

# Specialist areas of practice



<b>Allergist &amp; Immunologist</b>	Allergic reactions, drug & food, insect bites, asthma, dermatitis.
<b>Cardiologist</b>	Stress related heart attack, angina, hypertension, pericarditis, mitral regurgitation, viral disease.
<b>Cranio-Maxillary Facial Surgeon</b>	Plastic surgery involving head, face & neck – trauma injury to facial bones, including eyes, cheeks, nose, jaw. Reconstruction following MVA, industrial accidents and gun shot wounds.
<b>Dentist</b>	Jaw & bite problems (Temporo-mandibular), loss of teeth & mouth injury, dental implants. Reconstruction following trauma accident & assault.
<b>Dermatologist</b>	Disease of the skin as well as allergy reactions to soap, detergent and products relating to skin. Melanomas and skin cancers, psoriasis, vitiglio and solar keratoses.
<b>Endocrinologist</b>	Specialising in the endocrine system. The thyroid gland is part of that system, which also includes the neuroendocrine glands of the pancreas, the parathyroids, pituitary gland, ovaries, and the adrenal glands.
<b>ENT Surgeon</b>	Ear, nose & throat disease, including deafness, tinnitus (ringing of the ears), nose fracture, balance problems, loss of taste & smell.
<b>Gastroenterologist</b>	Treatment of abdominal pain, anorectal conditions, haemorrhoids, colonic neoplasms, cancer, polyps, diverticulitis, gastritis, hepatitis, hiatal hernia, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, irritable bowel syndrome.
<b>Geriatrician</b>	Treatment for dementia, delirium, Alzheimers Disease, and any specialty area of medicine with a focus on the elderly.
<b>Gynaecologist &amp; Obstetrician</b>	Pregnancy, child birth, sexual health & sexually transmitted diseases, gynaecological malignancies, incontinence, menstrual problems, abdominal pain, fertility, obstetrics, foetal-maternal medicine, urogynaecology.
<b>Haematologist</b>	Specialising in diseases affecting the blood. Anaemia, thrombocytopaenia, leukopaenia, pancytopaenia, thrombocytosis, leukocytosis, leukaemia, lymphoma, coagulopathies, Warfarinisation (Warfarin Therapy), haemophilia.
<b>Hand Surgeon</b>	Carpal tunnel, de Quervain's tenosynovitis, epicondylitis, nerve injury, trauma & crush injury, burns, Dupuytren's contracture, Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy, loss of fingers.
<b>Intensivist</b>	Care to patients who require intensive care. Intensive care is characterised by close monitoring and support for critically ill patients.
<b>Neonatologist</b>	Neonatology is a sub-specialty of paediatrics that consists of the medical care of newborn infants, especially the ill or premature newborn infant.
<b>Neurologist</b>	Diagnosis and treatment of nervous system disorders, including diseases of the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and muscles. Neurologists perform neurological examinations of the nerves of the head and neck; muscle strength and movement; balance, ambulation, and reflexes; and sensation, memory, speech, language, and other cognitive abilities. Diagnostic tests include, CAT (computed axial tomography) scan, MRI/MRA (magnetic resonance imaging/magnetic resonance angiography), lumbar puncture (spinal tap), EEG (electroencephalography), EMG/NCV (electromyography/nerve conduction velocity).
<b>Neurosurgeon</b>	Prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of disorders that affect the entire nervous system including the brain, spinal column, spinal cord, peripheral nerves and extra-cranial cerebrovascular system.
<b>Occupational Physician</b>	Soft tissue musculo-skeletal injuries that do not involve surgery as well as the evaluation of occupational cause for injury. Assessment of impairment, physical disability after musculo-skeletal injury, fitness for work resumption as well as work-site assessment.

<b>Oncologist</b>	Diagnosing and treating cancer using chemotherapy, hormone therapy and biological therapy.
<b>Ophthalmologist</b>	Ophthalmology is the branch of which deals with the anatomy, physiology and diseases of the eye.
<b>Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Surgeon</b>	A surgeon who treats conditions, defects and injuries of the mouth, teeth, jaws, and face including problem wisdom teeth, facial pain, misaligned jaws and accident victims suffering facial injuries. They can perform reconstructive and dental implant surgery.
<b>Orthopaedic Surgeon</b>	Orthopaedic surgeons use both surgical and non-surgical means to treat musculo-skeletal trauma, sports injuries, fractures degenerative diseases, infection and tumour as well as congenital disorders.
<b>Paediatrician</b>	A paediatrician is a doctor who specialises in caring for children. They are experts in managing diseases that affect children however tend to sub-specialise into various facets of paediatric medicine, surgery and psychiatry.
<b>Pain Management</b>	Doctors who manage chronic (persistent) pain, persisting beyond the normal healing time. Medical conditions that may lead to chronic pain are musculoskeletal conditions eg back & neck pain, osteoarthritis, complex regional pain syndrome, amputation, spinal cord injury, headaches.
<b>Physician</b>	The study, diagnosis and treatment of disease or injury. This properly requires both a detailed knowledge of the academic disciplines such as anatomy and physiology, underlying disease and their treatment.
<b>Plastic &amp; General Reconstructive Surgeon</b>	Facial and body disfigurement, including scarring (keloid), cleft palate, burns, skin cancers, melanoma, all facets of cosmetic surgery and hand injury.
<b>Psychologist/Psychiatrist</b>	All psychiatric illness and mental conditions, including PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), depression, manic depressive illness, obsessive/compulsive disorder, suicidal ideation, paranoia, dementia, insomnia, schizophrenia, drug & alcohol dependence.
<b>Radiologist</b>	Radiology is the branch or specialty of medicine that utilizes imaging technologies like x-rays, CT scans, and MRIs to diagnose and treat diseases. Radiologists are physicians that utilize an array of imaging technologies (such as ultrasound, computed tomography, (CT), nuclear medicine, positron emission tomography (PET) and MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) to diagnose or treat diseases.
<b>Respiratory Physician</b>	Managing patients with conditions affecting their lungs. Asthma, chronic bronchitis, lung cancer, mesothelioma (asbestos), pneumonia, tuberculosis and pleural effusion.
<b>Rheumatologist</b>	Rheumatologists deal mainly with clinical problems involving joints, soft tissues, certain autoimmune diseases, and the allied conditions of connective tissues. They medically treat diseases of a musculoskeletal system, autoimmune diseases, chronic fatigue syndrome, arthritis and inflammatory and rheumatoid processes.
<b>Sports Physician</b>	Treatment of soft tissue injury, musculoskeletal injury, neck and back injury, upper and lower limbs, strains and contusions.
<b>Surgeon General</b>	Amputation, trauma and crush injury on all body parts – fractures, GIT (gastrointestinal), pancreas, gall bladder, spleen, tumours, adrenal glands, DVT, haemorrhoids.
<b>Toxicologist</b>	Chemical poisoning (drugs & toxins), asbestos related disease, reactions to chemicals and pharmacology overdose.
<b>Urogynaecologist</b>	An obstetrician/gynecologist or urologist who specializes in the care of women with pelvic floor dysfunction, as a result of childbirth, repeated heavy lifting, chronic disease or surgery.
<b>Urologist</b>	The surgical specialty that focuses on the urinary tracts of males and females, and on the reproductive system of males. The organs covered by urology include the kidney, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra and the male reproductive organs, testes, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate and penis.
<b>Vascular Surgeon</b>	Diseases of the vascular system, or arteries and veins are managed by medical therapy, minimally-invasive catheter procedures, and surgical reconstruction. Treatment of veins and DVT, cellulitis, circulation problems, phlebitis, arteries and capillaries.