

Medical Specialties

Allergy

Allergists are concerned with the evaluation, diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving the immune system such as asthma, eczema and adverse reactions to drugs, food and insect bites.

Anesthesiology

Anesthesiologists are medical specialists who take care of patients undergoing surgery, delivery or other medical procedures, rendering them insensitive to pain, maintaining their life functions and facilitating the surgical procedure.

Pain Management - Pain medicine specialists are anesthesiologists who are knowledgeable and experienced in the full scope of pain management techniques.

Cardiology

Cardiologists specialize in diseases of the heart, lungs and blood vessels and manage complex cardiac conditions such as heart attacks and abnormal heartbeat rhythms.

Electrophysiology Studies (EPS) - Electrophysiologists are physicians dedicated to diagnosing and treating conditions of the heart. EPS are most commonly performed on patients experiencing an irregular or rapid heartbeat.

Critical Care Medicine

Intensivists specialize in the ongoing care of patients with acute and often life threatening illnesses, including respiratory failure, shock, cardiovascular disease and coma.

Dermatology

Dermatologists are concerned with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of benign and malignant disorders of the skin and related tissues of the mouth, hair and nails.

Diagnostic Imaging (Radiology)

Radiologists specialize in diagnostic medical imaging, utilizing various modalities which include X-rays, nuclear isotopes, ultrasound and magnetic resonance.

Breast Imaging - Imaging of the breast, including mammography, ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging.

Interventional and Vascular Radiology - Interventional and vascular radiologists use imaging guidance to perform therapeutic procedures.

Neuroradiology - Neuroradiologists utilize various imaging modalities to diagnose disorders of the brain, head and neck area, and spine.

Nuclear Medicine - Nuclear medicine physicians perform studies using radionuclides to evaluate various disease and physiologic processes.

Emergency Medicine

Physicians specializing in emergency medicine provide immediate evaluation and care to patients in response to acute illness or injury.

Endocrinology

Endocrinologists deal with disorders of the internal (endocrine) glands such as the thyroid and adrenal glands, and treat related disorders such as diabetes and pituitary diseases.

Family Practice

Family practitioners provide comprehensive primary health care for the individual and the family.

Gastroenterology

Gastroenterologists treat diseases of the stomach, bowel, liver, gallbladder and related organs, such as ulcers, cancer and jaundice.

Geriatric Medicine

Geriatric physicians diagnose and treat physical, emotional and social conditions relating to the elderly, promoting preventive medicine and successful aging.

Gynecology/Obstetrics (See Obstetrics/Gynecology)

Hematology/Oncology

Hematologists specialize in disease of the blood, spleen and lymph glands such as anemia, sickle cell disease, hemophilia and leukemia. Oncologists specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of all types of cancer, and other benign and malignant tumors.

Infectious Diseases

Physicians specializing in infectious diseases diagnose and treat diseases caused by viruses, bacteria and other organisms.

Internal Medicine

Internists provide medical care for the non-surgical illnesses of adolescents and adults.

Nephrology

Nephrologists are concerned with disorders of the kidneys, hypertension, fluid and mineral balance, and dialysis of body wastes when the kidneys do not function.

Neurology

Neurologists provide diagnosis, medical treatment and rehabilitation for diseases of the brain, spinal cord, muscles and peripheral nerves.

Pediatric neurologists also specialize in the problems of development, learning disabilities and Attention Deficit Disorder.

Neurosurgery

Neurosurgeons provide diagnosis, surgery and rehabilitation for diseases of the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves.

Obstetrics/Gynecology

Obstetricians are concerned with the health of the mother and baby from before conception through pregnancy, and following delivery. Gynecologists deal with disorders and diseases of the female genital and reproductive system. A gynecologist may also be an obstetrician.

Gynecologic Oncology - Gynecologic oncologists are cancer specialists who deal with the treatment of women with reproductive tract malignancies. Ovary, uterus, cervix, vulva and vagina are the sites of origin of most common and serious gynecologic malignancies. Gynecologic oncologists provide consultations to primary care doctors on evaluation and treatment of early and advanced cases of these cancers. Board Certified gynecologic oncologists allow patients to receive the mode of therapy (i.e., surgery, chemotherapy or radiation therapy) most likely to be successful. Gynecologic oncologists also have expertise in advanced pelvic surgery for complicated gynecologic problems.

Perinatology - Perinatologists assist in the care of women whose pregnancies are complicated by medical problems (i.e., high blood pressure, diabetes, lupus, thyroid disease), obstetrical problems (i.e., premature labor, recurrent pregnancy loss, fetal growth abnormality) or fetal problems (i.e., birth defects, genetic disorders). Perinatologists consult with your obstetrician, provide ultrasounds, and chorionic villus sampling (for fetal transfusions and surgery).

Reproductive Endocrinology - Reproductive endocrinologists address abnormalities of the female reproductive system and related reproductive endocrine problems. Couples who are experiencing infertility due to *female or male reproductive problems* are typically treated by a reproductive endocrinologist. They consult with gynecologists, and perform tests that may include endoscopic surgery to diagnose and sometimes treat the underlying condition(s) causing sub-fertility. Some patients may require more extensive treatments involving superovulation, intrauterine insemination (IUI), in vitro fertilization (IVF) or intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI).

Occupational Medicine

Occupational Medicine physicians diagnose and treat work-related injuries and illnesses. They also work with employers to promote prevention and wellness in the workplace.

Oncology (See Hematology/Oncology)

Ophthalmology

Ophthalmologists specialize in the diagnosis, treatment and surgery of eye diseases and vision disorders.

Corneal and External Disease - A corneal specialist performs corneal transplantation and treats complex diseases of the outer eye.

Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery - Ophthalmic plastic surgeons specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eyelids, tear ducts and orbits, and their reconstruction.

Vitreoretinal Surgery - Vitreoretinal surgeons specialize in diseases and surgery of the vitreous and retina.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Oral surgeons specialize in the diagnosis and surgical treatment of diseases, injuries and defects of the mouth and jaw.

Orthopedic Surgery

Orthopedic surgeons specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of injuries and illnesses affecting the musculoskeletal system and its related structures through medical, surgical and physical means. These surgeons also provide corrective surgery for trauma and disorders of the hand, as well as joint replacement and arthroscopic surgery.

Otolaryngology/Head and Neck Surgery

Otolaryngologists provide comprehensive medical and surgical care to patients with diseases and disorders that affect the ears, nose, sinuses and throat, related problems of the respiratory and upper alimentary systems, and of the head and neck.

Pain Management (See Anesthesiology)

Pathology and Laboratory Medicine

Pathologists specialize in the laboratory study and diagnosis of disease, including its causes, development and consequences.

Pediatrics

Pediatricians are concerned with the care of children and adolescents, their growth and development, maintenance of their health, and prevention and treatment of childhood diseases.

Developmental/Behavioral Pediatrics - A developmental/behavioral pediatrician has special training in the diagnosis and management of children who exhibit delays or differences in their development or behavior.

Neonatology - A neonatologist is a pediatrician who has special training in the care of premature and other high-risk infants, and participates in the management of the high-risk obstetrical patient as well.

Plastic Surgery

Plastic surgeons are concerned with the restoration, reconstruction, correction or improvement of the form and appearance of the body and facial features that are defective or damaged by injury or disease. Most plastic surgeons also provide corrective surgery for trauma and disorders of the hand.

Podiatry

Podiatrists specialize in the diagnosis and medical, surgical, mechanical, physical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects of the foot and its related structures.

Psychiatry

Psychiatrists deal with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental or emotional illness and behavioral disorders.

Pulmonary Medicine

Physicians specializing in pulmonary medicine diagnose and treat diseases of the lungs and other chest tissues, such as pneumonia, bronchitis and emphysema.

Radiation Oncology

Radiation oncologists deal with the therapeutic applications of radiant energy to the management of disease, particularly malignant tumors.

Radiology (See Diagnostic Imaging)

Rehabilitation Medicine

Physiatrists specialize in evaluation and treatment of neuromuscular and musculoskeletal conditions resulting in disability, and development of the person to his or her fullest physical, psychological, social, vocational, avocational and educational potential.

Rheumatology

Rheumatologists diagnose and treat diseases of the joints, muscles, bones and tendons, such as arthritis and diseases of the connective tissues.

Surgery

Bariatric Surgery - Bariatric surgeons have expertise in the diseases of morbid obesity, with knowledge of associated medical problems. They provide current accepted gastrointestinal surgical treatments.

Cardiac Surgery - Cardiac surgeons specialize in operations concerning the heart, its blood vessels and its valves.

Colon/Rectal Surgery - Colon/rectal surgeons are trained surgeons who specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the colon, rectum and anus.

General Surgery - General surgeons treat diseases, injury or deformity by means of surgical operations and provide preoperative and postoperative care.

Urology

Urologists diagnose and treat medical and surgical diseases of the urinary tract of both sexes, male reproductive systems, surgical diseases of the adrenal glands, infertility and impotence.