



Med 101 – presented by Stephanie Key R.N., M.S.N., C.P.N.P.

July 13, 2011 Lunch and Learn

Medical Specialties

- Allergy – Specializing in treatment of allergies. Allergies are a hypersensitivity disorder of the immune system – usually triggered by an environmental substance.
- Anesthesia – Specializing in sedation, usually in an operating setting.
- Cardiology – Specializing in the heart and all things related to the cardiovascular system.
- Cardiothoracic Surgery – Surgery that specializes in heart and cardiovascular related procedures.
- Dentistry- specialized in prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of diseases and conditions related to the oral cavity (mouth)
- Dermatology – Specializes in skin
- Emergency Medicine – Usually found in the ER
- Endocrinology- Specializing in the endocrine system, related to hormones (often the thyroid or other glands)
- Gastroenterology- Specializing in the gastrointestinal tract (digestive tract).
- Genetics- Specializing in genetic markers, diseases, and conditions
- Hematology – Specializing in blood related issues
- Immunology- Specializing in the immune system
- Infectious Disease- Specialize in hard to diagnosis infections.
- Neonatology- Specializing in neonates (babies)
- Nephrology- Specializes in Kidneys
- Neurology- Specializing in the brain
- Neurosurgery- Surgeon that specializes in brain surgeries
- Oncology- Specializes in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer
- Ophthalmology- Specializes in the eyes (can do surgery)
- Optometry- Specializes in the eyes (cannot do surgery)
- Oral and Maxi Facial- Surgical specialist for diseases, injuries and defects in the head, neck, face, jaws and the hard and soft tissues of the head and face, part of the dental branch
- Orthodontics- Additional dental training for aligning teeth and jaw
- Otolaryngology- All things ear, nose and throat related. Also called ENT
- Palliative- Specializes in relief from the symptoms, pain, and stress of serious illness
- Pathology- Specializes in the body's response to and repairing of injury to cells and tissue
- Pediatric ICU (Intensivist)- Usually found in PICU and similar units in hospitals
- Pediatrician- Primary care, specializing in children and babies
- Podiatrist-Specializes in feet
- Physical Rehab- Specializes in restoring functional ability and quality of life to patients with physical impairments or disabilities

- Plastic Surgery- Specializes in correction and restoration of form and function. Not just cosmetic, also reconstructive, hand, burns, cleft, and much more.
- Psychiatry- Specializes in emotional and psychology disorders, may provide chemical intervention
- Psychology- Specializes in emotional and psychology disorders, may not provide chemical intervention
- Pulmonary- Specializes in the respiratory system (breathing)
- Radiology- Specializes in imaging
- Rheumatology- Specializes in joints, muscles and bones
- Urology- Specializes in urinary tracts, and male reproductive systems

Medical Terms/Procedures

- EEG- Electroencephalography, recording the brain's electrical activity along the scalp
- EKG- Electrocardiography, recording the heart's electrical activity
- MRI- Magnetic resonance imaging, imaging process used to visualize detailed internal structures
- CT Scan- X-ray computed tomography, used to generate a 3D image of an internal structure/object
- PICC- Peripherally inserted central catheter, form of an IV used for a prolonged period of time, often used with TPN
- TPN- Total parenteral nutrition, feeding a person through an IV. May also be called TPA, total nutrient admixture (not other means of nutrition)
- Fem line- IV placed in the femoral artery
- Art line- IV catheter placed in an artery. Used to monitor real time blood pressure, and arterial blood gas
- NG Tube- Tube inserted through the nose and into the stomach. An alternate form of feeding.
- G Tube- Surgically placed tube from the belly area into the stomach. An alternate form of feeding.
- CBC- Complete Blood Count, gives information about the cells in a patient's body
- Reflux- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), usually associated with heartburn and vomiting
- Bilirubin- Yellow break down product of heme, excreted in bile and urine. Bilirubin counts help to diagnosis and treat Jaundice.
- Jaundice- Increased levels of bilirubin (the liver fails to excrete properly) cause a yellowing of the skin and eyes.