The average Purdue Global military student is awarded 54% of the credits needed for an associate's and 45% of the credits needed for a bachelor's. Most Commonly Searched: Most Commonly Searched: The demand for nurses is expected to increase across all types of nursing, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. An aging population, a greater emphasis on preventive care, and an increase in chronic conditions are propelling this demand. Of course, maintaining a “complete” list of nursing specialties in the days of modern medicine is close to impossible. Specialties evolve in real time, driven by need. But if you’re interested in nursing, this comprehensive guide is a good start. Find out about the types of nursing specialties and explore their related professional associations. An ambulatory care nurse provides health care for non-hospitalized patients who require minimal bedside services. They also care for discharged patients that require follow-up nurse visits. These nurses work in such settings as clinics, hospitals, nursing homes, and rehabilitation centers. A burn care nurse cares for patients who have suffered burn injuries. They assist these victims throughout their recovery, from initial trauma assessment to recovery to any post-trauma therapy required. These nurses work in a variety of settings, including emergency rooms, hospital burn care units, intensive care units, outpatient facilities, rehabilitation centers, and trauma centers. These nurses work with patients who have heart conditions or have had heart surgery. They administer medication, monitor patient progress, and follow treatment plans assigned by a cardiologist. Cardiac care nurses, sometimes called cardiology or cardiovascular nurses, may work in hospitals, outpatient care centers, or physicians’ offices. A case management nurse helps doctors and patients coordinate, implement, and oversee care plans throughout the course of an illness. They often specialize in a certain area, such as managing a particular chronic illness or long-term care. These nurses work at a variety of medical facilities, from clinics, hospitals, and private practices to home health care companies, hospice facilities, and nursing homes. >> Read: What Is a Nurse Case Manager? In addition to assisting with births, a certified nurse midwife provides other gynecological services. They also provide menopause and post-menopause care, postpartum care, and reproductive services. These nurses may work in birthing centers, hospitals, private practices, and public health clinics. They may even visit patients’ homes. These nurses help identify gaps in health care delivery and work to design and implement interventions. They may administer basic treatments, make diagnoses, order tests, and prescribe medications, though the scope of practice for clinical nurse specialists varies from state to state. Clinical nurse specialists may work in clinics, hospitals, nursing homes, private practice, and other facilities. Critical care nurses specialize in monitoring and treating patients who are facing life-threatening illnesses or injuries. They must be able to endure stressful situations and think critically while performing their duties. Critical care nurses communicate with the medical team and the patient’s family, so effective communication skills are essential for this role.