#### list of speciality types

#### Descriptions of Speciality Types

| TYPE OF PRACTITIONER    | ALSO REFERRED TO AS                                 | SHORT DESCRIPTION  | FULL DESCRIPTION   |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| GENERAL PRACTITIONER    |   |  |  |
| GENERAL PRACTITIONER    | GP or family practitioner (FP)                      | Family doctor  | A medical practitioner whose practice is not limited to any specific branch of medicine or class of diseases.  |
| PHARMACIES              |   |  |  |
| CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGIST | Pharmacist  | Science of drugs   | Clinical pharmacology connects the gap<br>between medical practice and laboratory<br>science. The main objective is to promote<br>the safety of prescription, maximise the<br>drug effects and minimise the side effects.  |
| PHARMACY                | Medicine dispensary                                 | Where medication is issued and dispensed                               | Pharmacy is the science and technique of preparing as well as dispensing drugs and medicines. It is a health profession that links health sciences with chemical sciences and aims to ensure the safe and effective use of pharmaceutical drugs.   |
| SPECIALISTS             |   |  |  |
| ANAESTHETIST            | Specialist in providing pain relief and anaesthesia | A specialist who administers anaesthesia to a patient before treatment | Anaesthesiologists are physicians who provide medical care to patients in a wide variety of situations. This includes a preoperative evaluation, consultation with the surgical team, creation of a plan for the anaesthesia tailored to each individual patient, airway management, intraoperative life support and provision of pain control, intraoperative diagnostic stabilisation, and proper post-operative management of patients. |



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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| CARDIOLOGIST                        | Heart specialist                  | A doctor who specialises in dealing with disorders of the heart                  | Cardiologists are physicians who provide medical diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart defects, coronary artery disease, heart failure, valvular heart disease and electrophysiology.   |
| DERMATOLOGIST                       | Skin specialist                   | A doctor who specialises in the treatment of diseases of the skin                | A dermatologist is a physician who specialises in the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders.  |
| EAR, NOSE & THROAT SPECIALIST (ENT) | Ears, nose and throat specialist  | An ENT specialises in matters of the ears, nose and throat                       | Otolaryngologists are physicians trained in<br>the medical and surgical management and<br>treatment of patients with diseases and<br>disorders of the ear, nose, throat (ENT),<br>and related structures of the head and<br>neck. They are commonly referred to as<br>ENT physicians. |
| GASTROENTEROLOGIST                  | Stomach and intestines specialist | A specialist who deals with diseases of the stomach and intestines               | A gastroenterologist is a physician who deals with diseases affecting the gastrointestinal tract, which includes the organs from mouth to anus, along the alimentary canal.   |
| GYNAECOLOGIST                       | Female reproductive specialist    | Specialist dealing with the health of the female reproductive and sexual systems | A gynaecologist is a physician dealing with<br>the health of the female reproductive and<br>sexual systems (uterus, vagina, ovaries<br>and breasts). Literally, outside medicine, it<br>means "the science of women".   |



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|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| MAXILLOFACIAL & ORAL SURGEON | Specialist who does surgery of the face, head, neck, jaw and sinuses | Maxillofacial is the area of surgery that deals with problems of the face, head, neck, jaw and sinuses | Oral and maxillofacial surgery is surgery to treat many diseases, injuries and defects in the head, neck, face, jaws and the hard and soft tissues of the oral (mouth) and maxillofacial (jaws and face) region.  |
| NEUROLOGIST                  | Nervous system specialist  | A doctor who specialises in diagnosing and treating disorders of the nervous system                    | A neurologist specialises in the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of conditions and diseases involving the central and peripheral nervous system; or, the equivalent meaning, the autonomic nervous systems and the somatic nervous systems, including their coverings, blood vessels, and all effect or tissue, such as muscle. |
| NEURO SURGEONS               | Nervous system specialist who performs surgery                       | A neuro surgeon performs surgery of the brain or other nerve tissue                                    | A neuro surgeon performs neurosurgery (or neurological surgery) which is the medical specialty concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of disorders which affect any portion of the nervous system including the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves and extra-cranial cerebrovascular system.          |
| ONCOLOGIST                   | Cancer specialist  | Treats cancer and cancer patients  | An oncologist is a physician who specialises in oncology – a branch of medicine that focuses on cancer.   |



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| OPHTHALMOLOGIST                  | Eye specialist                                  | Specialises in dealing with the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye | An ophthalmologist is a specialist in medical and surgical eye problems. Since ophthalmologists perform operations on eyes, they are both surgical and medical specialists.   |
| ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON              | Bones, joint and ligament specialist            | Deals with problems that develop in the bones, joints and ligaments           | Orthopaedic surgeons conduct surgery concerned with conditions involving the musculoskeletal system. Orthopaedic surgeons use both surgical and nonsurgical means to treat musculoskeletal trauma, sports injuries, degenerative diseases, infections, tumours and congenital disorders.  |
| PAEDIATRICIAN                    | Specialises in the treatment of children        | Doctor who treats children  | A paediatrician deals with the medical care of infants, children and adolescents, with the age limit usually ranging from birth up to 18 years of age.  |
| PLASTIC & RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGEON | Specialises in cosmetic enhancement of the body | Surgeon who transforms, creates, and reshapes the human face and body         | A plastic surgeon is a physician and surgeon who transforms, creates, and reshapes the human face and body. Board certified plastic surgeons are trained in the many aspects of cosmetic and reconstructive surgery including cosmetic surgery of the face and body, reconstructive surgery of the head, neck and torso, burn surgery, micro vascular surgery, hand surgery, and congenital repair and revision. The word plastic comes from the derivation "to mould." |



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| PSYCHIATRIST         | Mental health specialist                             | Specialises in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders  | A psychiatrist is essentially a medical psychologist or a psychologist who can prescribe medications. Psychiatrists study and treat mental disorders such as phobias.  |
| PULMONOLOGIST        | Respiratory system specialist                        | A doctor who specialises in diseases of the lungs and respiratory system  | Diagnosis and treatment of conditions that affect breathing and the lungs may involve evaluation of various parts of the respiratory tract, including the sinuses, nose, pharynx (throat) and trachea (windpipe). Sometimes, it also involves evaluating other parts of the body, such as the heart. |
| SPECIALIST MEDICINE  | Specialist physician                                 | A doctor with advanced education and clinical training in a specific area of medicine who specialises in nonsurgical techniques | A doctor who has completed advanced education and clinical training in a specific area of medicine that deals with nonsurgical techniques.   |
| SURGEON              | A doctor who operates to correct medical problems    | A doctor who performs operations to fix internal problems   | A surgeon performs surgery; i.e. operates on someone to fix an internal medical problem.   |
| THORACIC SURGEON     | Operates to fix medical problems in the chest cavity | A doctor who has specialised in surgery of the chest cavity   | A surgeon who operates on patients to fix internal medical problems of the chest cavity.   |
| UROLOGIST            | Urinary system specialist                            | A doctor who specialises in the urinary system of the body  | Urologists examine the urinary tract of male and female patients as well as their reproductive systems.  |

