

Hospital specializations

Hospitals provide medical care to improve the health of the entire community. They focus on a variety of patient types. That is why they treat both inpatients and outpatients. "**Inpatient**" means that the patient needs to be admitted to the hospital in order to perform the procedure so that he or she can be closely monitored during the procedure and recovery. "**Outpatient**" means that the procedure does not require hospital admission and the patient may go home after the procedure.

Hospitals may have many beds and employ a wide range of medical staff. They may be divided by floors or wings into wards where different types of patients, nurses and doctors with special equipment are engaged. Various specialist services are provided.

Exercise 1. Can you guess specializations which can treat these diseases or perform these procedures:

1. Stomach ulcer	a) neurologist
2. c-section	b) dentist
3. Schizophrenia	c) dermatologist
4. fracture	d) allergist
5. CT	e) gastrologist
6. brain cancer	f) geriatrician
7. sore throat	g) cardiologist
8. high blood pressure	h) gynaecologist
9. pain relief	i) obstetrician
10. stroke	j) orthopaedist
11. appendectomy	k) ophthalmologist
12. Root canal therapy	l) paediatrician
13. eye infection	m) nephrologists
14. colic	n) psychiatrist
15. dementia	o) otolaryngologist
16. skin tests	p) radiologist
17. tissues observation	q) oncologist
18. cervical inflammation	r) anaesthetist
19. dialysis	s) surgeon
20. acne	t) pathologist

Medical specialists are experts in certain fields of medicine. They either treat specific parts of the body or they specialize in certain diseases, such as allergy. Family doctors (general practitioners) help patients choose the right specialist. In many cases specialists require a **referral** letter from a **GP** before they will see a patient.

Speciality – e.g. He practices **allergology** and **paediatrics**.
 Specialist – e.g. He is an **allergist** and **paediatrician**.
 Adjective – e.g. She suffered from **allergic** and **paediatric** diseases.



Specialty	Specialist	Adjective
allergology	allergist	allergic
anaesthetics	anaesthetist	anaesthetic
bacteriology	bacteriologist	bacteriological
cardiology	cardiologist	cardiologic
dermatology	dermatologist	dermatological
gastrology	gastrologist	gastrological
geriatrics	geriatrician	geriatric
gynaecology	gynaecologist	gynaecological
neurology	neurologist	neurologic
obstetrics	obstetrician	obstetric
oncology	oncologist	oncologic
ophthalmology	ophthalmologist	ophthalmological
orthopaedics	Orthopaedic surgeon	orthopaedic
otolaryngology	otolaryngologist	otolaryngological
pathology	pathologist	pathologic
physiotherapy	physiotherapist	physiotherapical
psychiatry	psychiatrist	psychiatric
radiology	radiologist	radiological
surgery	surgeon	surgeric
urology	urologist	urological /renal
Others:		
Nursery/ nursing	nurse	-
midwifery	midwife	-
Nutrition	nutritionist	nutritious

Exercise 2. Guess the specialist.

- _____ - a specialist who administers an anesthetic to a patient before he is treated
- _____ - a specialist in the care of babies
- _____ -
- _____ a specialist in cardiology; a specialist in the structure and function and disorders of the heart
- _____ - a doctor who specializes in the physiology and pathology of the skin
- _____ - a specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or throat
- _____ - a specialist in gerontology
- _____ - a specialist in gynaecology
- _____ - a doctor who specializes in diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs
- _____ - a medical specialist in the nervous system and the disorders affecting it
- _____ - a physician specializing in obstetrics
- _____ - a specialist in oncology
- _____ -
- _____ a medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye
- _____ - a person who makes radiographs

_____ - a medical specialist who uses radioactive substances and X-rays in the treatment of disease

_____ - a specialist in urology

Remember:

A **radiographer** takes x-rays and also conducts diagnostic tests, including ultrasound, MRI and CAT scans. Some of them are also involved in giving radiotherapy treatment to cancer patients.

A **radiologist** is a doctor who specialises in interpreting medical images, such as x-rays. He or she can use them to make diagnoses, help identify sources of disease, such as cancer, and reduce the risks of spreading.

Exercise 3. What do they do - speaking. Here is a list of the most common types of specialists. Study the list and tell what they do.

Allergist (immunologist)	Oncologist
Anesthesiologist	Ophthalmologist
Cardiologist	Oral surgeon (maxillofacial surgeon)
Cardiovascular surgeon	Orthopedic surgeon
Colon and rectal surgeon	Otolaryngologist
Dermatologist	Pain management specialist
Endocrinologist	Pathologist
Family medicine physician	Pediatrician
Forensic pathologist	Physiatrist
Gastroenterologist	Plastic surgeon
Gynecologist	Psychiatrist
Hematologist	Pulmonologist
Infectious disease specialist	Radiologist
Neonatologist	Rheumatologist
Nephrologist	Sports medicine specialist
Neurological surgeon	Surgeon
Neurologist	Urologist
Obstetrician	Dentist

Exercise 4. Read the patient complaints. Which specialist does each patient need?

1. I think, I am pregnant. I need to know if the foetus is healthy.
2. I fell down on the slope and my leg is really painful. I think I have broken my leg. I need to be sure.
3. I have a rash on my skin and runny nose. It is difficult to breath.
4. My leg is still really painful after the accident and I can't walk properly.
5. I have high blood pressure and my chest is painful.

6. My baby has a fever and a rash, and she doesn't feel well.
7. My tooth is really painful.
8. I need an injection every day for two weeks.
9. The test results show that I have an advanced form of lung cancer.
10. My mother has collapsed and now we need to call the ambulance.

- A) Allergist
- B) Paediatrician
- C) Oncologist
- D) Obstetrician
- E) Physiotherapist
- F) Paramedic
- G) Dentist
- H) Radiographer
- I) Nurse
- J) Cardiologist

