a week.

Durable Medical Equipment Facility - This is medical equipment that is used in the home setting to aid in the recovery from illness. A doctor's order is needed for this equipment. Typical examples are crutches, special bed, oxygen, braces, and walkers to name a few.

Endocrinology- This is a sub-specialty of Internal Medicine that deals with conditions, like diabetes, that affect the endocrine glands. The endocrine glands consist of the adrenal glands, thyroid, parathyroids, pancreas, and pituitary gland.

Family Practice – Family physicians treat a wide variety of ages ranging from infants to the elderly. Patient care is comprehensive with preventative, diagnostic, and treatment available for individuals or families. Family physicians’ practices will typically include pediatric and geriatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, internal medicine, and/or psychiatry.
**Gastroenterology** - A gastroenterologist treats various disorders relating to the digestive system including disorders of the stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. Gastroenterologists use advanced technology in both diagnostic and treatment methods. Common problems treated by gastroenterologists include stomach ulcers, acid reflux, hepatitis, irritable bowel, and cancer.

**Gastrointestinal Surgery** – Surgery for various disorders relating to the digestive system including the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

**General Practice** – Family physicians treat a wide variety of ages ranging from infants to the elderly. Patient care is comprehensive with preventative, diagnostic, and treatment available for individuals or families. Family physicians’ practices will typically include pediatric and geriatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, internal medicine, and/or psychiatry.

**General Surgery** - A General Surgeon has expertise in the diagnosis and care of patients with diseases and disorders affecting the abdomen, digestive tract, endocrine system, breast, skin and blood vessels. A General Surgeon is also trained in the care of pediatric and cancer patients and in the treatment of patients who are injured or critically ill. Common problems treated by general surgeons include hernias, breast tumors, gallstones, appendicitis, pancreatitis, bowel obstructions, colon inflammation and colon cancer.

**General Vascular Surgery** - A Vascular Surgeon has expertise in the diagnosis and care of patients with diseases and disorders affecting the arteries, veins and lymphatic systems, excluding vessels of the brain and heart. Common procedures performed by Vascular Surgeons include the opening of artery blockages to prevent stroke, correction of artery blockages in the legs and abdominal organs, repair of veins to improve circulation, treatment of aneurysms (bulges) in the aorta, and care of patients suffering vascular trauma. Vascular Surgeons perform open surgery as well as endovascular (minimally invasive) procedures using balloon angioplasty and stents, and are also trained in the treatment of vascular disease by medical (non-surgical) means. Vascular Surgeons also perform non-invasive diagnostic testing to detect vascular problems.

**Geriatric Medicine** – With additional training a Family Physician can become certified in Geriatrics. A Family Physician with certification in Geriatrics is capable of advising older patients in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of disorders common to old age.

**Gynecologic Oncology** - Diagnosis and treatment of tumors and malignancies, particularly of the female reproductive organs, including the breasts.

**Gynecology** - A gynecologist specializes in the diagnosis, prevention, and medical care of the female reproductive system in addition to the daily management of pregnant women. Gynecology is the study centered on women’s reproductive and urinary systems.

**Hand Surgery** – Diagnosis and treatment of deformities and/or injuries of the hand.

**Hearing Aid Dealer** - Licensed hearing aid dealers are the offices, stores or locations which employ licensed hearing aid dispensers to dispense hearing aid instruments or devices to an individual client.
**Hearing Aid Facility** – A facility employing licensed hearing aid dispensers and may or may not include testing for hearing loss.

**Hematology** - A hematologist is a physician who specializes in diseases of blood and lymph glands. A related physician specialist, an oncologist, treats disorders related to tumors and cancer. Often, physicians practice both specialties as many blood forming organs are closely related to cancer.

**Hematology Oncology** - Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the blood, spleen and lymph glands.

**Home Health Care Facility** - An agency that provides skilled and unskilled nursing care to individuals and families generally after discharge from the hospital. A doctor’s order is necessary for services. Typical services provided by home health care agencies are: IV drug therapy, dressing changes, wound cleansing, medication administration, health assessments, nutritional therapy, health teaching to name a few.

**Hospice Facility** - A hospice center is generally a not for profit community facility that supports terminally ill patients in their preparation for death. The philosophy of a hospice center is to provide comfort not cure. People that are within 6 months of death are given comfort care along with specific comfort measures prescribed by their personal doctor.

**Hospital** - A hospital that takes all general admissions, for instance, medical, surgical, obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics.

**Hospitalist** – A hospitalist is a physician whose primary professional focus is the general medical care of hospitalized patients. The majority of practicing hospitalists are trained in internal medicine, and some have completed subspecialty fellowships, pulmonary/critical care being most common.

**Infectious Disease** - Diagnosis of acute and chronic infections which may or may not be contagious.

**Internal Medicine** – An internal medicine physician, or internist, is a type of primary care physician who specializes in the treatment of long-term comprehensive care for adults. Internists care for individuals with a wide variety of diseases or conditions. Internists may limit their scope of practice ( e.g. endocrinology, gastroenterology, pulmonology).

**Laboratory Facility** - This is a facility that may or may not be associated with a hospital that performs laboratory tests on individuals. These tests are used to diagnose a condition or disease, measure specific chemicals in the body, and/or end results of a doctor’s treatment plan.

**Manipulative Medicine** – A manipulative medicine specialist use a system of hands-on techniques that help alleviate pain, restore motion and influence the body’s structure to help it function more efficiently.
**Maternal and Fetal Medicine** - A maternal-fetal-medicine specialist is a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology who by virtue of additional education is prepared to care for or provide consultation on patients with complications of pregnancy. This requires advanced knowledge in the obstetrical, medical and surgical complications of pregnancy and their effect on both the mother and the fetus. It also requires expertise in the most current diagnostic and treatment modalities used in the care of patients with complicated pregnancies. Advanced knowledge of newborn adaptation also is necessary to ensure a continuum of excellence in care from the fetal to newborn periods.

**Medical Genetics** - A Medical Geneticist is trained in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for patients with genetically-linked diseases. This specialist uses modern cytogenetic, radiologic and biochemical testing to assist in specialized genetic counseling, implement needed therapeutic interventions and provide prevention through prenatal diagnosis.

**Mental Health Clinic Facility** - Many Mental Health Clinics offer services by both male and female practitioners who are licensed as counselors, social workers, psychologists, mental health nurses, and psychiatrists. The Clinic is often able to accommodate a variety of therapeutic issues, through their clinicians who offer a diversity of specialties and services.

**Neonatal – Perinatal Medicine** – Neonatal/Perinatal Specialists offer consultation, assessment, emergency and continuing care services for premature and critically ill infants, as well as long-term follow-up of NICU patients and inpatient neonatal consultation in hospitals.

**Nephrology** - A nephrologist specializes in conditions affecting structure, function, and disease of the kidneys. Patients whose kidneys have failed, needing on-going dialysis (a treatment to remove toxins and waste from the bloodstream), are typically under the care of a nephrologist. Further, nephrologists are important team members in the planning and follow-up care for individuals needing a kidney transplant.

**Neurological Surgery** – Neurosurgeons provide surgical diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions related to the nervous system. Neurosurgeons typically perform surgery on the brain or neck area of the spine. They often work with a team of physicians to manage the surgical and non-surgical aspects of a patient’s care.

**Neurology** - A neurologist specializes in both impaired function and disease as it applies to the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and skeletal muscle. Neurologists routinely deal with disorders such as Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, migraine headaches, and stroke.

**Nuclear Medicine** - A Nuclear Medicine physician uses the tracer principle, most often with radiopharmaceuticals, to evaluate molecular, metabolic, physiologic and pathologic conditions of the body for the purposes of diagnosis, therapy and research.

**Obstetrics and Gynecology** - An obstetrician/gynecologist specializes in the diagnosis, prevention, and medical care of the female reproductive system in addition to the daily management of pregnant women. Obstetrics is the discipline associated with the pregnancy, delivery, and immediate care of a mother and child following birth. Gynecology is the study centered on women's reproductive and urinary systems.
**Occupational Medicine** - Therapeutic use of activities to maximize a person's ability to function independently, enhance development and prevent disease.

**Occupational Therapy** - Occupational Therapists work with people with disabilities to enable them to maximize their skills and abilities. Occupational therapy gives people the "skills for the job of living" necessary for living meaningful and satisfying lives.

**Oncology** – Diagnosis and treatment of tumors and malignancy.

**Ophthalmology** - An ophthalmologist treats, diagnoses, and prevents disease associated with the eye. Ophthalmologists are the only practitioners medically trained to treat disease and conditions of the eye with both surgical and non-surgical forms of care. Diseases and conditions typically treated by ophthalmologists include glaucoma, retinal detachment, cataracts and macular degeneration.

**Ophthalmology Facility** – A facility employing ophthalmologists that diagnose and treat diseases of the eye.

**Optometrist** – An optometrist works to identify and correct both vision problems and eye disease. Optometrists often prescribe eye glasses, contact lenses, and/or drugs to treat eye disorders. Practitioners cannot perform surgery, but they often work in conjunction with an ophthalmologist in offering both pre- and post-surgical care.

**Oral Surgeon** - Oral and maxillofacial surgeons are dental specialists who treat conditions, defects, injuries, and esthetic aspects of the mouth, teeth, jaws, and face.

**Orthopedic Surgery** - This doctor performs surgery on bones, muscles and joints. Generally, these surgeons may sub-specialize in a specific joint or area of the body, i.e. spine (back), knees, hips, shoulders, neck, foot, and hand.

**Otolaryngology** – An otolaryngologist provides both medical and surgical care for disorders of the head and neck. Collectively, they are referred to as ear, nose, and throat (ENT) physicians. They treat disorders regarding communication, respiratory ailments, balance, allergies, and hearing.

**Pain Management** – The anesthesiologist who specializes in pain management is a physician who must receive additional training in pain management after the completion of anesthesiology training. Certification in pain management will recognize those physician anesthesiologists who, through special examination in pain management, have documented competence to provide a high level of care either as a primary physician or consultant for patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain in both hospital and ambulatory settings and coordinate a multidisciplinary approach toward pain management.

**Pathology** – A specialty that is concerned with the diagnosis of disease based on the examination of organs, tissues, and cells in addition to clinical laboratory tests of body fluids like blood, urine, etc. Pathology is that discipline of the practice of medicine that deals with the causes and nature of disease. Pathologists are involved with the management of laboratories and in data processing and with new developments in high technology.
**Pediatric Allergy and Immunology** – An allergist specializes in the identification and treatment of disorders dealing with the immune system. Often, allergists treat allergies caused by substances or events that result in adverse physical reactions, such as bee stings, medicine, soaps, etc.

**Pediatric Anesthesiology** – Anesthesiology is an area of medicine that assists with both surgical procedures and pain control. Anesthesiologists deliver medication during surgical procedures that reduce or eliminate sensation. The physician will monitor vital signs, blood pressure, heart rate, etc. to ensure safety.

**Pediatric Cardiology** – A Pediatric Cardiologist provides comprehensive care to patients with cardiovascular problems. This specialist is skilled in selecting, performing and evaluating the structural and functional assessment of the heart and blood vessels, and the clinical evaluation of cardiovascular disease.

**Pediatric Critical Care** - A Pediatrician who specializes in Pediatric Critical Care Medicine is expert in advanced life support for children.

**Pediatric Emergency Medicine** - A Pediatrician specializing in Pediatric Emergency Medicine has special qualifications to manage emergencies in infants and children.

**Pediatric Endocrinology** - An endocrinologist specializes in the treatment of glands, hormones, and other metabolic functions in children. Endocrinologists also routinely deal with such problems as diabetes, thyroid disorders and nutritional problems.

**Pediatric Gastroenterology** - A Pediatrician specializing in Pediatric Gastroenterology specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the digestive systems of infants, children and adolescents. The Pediatric Gastroenterologist treats conditions such as abdominal pain, ulcers, diarrhea, cancer and jaundice and performs complex diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using lighted scopes to see internal organs.

**Pediatric Genetics** – Comprehensive medical genetic consultation and services to patients and their families in issues dealing with diseases and conditions heredity, such as birth defects, suspected genetic disorders, mental retardation of unknown causes, and other inherited conditions.

**Pediatric Hematology Oncology** - A pediatric hematologist is a physician who specializes in diseases of blood and lymph glands in children. A related physician specialist, a pediatric oncologist, treats disorders related to tumors and cancer. Often, physicians practice both specialties as many blood forming organs are closely related to cancer.

**Pediatric Infectious Disease** - Diagnosis of acute and chronic infections in children which may or may not be contagious.

**Pediatric Nephrology** - A nephrologist specializes in conditions in children affecting structure, function, and disease of the kidneys. Patients whose kidneys have failed, needing on-going dialysis (a treatment to remove toxins and waste from the bloodstream), are typically under the care of a nephrologist. Further, nephrologists
are important team members in the planning and follow-up care for individuals needing a kidney transplant.

**Pediatric Neurology** - This doctor deals with disease and conditions of the brain and nervous system of the child.

**Pediatric Ophthalmology** - This doctor deals with diseases and conditions of the eye and is able to perform surgery on the eyes of children.

**Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery** - This doctor treats conditions, diseases, and performs surgery on the bones, joints and muscles, of children.

**Pediatric Pulmonology** - A Pediatric Pulmonologist is dedicated to the prevention and treatment of all respiratory diseases affecting infants, children and young adults. This specialist is knowledgeable about the growth and development of the lung, assessment of respiratory function in infants and children, and experienced in a variety of invasive and noninvasive diagnostic techniques.

**Pediatric Radiology** - A Pediatric Radiologist is an expert in the diagnosis of illnesses, injuries, and diseases of infants, children, and adolescents, using imaging techniques and equipment.

**Pediatric Rheumatology** - A Pediatric Rheumatologist treats diseases of joints, muscle, bones and tendons. A pediatric rheumatologist diagnoses and treats arthritis, back pain, muscle strains, common athletic injuries and “collagen” diseases.

**Pediatric Surgery** - Pediatric Surgery is a subspecialty of general surgery dealing with the management of surgical conditions in premature and newborn infants, children, and adolescents.

**Pediatric Urology** - Pediatric urologists provide care for both boys and girls ranging from birth to early adult age. The most common problems are those involving disorders of the bladder and kidneys.

**Pediatrics** - A pediatric physician specializes in the development, growth, care, and diseases of children. Pediatricians see a broad range of medical, social, and emotional disorders in children. Pediatricians frequently see individuals as they mature into young adulthood. In addition, they often serve as a consultant to other medical providers as children need more specialized care.

**Pharmacy** - A retail store where medications are stored and dispensed. - 1-1-09 will be removed.

**Phlebology** - Phlebology is the branch of medicine devoted to the study of modern ways of treating varicose vein and spider vein problems.

**Physical Medicine and Rehab** - Treatment of disease by physical agents such as heat, cold, light, electricity, manipulation or the use of mechanical devices for the restoration of physiologic function.

**Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Facility** - This rehabilitation center treats a variety of conditions, diseases, and disabilities. There are many reasons for seeking rehabilitation services. These include injuries such as spinal cord injuries or fractured
backs, illnesses like stroke or multiple sclerosis (MS), and genetic disorders. Some examples of services provided by a medical rehabilitation center are physical, speech and occupational therapies, hydrotherapy, and family teaching and counseling.

**Physical Therapy** – Rehabilitation and prevention concerned with the restoration of musculoskeletal, neurological, or cardiopulmonary function.

**Physical Therapy Facility** - A physical therapy center is a facility that specializes in helping people improve their physical strength, range of motion or mobility through exercise and conditioning. Physical therapists collaborate with the individual, their doctor to create a conditioning plan to meet their recovery needs.

**Plastic Surgery** - A plastic surgeon specializes in the surgical repair and reconstruction of facial and body defects due to birth disorders, trauma, burns and disease. Plastic surgeons are also involved with enhancement of personal appearance through surgical procedures.

**Podiatrist** - Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the feet.

**Psychiatry** - Psychiatrists are medical doctors with a specialty in psychiatry. Most often they conduct a thorough evaluation and prescribe medications, then monitor the effects of medications. Some psychiatrists also conduct therapy.

**Psychology** - Psychologists generally have doctoral degrees in the area of educational, child, clinical or counseling psychology. Psychologists provide a variety of services including assessments, psychological testing, and most offer psychotherapeutic interventions. Some psychologists have specialties in the area of treating children and adolescents.

**Public Health** - Public health is the study and practice of managing threats to the health of a community. The goal of public health is to improve lives through the prevention and treatment of disease and focuses on improving health through society-wide measures like vaccinations, the flouridation of drinking water, or through policies like seatbelt and non-smoking laws.

**Pulmonary Diseases** - A pulmonologist specializes in the functioning, diagnosis, and treatment of the lungs. Pulmonologists treat patients of all ages with a variety of lung and breathing diseases and conditions. Pulmonologists commonly treat diseases such as pneumonia, asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis.

**Radiation Oncology** - Diagnosis and radiation treatment of tumors and malignancy.

**Radiation Oncology Facility** - This is a facility that functions to provide radiation therapy for cancer patients. The treatment plan is agreed upon by the patient, their personal doctor and the cancer specialist (radiation oncologist). This type of facility may also provide diagnostic imaging tests like mammograms, ultrasounds and bone density tests.

**Radiology** - A radiologist utilizes x-ray, radionuclides, ultrasound and electromagnetic radiation to diagnose and treat disease.
**Radiology Facility** - This facility may or may not be associated with a hospital setting. The radiology facility performs x-rays, Computerized Tomography Scans (CT) to identify injuries like broken bones, dislocations, or diagnose conditions like pneumonia or heart failure. These tests use radiation and a doctor's order is necessary. This type of facility may also provide diagnostic imaging tests like mammograms, ultrasounds and bone density tests.

**Rehabilitation Hospital Facility** – Rehabilitation hospital facilities offer care and an array of specialty rehabilitation services to patients with stroke, traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries, neurological, cardiopulmonary and orthopedic disorders.

**Reproductive Endocrinology** - A reproductive endocrinologist is a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology who is capable of managing complex problems relating to reproductive endocrinology and infertility, and whose current professional activity involves the practice of reproductive endocrinology.

**Rheumatology** - A rheumatologist specializes in diseases affecting joints, muscles, bones and tendons. Rheumatology is a sub-specialty within internal medicine. Rheumatologists treat a variety of diseases and conditions such as rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, lupus, collagen disorders, and other joint pains.

**Sleep Center Facility** - Centers and labs that treat people who have sleep problems.

**Sleep Medicine** - An Internist with demonstrated expertise in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, that disturb sleep, or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle. This specialist is skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography and well-versed in emerging research and management of a sleep laboratory.

**Social Worker** - Master's Level Clinicians provide therapy for many basic needs; Master's clinicians work with patients to address concerns and root causes. They can see you alone, as part of a couple, or with your entire family.

**Speech Therapy** - Treatment of speech impairment.

**Speech Therapy Facility** – A facility providing professional, licensed speech/language therapy for adults and children with speech-language development disorders.

**Sports Medicine** - An Internist trained in providing continuous care related to the enhancement of health and fitness as well as the prevention and management of injury and illness. This specialist possesses knowledge and experience in the promotion of wellness and the prevention of injury from many areas of medicine such as exercise physiology, biomechanics, nutrition, psychology, physical rehabilitation, epidemiology, physical evaluation and injuries. It is the goal of a Sports Medicine specialist to improve the healthcare of the individual engaged in physical exercise.

**Therapeutic Radiology** - Therapeutic radiology (also called radiation oncology) is the treatment of cancer and other diseases with radiation.

**Thoracic Surgery** – A thoracic surgeon specializes in diagnosing and treating disorders within the chest. Thoracic surgeons are responsible for care before,
during, and after surgery for patients suffering from conditions including airway disorders, cancers, coronary heart disease, and others.

**Urgent Care** - This doctor is trained to deal with a broad range of urgent and emergency situations, for example, fractures, cuts, burns, allergic responses, heart attacks, headaches, etc.

**Urological Surgery** - An urologist specializes in the medical and surgical treatments of the urinary system and the male reproductive system. Urologists treat diseases and conditions such as kidney stones, prostate disorders, and impotence.