

# Medical field

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Chiropractic surgeons perform procedures you may have heard of such as heart bypass surgery, heart valve repair/replacement and are also be involved with operative procedures to treat ailments such as lung cancer and emphysema, and chest trauma. . ENT- Or tautology's, concentrates on the ear, nose and throat. . ENT surgeons treat a diverse range of problems from hearing loss to tumors, thyroid disorders and even cosmetic procedures such as rhinestones (surgery on the nose). They are concerned with some of the most important sensory areas and help patients with problems hearing, smelling, tasting and speaking.

General Surgery- General surgeons broadly speaking deal with the abdominal organs and the torso. Surgeons usually develop a sub-specialty of this wide ranging area of surgery, such as trauma, collaborate, upper Gastro-intestinal, habitability, breast or endocrine surgery. General surgery is one of the most common specialties. Neurosurgery- Disorders that affect the nervous system, including the brain, spinal column and cord and other nerves throughout the body, are often treated surgically by neurosurgeons.

They frequently operate on conditions like brain tumors and aneurysms, head injuries, severe back injuries and other spinal defects or diseases.

Ophthalmology- Ophthalmologists examine, diagnose and treat medical and surgical disorders of the eye. These can include eye injuries, infections, tumors and cataracts. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery- This specialty, sometimes known as oral and 'Max fax' surgery, requires both a medical and a dental degree from university. MOBS focuses on the mouth, jaws, face and neck and surgeons deal with injuries, diseases and defects of these areas.

Trauma and Orthopedic Surgery- These specialists deal with the restoration and development of bones, joints and muscles and sometimes concentrate on a particular area such as sports injuries, upper limbs, hips and knees or feet and ankles. There are more trauma and orthopedic surgeons than most other specialties. Pediatric Surgery- Infants and children can often require specialist surgical treatment, usually provided by pediatric surgeons, who deal with neonates through to teenagers and frequently treat cases such as congenital abnormalities (present at birth), trauma, cancers and urological problems.

Plastic Surgery- Plastic surgeons work on all parts of the body with the primary aim of restoring function and appearance. They repair and reconstruct damaged skin and tissue. Sometimes their work can be cosmetic, or aesthetic, and performed on patients who choose to have procedures to enhance their appearance. Urology- This specialty concentrates on the urinary tract of men and women and on the reproductive system of men. Some of the disorders and Vascular Surgery - This specialty concentrates on the vascular system (arteries and veins). The specialty evolved from general and cardiac surgery.

Some of the disorders vascular surgeons deal with include deep vein thrombosis, varicose veins and Lymphoma. Surgery is an extremely rewarding but competitive career choice. Training to become a surgeon can be a long and challenging process, and surgeons need to be very driven and passionate in order to succeed. A surgeon's time is not just spent in the operating theatre working on anesthetized patients; they also spend a great deal of time in outpatient treatment rooms assessing and preparing patients

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for surgery, and on hospital wards seeing patients before and after surgical treatment.

Good communication skills are essential, as surgeons must build good rapport with patients as well as work effectively with other hospital and medical staff (such as nurses, physicians and anesthetists). To become a successful surgeon, you will need to enjoy learning and be prepared to learn new skills and techniques throughout our career. You will also need to be a good teacher, and be able to share your skills with younger and less experienced surgeons as you progress throughout your career.

In short; surgeons work hard, but the work most often improves, enhances or saves other people's lives, which as you can imagine is incredibly rewarding. After University Beyond your years at medical school, you can look forward to many further years of training to become a surgeon! Immediately after finishing medical school, all graduates are required to work for two years as foundation doctors, which involves work in a hospital, and sometimes in a GAP surgery doing several different rotations, in both medicine and surgery.

Most foundation doctors will have decided by the end of their foundation years which specialty they wish to pursue and at this stage will begin applying for training posts. After completion of two to three 'core' training years, and having successfully passed the MRCS examination, surgical trainees then begin several years of working and training to acquire all the skills necessary to pass their surgical fellowship examinations (FRCS) and become a consultant in their specialty.