**All Doctors (1,142,707)**

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| Allergist / Immunologist (5,074)  Cardiologist (32,280)  Dermatologist (15,562)  Endocrinologist (8,369)  Gastroenterologist (17,077)  Geriatric Medicine Doctor (4,133)  Hospitalist (18,446)  Internist (133,473)  Neurological Surgeon (7,355)  Ophthalmologist (22,591)  Orthopedic Surgeon (33,023)  Otolaryngologist (13,015)  Pediatrician (94,606)  Plastic Surgeon (7,881)  Psychiatrist / Neurologist (79,418)  Radiologist (51,666)  Surgeon (49,616) |  | Anesthesiologist (57,782)  Critical Care Doctor (4,241)  Emergency Doctor (60,953)  Family Doctor (141,562)  General Practice Doctor (11,121)  Hematologist / Oncologist (17,156)  Infectious Disease Doctor (8,791)  Nephrologist (11,434)  Obstetrician / Gynecologist (51,631)  Optometrist (56,067)  Other Doctors (38,595)  Pathologist (21,104)  Physiatrist (15,659)  Podiatrist (20,691)  Pulmonologist (12,779)  Rheumatologist (6,575)  Urologist (12,981)  Pediatrician  [Pediatricians](https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-does-a-pediatrician-do-2633250) take care of younger patients, from infancy through age 18 or, in some cases, age 21.4﻿  Pediatricians provide primary health care to children, including immunizations, well-baby checks, school physicals, and treatment of coughs, colds, and stomach flu, among many other things. More seriously ill or complicated patients may be referred to a pediatric sub-specialist for specialized treatment.  Obstetrician/Gynecologist (OB/GYN)  A gynecologist is a doctor who specializes in women's health, which includes reproductive health, menopause, and hormone problems. An obstetrician provides care for women that are pregnant and are trained to deliver babies. Often, these specialities are combined, in which case the physician is referred to as an OB/GYN.5﻿  Surgeon  [Surgeons](https://www.verywellhealth.com/how-to-become-a-doctor-or-a-surgeon-3157309) can be trained in general surgery or in more specialized areas of surgery, such as hand surgery, pediatric surgery, surgical oncology, or [vascular surgery](https://www.verywellhealth.com/vascular-surgery-defined-3157182).6﻿ Surgeons spend time planning a surgical procedure, performing surgery in the operating room, and then following up postoperatively to identify complications and to confirm that the procedure was a success.  The training to become a surgeon is typically several years longer than training for primary care.  Psychiatrist  A psychiatrist specializes in mental health and treats emotional and behavioral problems through a combination of personal counseling (psychotherapy), psychoanalysis, hospitalization, and medication.7﻿ Psychiatrists may be office-based, hospital-based, or a combination of the two.  There are a number of different specialty areas within psychiatry. For instance, some psychiatrists may focus on child and adolescent psychiatry, addiction medicine, or eating disorders.  Cardiologist  Cardiology is one of the many sub-specialties of internal medicine. [Cardiologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/become-cardiologist-physician-1736305) focus on treatment of the heart and its blood vessels, which can include the management of heart failure, cardiovascular disease, and post-operative care.8﻿  Training to become a cardiologist is fairly extensive, as several years of fellowship are required after completing three years of internal medicine residency.  Dermatologist  Dermatology is a very competitive field for physicians.9﻿ Typically, only the very top medical students are accepted into dermatology residency programs. This is because [dermatologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/dermatologist-3010770) are very well compensated due to aesthetic and cash-pay elective procedures such as Botox, laser treatments, and more. Plus, the quality of life is excellent compared to peers in medicine, with little to no on-call time required due to the nature of the work.  Endocrinologist  A sub-specialty of internal medicine, [endocrinologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/how-to-become-an-endocrinologist-1736293) treat the endocrine system—the glands that produce and secrete hormones that control and regulate nearly all of the body's functions. People with diabetes or thyroid disease are often treated by an endocrinologist.10﻿  Gastroenterologist  A sub-specialty of internal medicine, [gastroenterologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/gastroenterologist-1942718) treat the functions and diseases of the digestive system.11﻿ This field attracts physicians who enjoy doing procedures, but who also like seeing patients in an outpatient setting.  Infectious Disease Physician  [Infectious disease](https://www.verywellhealth.com/infectious-diseases-4014700) physicians deal with infections that are hard to diagnose or treat.12﻿ A sub-specialty of internal medicine, infectious disease physicians treat serious infections such as the swine flu, bird flu, and HIV/AIDS, among other communicable diseases.  Nephrologist  [Nephrologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/nephrology-1736235) treat kidney disease and prescribe dialysis for those experiencing kidney failure.13﻿ These physicians train in internal medicine and then sub-specialize in nephrology, which requires an additional two to three years of fellowship training.  Ophthalmologist  [Ophthalmologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-is-an-ophthalmologist-1736298) are [medical doctors](https://www.verywellhealth.com/how-to-research-a-doctors-credentials-2614997) who treat diseases or disorders of the eyes, such as cataracts and glaucoma.14﻿ They perform eye surgery when necessary. Vision correction that cannot be handled by an optometrist may be treated by an ophthalmologist.  Otolaryngologist  Otolaryngologists, also known as otorhinolaryngologists, are more commonly referred to as [ENTs](https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-are-ent-disorders-1191839), which stands for "ear, nose, and throat."15﻿ Otolaryngology is another field that entails a combination of surgical skills and office-based medicine and treatment.  ENTs cover a lot of issues including sinus problems, allergies, head and neck cancers, and more. As a result, many physicians sub-specialize in a specific area of otolaryngology.  Pulmonologist  [Pulmonologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/would-my-care-benefit-from-a-pulmonologist-200635) treat the cardio-pulmonary system, which consists of the organs that work together to help a person breathe, such as the lungs and heart.16﻿ Their training is often critical care medicine in conjunction with pulmonary disease. As a result, they may work as intensivists (physicians who cover the intensive care unit) in addition to seeing patients in an office setting to treat breathing disorders, severe allergies, lung problems, and other respiratory diseases.  Neurologist  [Neurologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/do-you-need-a-neurologist-a2-2488766) are doctors who take care of patients with medical conditions that affect the brain, spine, or nerves.17﻿ Neurologists see patients who have complex medical disorders, such as Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and neuropathy. They also take care of patients who have common problems such as migraine headaches and dizziness.  Physician Executive  Some physicians do not practice medicine, instead, taking leading roles in health care policy, pharmaceutical research, or health insurance companies.18﻿ Non-clinical doctors generally are required to have completed medical school and residency, as well as to maintain a medical license.  Radiologist  A [radiologist](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/radiologist-career-profile-1736301) is a physician who is trained in looking at and interpreting diagnostic tests.19﻿ Often, the treating physician must look at the test as well, but the radiologist's interpretation and report can offer additional information or advice for further testing.  Anesthesiologist  [Anesthesiologists](https://www.verywellhealth.com/how-to-become-an-anesthesiologist-1736304) are trained to manage patient pain and vital signs during surgery.20﻿ They also often manage medical emergencies in the hospital, such as cardiac arrest and sudden breathing problems.  Oncologist  [Oncology](https://www.verywellhealth.com/types-of-oncologists-2249138) is a subspecialty of internal medicine which has three main areas: medical, surgical, or radiation oncology.21﻿ Oncologists take care of patients who have cancer by treating the cancer itself, as well as the symptoms caused by the disease. Often, oncologists take part in clinical trials, using new and experimental treatments for cancers that are otherwise incurable. |