Specialty Options Available on the IVR

**General practice**—the provision of primary, continuing, comprehensive whole-patient care to individuals, families and community for all levels of care & all categories of health care services.

**General Surgery**—medical specialty concerned with the evaluation and preoperative, operative, and postoperative care of surgical patients

**Allergy and Immunology**—diagnose and treat disorders caused by abnormal reactions of the body’s immune system. This includes treatment of people with asthma, hay fever, certain types of skin diseases or other allergic reactions.

**ENT/Otolaryngology**—the branch of medicine that deals with the anatomy, function, and diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. Also called *otorhinolaryngology*.

**Anesthesiology**—practices of medicine dedicated to the relief of pain and total care of the surgical patient before, during and after surgery.

**Cardiovascular disease**—a physician who is certified to treat problems of the cardiovascular system—the heart, arteries, and veins. Cardiology is classified as an internal medicine subspecialty.

**Dermatology**—the science that is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin, hair and nails. A dermatologist is the medical expert you should consult if you have any significant problem with your skin.

**Family Practice**—focuses on the comprehensive care of all members of a family.
**Gynecology**~ a doctor who specializes in the female reproductive system and may be able to help with some urinary problems; including the diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases.

**Gastroenterology** ~ a subspecialty of internal medicine which encompasses the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving the digestive tract and liver. This includes a wide range of problems such as swallowing disorders, heartburn, ulcers, abdominal pain, weight loss, diarrhea, colitis, constipation, jaundice, bleeding, colon polyps, and cancer of the digestive tract.

**Weight Control**~ assists persons with weight conditions about healthy eating and physical activity as well as providing direction & suggestions on how to set realistic, achievable personal goals to help maintain a healthy weight.

**Neurology/Multiple sclerosis**~ medical doctor or osteopath who has trained in the diagnosis and treatment of nervous system disorders, including diseases of the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and muscles.

**Neurological surgery**~ medical specialist of the nervous system and the disorders affecting it

**Obstetrics**~ assists in the management of pregnancy, labor, and pueperium (the time-period directly following childbirth).

**OB/GYN**~ a physician specialist who provides medical and surgical care to women and has particular expertise in pregnancy, childbirth, and disorders of the reproductive system. This includes preventative care, prenatal care, detection of sexually transmitted diseases, Pap test screening, and family planning.

**Ophthalmology**~ specializes in the medical & surgical care of the eyes, visual system, & in the prevention of eye disease & injury; renders routine eye exams, diagnosis & medical treatment of eye disorders & diseases, prescriptions for eyeglasses, surgery, & problems that are caused by systemic illnesses.
Oral Surgery/Dentist only~ a dental specialist who specializes in surgery of the oral and facial region. Extracts teeth, performs surgeries involving the jaw bones, etc.

Orthopedic Surgery ~ specialist expert in the treatment of bone and joint abnormalities; surgery of bones.

Pathology, lab, hematology, oncology~ works with issues concerning the generation, anatomy, physiology, pathology and therapeutics of blood. Performs studies of the causes and nature and effects of diseases. Examines structural and functional changes in cells, body fluids and tissues.

Plastic surgery~ surgeon repairing damaged tissue: Reconstructive surgery, including microsurgery, focuses on undoing or masking the destructive effects of trauma, surgery or disease. Reconstructive surgery may include closing defects with flaps—that is, by moving tissue from other parts of the body.

Physical medicine & rehabilitation~ deals with the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with muscular or skeletal injuries or diseases which may include physical or occupational therapy, and the treatment of speech and hearing disorders.

Psychiatry~ provides studies and diagnosis of behavior, feelings, motives and thinking; treats mental, nervous, emotional, and behavioral disorders and ailments.


Radiology, Radiation, & Oncology~ medical utilization of radiation substances, including x-rays and radioactive isotopes to treat cancer.

Thoracic surgery~ specializes in chest, heart, and lung surgery.
**Urology**~ treats disorders of the male and female urinary tract (bladder, ureter, kidney, and urethra) and the male reproductive system.

**Pediatric** ~ specializes in the care of babies, children, and teens.

**Emergency Medicine**~ concerned with the prompt diagnosis and treatment of injuries or trauma or sudden illness; specialize in lifesaving treatment for a variety of medical emergencies; directs the pre-hospital management of patients and their referral to appropriate specialists.

**Nuclear medicine & medical oncology**~ specialty of internal medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment and management of cancer patients and/or specialize in areas of radiology that use very small amounts of radioactive materials, or radiopharmaceuticals, to examine organ function and structure.

**Vascular surgery**~ branch of surgery that occupies itself with surgical interventions of arteries and veins, as well as conservative therapies for disease of the peripheral vascular system.

**Maxillofacial surgery**~ branch of dental practice that deals with the diagnosis and the surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries, and defects of the human mouth and dental structures.

**Administrative or preventative medicine** ~ focuses on preventing disease rather than curing it. Specialists who target medical problems and treat them before they become more serious.

**Mixed Therapy Group**~ professionals from several different areas of therapy expertise such as Physical, Speech, or Occupational.

**Home Infusion Therapy Group**~ provides treatment by placing therapeutic agents into the vein, including intravenous feeding. Such therapy also includes enteral nutrition, which is the delivery of nutrients into the gastrointestinal tract by tube.
L C P C~ Mental health professional trained in the application of psychotherapy techniques.

Dentistry~ the evaluation, diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment (non-surgical, surgical or related procedures) of diseases, disorders and/or conditions of the oral cavity, maxillofacial areas.

General Practice DDS~ has a doctor's degree in dental surgery

Oral Pathology~ specialty of dentistry and pathology which deals with the nature, identification, and management of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions.

Pedodontics~ analogous to pediatrics in medicine is concerned with the dental care of children and adolescents.

Prosthodontics~ the branch of dentistry dealing with the replacement of teeth and related mouth or jaw structures by artificial devices

Public Health~ monitor and evaluate the health needs of entire communities, promote health practices and behaviors, and work to identify and eliminate environmental hazards to assure that our populations remain healthy.

Endodontist~ a dentist specializing in diseases of the dental pulp and nerve

Orthodontists~ a dentist specializing in the prevention or correction of irregularities of the teeth

Doctor of Surgical Chiropody Podiatry~ a foot specialist trained exclusively in the treatment and prevention of foot problems using surgical, palliative, or orthotic modalities. Diagnoses and treats disorders of the feet.
**Ambulance**~ a vehicle designed and equipped for carrying people to and from a hospital for treatment in emergency situations

**Prostheses/Orthotics**~ supply items such as artificial body part, (arm, foot or tooth), which replaces a missing part; design, fabrication, fitting and supervised use of devices that provide external support or assist weak or abnormal joints and/or muscle groups.

**Durable Medical Equipment**~ provider of supplies & equipment that is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, can withstand repeated use, and is appropriate for use in the home.

**Certified Nurse & Midwife Group**~ provides care and assistance with the delivery of babies; health professional that, in partnership with the woman provides care, education and support during the childbearing cycle.

**Audiologist**~ a professional who diagnoses, treats, and manages individuals with hearing loss or balance problems

**Hearing Aid Suppliers**~ provides hearing equipment such as hearing aides, batteries, etc.

**Paramedic**~ assists medical professionals and to give emergency medical treatment

**Mixed Specialties Group**~ includes professionals from several different areas of expertise, such as Chiropractor, Podiatrist, Therapist, etc. all working under same the clinic and/or group.

**Registered Nurse/RN**~ professional nurses who often supervise the tasks performed by LPN’s, orderlies, and nursing assistants. They provide direct care and make decisions regarding plans of care for individuals and groups of healthy, ill and injured people.
Licensed Practical Nurse—performs simple as well as complex medical procedures, but must operate under the supervision of either a professional RN or a physician.

Nurse Anesthetist—a Registered Nurse educated and trained to administer anesthesia.

Physical Therapist—A trained medical person who provides rehabilitative services and therapy to help restore bodily functions such as walking, speech, the use of limbs, etc.

Occupational Therapist—assessment and treatment of physical and psychiatric conditions using specific, purposeful activity to prevent disability and promote independent function in all aspects of daily life.

Speech Therapist—therapist who treats speech defects and disorders and helps design a treatment program to assist patients in regaining and increasing their ability to communicate through speech.

Nutritionist & Dietician—gives advice on dietary matters relating to health, well-being and optimal nutrition.

Radiology Technician—takes x-ray films (radiographs) of all parts of the human body for use in diagnosing medical problems. They assess the patient's condition.

Laboratory Technician—performs general tests in all laboratory areas — Blood banking, Chemistry, Hematology, Immunology and Microbiology. Working with the supervision of a medical technologist, a medical laboratory technician hunts for clues to the absence, presence, extent, and causes of diseases.

Bacteriologist or Microbiologist—studies microorganisms and their effects on humans; deals with bacteria and their relations to medicine, industry, and agriculture.
**Optometrist**—skilled in testing for defects of vision in order to prescribe corrective glasses; qualified to carry out eye examinations and to prescribe and supply glasses and contact lenses.

**Optician**—maker and seller of lenses: a fitter and supplier of glasses and contact lenses who does not examine eyes or prescribe corrective lenses.

**Clinical Psychologist**—qualified practitioner who provides psychological services to a patient or client in either a therapeutic or assessment role, as distinct from a teaching or research role; a therapist who deals with mental and emotional disorders.

**Psychiatric or Medical Social Worker**—provide guidance that helps people function properly in their environment, deal with their relationships, and solve personal and family problems; treat clients who face a life-threatening disease or a social problems, serious illness, disability, or substance abuse; assist families that have serious domestic conflicts, including those involving child or spousal abuse.

**Pharmacist**—health professionals who typically take a request for medicines from a physician in the form of a medical prescription and dispense the medication to the patient.

**Chiropractor**—treatment of disease by manipulation of the joints of the body.

**Christian Science Healer**—emphasizing healing through spiritual means.

**Naprapath**—uses drugless methods of treatment based on the belief that disease symptoms arise from problems with ligaments and connective tissues. Care by procedures or applications that are intended to relieve illness or injury.
Home Health Aide—individual trained to provide assistance with bathing, eating and other activities of daily living in a patient's home.

Advanced Nurse and Practitioner—a nurse with current licensure as a registered nurse and who is registered with their state to practice in an advanced role.

LCSW or LCPC—Independent health care provider licensed by a state to work with patients. Mental health professional trained in the application of psychotherapy techniques.

Licensed Physician Assistant Group—mid-level practitioners licensed to practice medicine with physicians supervision.

Massage Therapist—therapeutic health practitioner with a basic competence in anatomy and physiology that has undergone training in several types of massage.

Acupuncture—use needles to treat disease (which doesn't involve any drugs) and place them in precise acupuncture points to help the body return to a state of harmony, equilibrium, and health.

Certified Optometrist—Diagnose & treatment of eye disease or removal of foreign bodies.

Neurophysiologist—study of how nerves control functions and processes of living matter.

Licensed Marriage & Family Therapist/LMFT—assist with personal, family, educational, mental health, and career decisions and problems; use principles, methods, and therapeutic techniques for individuals, family groups, couples, or organizations for the purpose of resolving emotional conflicts. Observe perceptions and behaviors, enhance communication and understanding among all family members, and help to prevent family and individual crises.
Endocrinology~ studies of the chemical mediation of biological events by agents (hormones) which are produced by organs (endocrine glands) and released into the circulatory system.

Nephrology~ treats medical conditions of the kidneys, kidney diseases of various types, including the loss of kidney function entirely, and provides treatment of illnesses caused by abnormalities of the body's water and mineral balance, hypertension (high blood pressure) and diabetes-related kidney diseases.

Rheumatology~ diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the muscles and joints, including arthritis and related disorders.

Infectious disease~ specialty which focuses on treatment of a broad range of infectious or contagious diseases including HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Pulmonology~ deals with diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the respiratory system, including treatment of pneumonia, cancer, bronchitis, emphysema and other disorders of the lungs.

Geriatrics~ study and treatment of conditions that mainly affect the elderly.

Internal Medicine~ diagnosis and medical (non-surgical) treatment of the internal problems of the body, focusing generally on the treatment of adolescents and adults.