Health Care Providers by Specialty (What They Do)

Adolescent medicine- Treat unique healthcare concerns of adolescents, including physical, psychological and social issues. Subspecialty of Internal Medicine of Pediatrics.

Allergy and immunology- Treat disorders of the immune systems such as asthma, eczema, allergies (seasonal, hay fever, food, etc.) and immunodeficiency diseases.

Child Psychology- Study of the psychological characteristics of infants, children, and adolescents and the application of general psychological principles to infancy, childhood, and adolescence.

Dermatology- Diagnose and treat disorders of the skin, mouth, external genitalia, hair and nails, such as skin cancers, moles, allergic disorders and scarring.

Genetics- Diagnose and treat a wide range of genetic disorders, interpret family health histories, perform specialized laboratory procedures and provide health care.

Maternal and fetal medicine- Diagnose and treat patients with complications during or caused by pregnancy. Subspecialty of obstetrics and gynecology.

***Neonatal*-Perinatal Medicine-** Provide care for sick newborn infants, often as a consultant to pediatricians. Subspecialty of Pediatrics.

Neurology- Diagnose and treat all disorders of the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, nerves and the structures that support them. May work with a psychiatrist, psychologist, and other mental health professionals.

Ophthalmology- Diagnose and treat problems related to the eyes and vision, including vision correction with glasses, contact lenses, lazer correction, and treatment of diseases such as glaucoma.

Orthopedic surgery- Diagnose and treat problems related to the form and function of the muscles and bones of the arms, legs, shoulders, hips and spine, including disorders present at birth, injuries and infections.

Pediatric cardiology- Diagnose and treat infants and children who have problems of the heart and blood vessels.

Pediatric critical care medicine- Treat infants and children needing advanced life support and coordinate the care and treatment provided by other involved physicians.

Pediatric emergency medicine- Treat emergencies in infants and children. Often located at an emergency department at a hospital.

Pediatric endocrinology- Diagnose and treat infants and children who have diseases or disorders such as diabetes, mellitus, growth problems, early or late puberty and birth defects resulting from problems in the hormonal system.

Health Care Providers by Specialty (What They Do)

Pediatric gastroenterology- Diagnose and treat disorders occurring in the digestive tract of infants and children including problems with feeding, pooping, stomach pain, and other digestive problems.

Pediatric mematology/oncology- Diagnose and treat infants and children who have blood disorders, cancer or both.

Pediatric infectious disease- Diagnose and treat infants and children who have infectious diseases such as HIV, MRSA, tuberculosis, etc. that are more complicated than normal childhood illnesses.

Pediatric nephrology- Diagnose and treat infants and children who have problems associated with the kidneys and urinary tract.

Pediatric otolaryngology- Diagnose and treat infants and children with disorders of the ear, respiratory, and head and neck, including problems with speech and hearing.

Pediatric pulmonology- Diagnose and treat respiratory diseases in infants and children.

Pediatric radiology- Use imaging procedures such as x-rays, MRI, ultrasound, and others to diagnose and treat diseases in infants and children. Subspecialty of radiology.

Pediatric surgery- Surgically treat disorders of infants and children.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation- Diagnose and treat impairments or disabilities involving muscles, nerves and other body systems, focusing on restoration of physical, psychological, social and vocational function.

Prevention medicine- Focus on the health of individuals and groups to maintain health and prevent disease, disability or premature death; may work in public health agencies and large health care systems or with employee groups.

Psychiatry- Diagnose and treat mental, addictive and emotional disorders such as depression, anxiety disorders, substance abuse, sexual dysfunction, stress and developmental problems; order diagnostic laboratory tests; and prescribe medicines. May work closely with a psychologist or other mental health professionals.

Radiation Oncology- Treat diseases such as malignant tumors with radiation.

Rheumatology- Diagnose and treat diseases of joints, muscles, bones and tendons such as arthritis, back pain and common athletic injuries. Subspecialty of Internal medicine.

> ***Pediatric rheumatology-*** Diagnose and treat diseases of the joints, muscles, tendons, bones and autoimmune diseases such as arthritis and muscle strains in infants and children.

Health Care Providers by Specialty (What They Do)

Sports medicine- Promote wellness, health fitness and the prevention of injuries using exercise physiology, nutrition, psychology and physical rehabilitation.

General Surgery- Surgically treat all areas of the body and provide care before, during and after surgery.

Thoracic surgery- Surgically treat patients with disorders of the chest such as coronary disease, lung cancer and chest tumors.

Urology- Diagnose and treat disorders of the urinary tract in men and women and the genital tract in men.

Other healthcare specialists- Other healthcare specialists who are not doctors work with doctors in the care of patients. They all receive special training, take examinations and receive certification in their professions.

Home health aides- Perform personal services such as cooking, housekeeping or help with bathing for homebound people.

Licensed practical nurses (LPNs)- Provide nursing care under the supervision of registered nurses.

Medical technicians- Perform laboratory tests.

Nurse practitioners- Nurses who receive special additional training to perform physical examinations, make diagnoses and prescribe treatment, often under the supervision of a physician.

Occupational therapists- Help patients learn the skills needed for daily activities.

Opticians- Fill people with glasses and contact lenses.

Optometrists- Measure vision and prescribe corrective lenses.

Pharmacists- Mix and dispense medicines.

Physical therapists- Work to prevent patients' loss of function and to restore function.

Physician assistants- Receive special training to perform physical examinations, make diagnoses and prescribe treatment, under the supervision of a physician.

Psychologists- Diagnose and treat mental health problems.

Radiology technicians- Take and develop x-rays.

Social workers- Help patients with matters such as finances, insurance and family problems.

Speech language pathologists- Measure and treat speech disorders.