

1. **Emergency Medicine:** Provides urgent care for acute injuries and illnesses, stabilizing patients in critical conditions.
2. **Anesthesiology:** Manages anesthesia during surgeries and controls acute and chronic pain.
3. **Psychiatry:** Diagnoses and treats mental health disorders, including mood, anxiety, and psychotic conditions.
4. **Internal Medicine:** Focuses on adult care, managing chronic illnesses, and providing preventive care.
5. **Infectious Diseases:** Specializes in diagnosing and treating infections caused by pathogens like bacteria, viruses, and fungi.
6. **Pediatrics:** Cares for infants, children, and adolescents, addressing physical and developmental health needs.
7. **Transplant Nephrology:** Manages kidney transplant patients, focusing on organ rejection prevention and long-term care.
8. **Hematology:** Treats blood disorders such as anemia, clotting disorders, and blood cancers like leukemia.
9. **Cardiology:** Diagnoses and treats heart and blood vessel diseases, including heart attacks and arrhythmias.
10. **Family Medicine:** Provides comprehensive care for individuals and families across all ages and health conditions.
11. **Pathology:** Analyzes tissues and fluids to diagnose diseases and guide treatments.
12. **Colorectal Surgery:** Treats conditions of the colon, rectum, and anus through surgical interventions.
13. **Family Medicine, Addiction Medicine:** Combines primary care with treatment for substance use disorders.
14. **Internal Medicine/Cardiology:** Specializes in the prevention and treatment of heart-related conditions in adults.
15. **Orthopedic Spine Surgery:** Focuses on surgical treatment of spine disorders, including injuries and deformities.
16. **Radiation Oncology:** Uses radiation therapy to treat various cancers as part of a multidisciplinary approach.
17. **Reproductive Endocrinology/OB GYN:** Manages hormonal and fertility issues, often providing treatments like IVF.
18. **Trauma, Critical Care Surgery:** Provides emergency surgical care for traumatic injuries and critical conditions.
19. **Pediatrics and Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine:** Specializes in caring for critically ill or premature newborns.
20. **Infectious Disease; Tuberculosis:** Focuses on the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis and other infections.
21. **Nephrology:** Manages kidney diseases, including dialysis and chronic kidney conditions.

22. **Critical Care:** Provides intensive care for critically ill patients with life-threatening conditions.
23. **MedPeds:** Combines internal medicine and pediatrics to care for patients of all ages.
24. **Adult Congenital Cardiology, Adult Cardiology, Internal Medicine:** Treats heart conditions in adults, including congenital heart defects.
25. **Family Medicine with Obstetrics:** Offers family care with a focus on prenatal and obstetric services.
26. **Pediatric:** Specializes in healthcare for children, from infancy through adolescence.
27. **Pathology (Pediatric Hematopathology):** Diagnoses blood diseases in children by analyzing tissue and fluid samples.
28. **Infectious Diseases:** Focuses on infections and their management, including antibiotic stewardship.
29. **Neonatology:** Provides specialized care for newborns, particularly those born prematurely or with critical illnesses.
30. **Internal Medicine, Addiction Medicine:** Treats addiction as part of comprehensive adult medical care.
31. **Pediatric Pulmonology:** Focuses on lung and respiratory conditions in children.
32. **Internal Medicine:** Manages a wide range of adult illnesses with a focus on chronic disease prevention and treatment.
33. **OBGYN:** Specializes in women's reproductive health, including pregnancy, childbirth, and gynecological issues.
34. **Infectious Diseases:** Diagnoses and treats complex infections and manages public health concerns.
35. **Internal Medicine, Nephrology, Transplant:** Combines general adult care with expertise in kidney diseases and transplantation.
36. **Plastic Surgery:** Performs reconstructive and cosmetic surgeries to restore or enhance physical appearance.
37. **General Internal Medicine:** Provides comprehensive care for adults, often serving as primary care providers.
38. **Anesthesiology & Pain Medicine:** Manages surgical anesthesia and chronic pain conditions.
39. **Epilepsy:** Diagnoses and treats seizure disorders, often using medications and advanced therapies.
40. **Anesthesiology and Pain Management:** Focuses on anesthesia care and treatments for chronic and acute pain.
41. **Pulmonary, Critical Care Medicine:** Treats lung conditions and provides intensive care for respiratory failure.
42. **Psychiatry/Research:** Combines clinical psychiatry with research into mental health disorders.

43. **Transplant Nephrology:** Manages kidney transplant patients and organ rejection prevention.
44. **Pediatric Rheumatology:** Treats autoimmune and inflammatory diseases in children.
45. **Breast Surgical Oncology:** Focuses on surgical treatment of breast cancer.
46. **Pediatric Rheumatology:** Diagnoses and treats joint and autoimmune disorders in children.
47. **Endocrinology:** Treats hormonal disorders, including diabetes and thyroid disease.
48. **Hematology and Medical Oncology:** Manages blood disorders and cancers using chemotherapy and other treatments.
49. **Pediatric Critical Care:** Provides intensive care to critically ill children in hospital settings.
50. **Psychiatry/Child Psychiatry:** Treats mental health conditions in children and adolescents.
51. **Ophthalmology:** Diagnoses and treats eye disorders, including surgeries like cataract removal.
52. **Pathology AP/CP:** Combines anatomical and clinical pathology to diagnose a wide range of diseases.
53. **Musculoskeletal Radiology:** Specializes in imaging of bones, joints, and soft tissues.
54. **Hospital Medicine:** Focuses on inpatient care, coordinating treatment for hospitalized patients.
55. **Emergency Medicine and Psychiatry:** Manages acute mental health crises in emergency settings.
56. **EM (Emergency Medicine):** Provides immediate care for emergencies and stabilizes critically ill patients.
57. **Geriatrics:** Specializes in the care of older adults, focusing on aging-related conditions and preventive care.
58. **Pediatrics/Neonatology:** Cares for children and critically ill newborns, including those in neonatal ICUs.
59. **Hospitalist Medicine:** Provides comprehensive care for hospitalized patients, often coordinating between specialties.
60. **Radiation Oncology - Head/Neck and Skin Cancer, Proton Therapy:** Uses radiation, including proton therapy, to treat cancers in these regions.
61. **Anesthesiology, Regional Anesthesia and Acute Pain Medicine:** Focuses on localized anesthesia and acute pain management post-surgery.
62. **Pulmonary, Critical Care and Hospice/Palliative Medicine:** Treats lung diseases, provides intensive care, and manages end-of-life care.
63. **Rheumatology; Quality Measurement:** Treats autoimmune and musculoskeletal disorders while improving care quality.
64. **Pediatrics, Applying to Pediatric Cardiology Fellowship:** Aspires to specialize in treating children with heart conditions.

65. **Pediatric Hospital and Newborn Medicine:** Provides care to hospitalized children and newborns.
66. **Emergency Medicine and Sports Medicine:** Combines urgent care with treatment for sports-related injuries.
67. **Adult Psychiatry and Forensic Psychiatry:** Treats mental health disorders and addresses their intersection with legal issues.
68. **Vascular Surgery:** Treats blood vessel conditions using surgical techniques.
69. **Pediatric Endocrinology:** Manages hormonal disorders in children, such as diabetes and growth abnormalities.
70. **Oncology:** Diagnoses and treats various types of cancer using a range of therapies.
71. **Cardiologist:** Focuses on the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart conditions.
72. **Bariatric and Minimally Invasive Surgery/General Surgery:** Performs weight-loss surgeries and other minimally invasive procedures.
73. **Trauma Surgery:** Provides emergency surgical care for severe injuries.
74. **Psychiatry - Consultation and Liaison/Transplant:** Focuses on mental health care for transplant patients.
75. **Colon and Rectal Surgery:** Treats colorectal diseases, including cancer and inflammatory conditions.
76. **Endocrinology:** Manages hormonal and metabolic disorders.
77. **Colorectal Surgery:** Specializes in surgeries for colorectal conditions.
78. **Cardiology:** Focuses on heart and vascular health.
79. **General Surgery:** Provides surgical care for a wide range of diseases and injuries.
80. **Neurosurgical Oncology:** Treats brain and spinal tumors using surgical techniques.
81. **Sarcoma Medical Oncology:** Treats soft tissue and bone cancers with medical therapies.
82. **Int Med:** Short for internal medicine, focusing on adult diseases.
83. **Anesthesiology, Critical Care Medicine:** Manages anesthesia and critical care for life-threatening conditions.
84. **Neurology/NeuroImmunology:** Treats neurological disorders and immune-related diseases of the nervous system.
85. **Spine Surgery:** Specializes in surgical treatment of spinal disorders.
86. **Pulmonary, Lung Cancer Prevention, Disparities:** Focuses on lung health, cancer prevention, and addressing

## COMBINED

### 1. **Emergency Medicine:**

- **What they do:** Provide immediate care for life-threatening conditions, stabilize patients, and make critical decisions about further treatment or transfer.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with acute illnesses or injuries, such as heart attacks, strokes, trauma, or severe infections.

### 2. **Anesthesiology:**

- **What they do:** Administer anesthesia during surgeries, manage pain, and monitor vital functions to ensure safety. They also provide care in critical care units and manage chronic pain.
- **Patients they see:** Surgical patients, those with acute or chronic pain, and critically ill individuals requiring life support.

### 3. **Psychiatry:**

- **What they do:** Diagnose and treat mental health disorders through psychotherapy, medications, and behavioral interventions.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, PTSD, and other mental health conditions.

### 4. **Internal Medicine:**

- **What they do:** Provide comprehensive care for adults, managing chronic illnesses, preventive care, and acute conditions.
- **Patients they see:** Adults with conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, and other complex chronic illnesses.

### 5. **Infectious Diseases:**

- **What they do:** Diagnose, treat, and prevent infectious diseases, including conducting antibiotic stewardship and outbreak management.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with conditions like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, sepsis, and post-surgical infections.

### 6. **Pediatrics:**

- **What they do:** Provide healthcare tailored to the unique needs of children, including routine check-ups, vaccinations, and management of childhood illnesses.
- **Patients they see:** Infants, children, and adolescents with developmental, physical, or acute health needs.

### 7. **Transplant Nephrology:**

- **What they do:** Oversee the care of kidney transplant recipients, including pre-transplant evaluations and post-transplant management to prevent rejection.
- **Patients they see:** Kidney transplant recipients and individuals with end-stage renal disease.

### 8. **Hematology:**

- **What they do:** Treat disorders related to the blood and bone marrow, such as anemia, clotting disorders, and blood cancers.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with conditions like hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, and leukemia.

#### 9. **Cardiology:**

- **What they do:** Diagnose and manage heart diseases, perform cardiac procedures like catheterizations, and provide preventive care.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with heart failure, arrhythmias, coronary artery disease, or congenital heart defects.

#### 10. **Family Medicine:**

- **What they do:** Provide comprehensive, continuous care for individuals and families across all ages, genders, and health conditions.
- **Patients they see:** Patients with acute illnesses, chronic diseases, and those needing preventive care or health education.

#### 11. **Pathology:**

- **What they do:** Analyze tissues, cells, and bodily fluids to diagnose diseases and guide treatment decisions.
- **Patients they see:** Indirectly interacts with patients by working closely with clinicians to diagnose conditions such as cancer and infections.

#### 12. **Colorectal Surgery:**

- **What they do:** Perform surgeries on the colon, rectum, and anus to treat conditions like colorectal cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, and hemorrhoids.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with gastrointestinal disorders, colorectal cancer, or anorectal issues.

#### 13. **Family Medicine, Addiction Medicine:**

- **What they do:** Combine primary care with specialized treatment for substance use disorders, including counseling and medication-assisted therapy.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals struggling with addiction, often alongside other chronic health conditions.

#### 14. **Internal Medicine/Cardiology:**

- **What they do:** Provide specialized cardiac care as part of internal medicine, focusing on both prevention and management of heart conditions.
- **Patients they see:** Adults with cardiovascular diseases or risk factors for heart disease.

#### 15. **Orthopedic Spine Surgery:**

- **What they do:** Treat spine disorders through surgical interventions, including correcting deformities, removing tumors, or repairing injuries.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with spinal injuries, scoliosis, herniated discs, or degenerative spine conditions.

#### 16. **Radiation Oncology:**

- **What they do:** Use radiation therapy to treat cancer, working as part of a multidisciplinary oncology team.
- **Patients they see:** Cancer patients requiring radiation as part of their treatment plan.

**17. Reproductive Endocrinology/OB GYN:**

- **What they do:** Focus on hormonal and fertility issues, often providing in-vitro fertilization (IVF) and other reproductive treatments.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with infertility, menstrual disorders, or hormonal imbalances.

**18. Trauma, Critical Care Surgery:**

- **What they do:** Provide emergency surgical care for traumatic injuries and manage critically ill patients in the ICU.
- **Patients they see:** Individuals with life-threatening injuries, such as those from accidents or violence.

**19. Pediatrics and Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine:**

- **What they do:** Provide specialized care for premature or critically ill newborns, including managing neonatal intensive care units (NICUs).
- **Patients they see:** Newborns with complications like low birth weight, respiratory distress, or congenital anomalies.