

Glossary of Specialties

Listed below are descriptions of some physician's specialties listed in this directory.

Allergist – specializes in the treatment of allergies.

Allergy – Allergists/immunologists are trained in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of immune system problems such as allergies, asthma, inherited immunodeficiency diseases, and autoimmune diseases.

Cardiologist – specializes in the treatment of diseases of the heart.

Dermatologist – specializes in the treatment of skin conditions and disorders.

DO – Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine.

Endocrinologist – specializes in the treatment of glandular disorders.

Family Practitioner – has completed a residency in family practice and treats patients of all ages.

Gastroenterologist – specializes in the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines.

General Practitioner – treats patients of all ages.

Hematologist – specializes in the treatment of abnormal blood conditions.

Internist – has completed a residency in internal medicine and generally treats adult patients.

MD – Doctor of Medicine - Allopathic Physician.

Nephrologist – specializes in the treatment of various kidney disorders.

Neurologist – specializes in the treatment of the nervous system and its disorders.

Obstetrician/Gynecologist – specializes in the treatment and care of conditions involving the female reproductive system.

Oncologist – specializes in the treatment of cancer.

Ophthalmologist – specializes in the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Orthopedic Surgeon – specializes in the treatment of skeletal system disorders.

Otolaryngologist/ENT – specializes in disorders of ears, nose and throat.

Pain Management – Pain medicine is the multidisciplinary subspecialty that specializes in the management of patients suffering from acute or chronic pain, or pain in patients requiring palliative care.

Pediatrician – has completed a residency in the care of babies and children and the treatment of their diseases.

Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation – (PM&R) - also referred to as physiatry or rehabilitation medicine, is the medical specialty concerned with evaluating, diagnosing, and treating patients with physical disabilities.

Pulmonologist – specializes in the treatment of lung disorders.

Rheumatologist – specializes in the treatment of arthritis.

Specialist – a physician may choose to obtain further education and training after the completion of medical school in a particular area of medicine. This training period is called a residency. An example of a residency would be family medicine. Upon completion of the residency, the physician is referred to as a family physician. This type of physician generally treats adult patients as well as children.

Sub-specialist – after the completion of a residency, further training may be obtained. This training is called a fellowship. An internist may specifically pursue the study of the heart and cardiovascular system. Cardiology is a sub-specialty of internal medicine. After completing the program, the physician is referred to as a cardiologist.

Urologist – specializes in the treatment of the urinary tract.