2027

ABMS Guide to Medical Specialties

American Board of Medical Specialties
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Other ABMS Resources

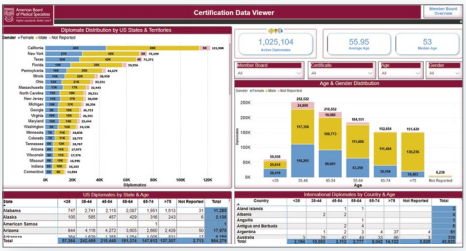
ABMS Board Certification Report

The *ABMS Board Certification Report* provides information about board certification and state and medical specialty distribution data on specialists certified by the 24 ABMS Member Boards. Download a digital copy from the ABMS website.



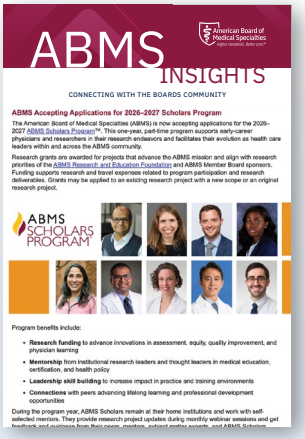
ABMS Data Viewer

The ABMS Data Viewer is an interactive tool that lets you explore board certified physician data across the United States. It uses dashboards and filters to help you view certification information by region and specialty. See the Data Viewer on the ABMS website.



ABMS Insights

ABMS Insights is a quarterly newsletter that connects you with the latest updates from the 24 ABMS Member Boards. It highlights new programs, initiatives, and innovations in board certification, alongside perspectives from guest columnists. Visit the ABMS website to subscribe.



American Board of Medical Specialties
Higher standards. Better care.™

2027 Edition

ABMS Guide to Medical Specialties

353 North Clark Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, IL 60654
(312) 436-2600

This booklet offers information about the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) and descriptions of the specialty and subspecialty areas in which certification is offered by the ABMS Member Boards.

Whenever this information is used in part or in whole, or when referencing it as part of a report or an article, we request that acknowledgment be given to:

American Board of Medical Specialties. (©2027).
ABMS Guide to Medical Specialties 2027 Edition
https://www.abms.org/abms-guide-to-medical-specialties/

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Descriptions of the specialties and subspecialties offered by the ABMS Member Boards

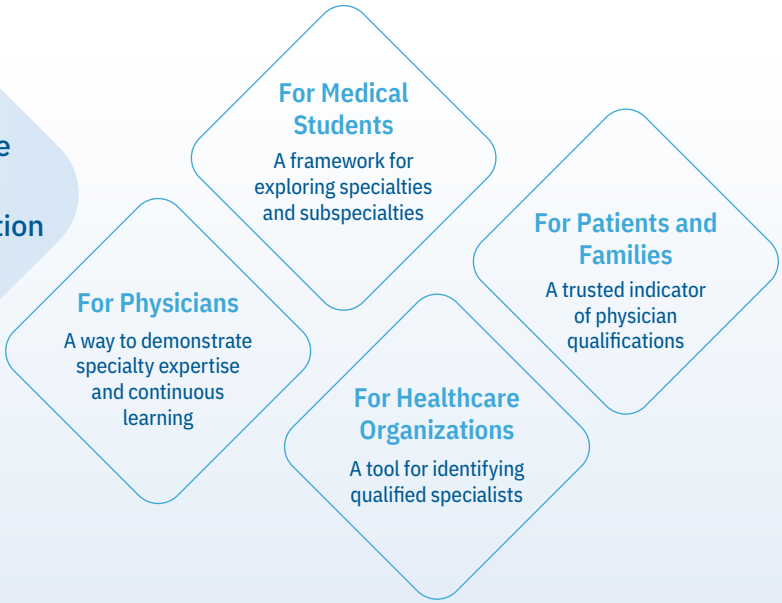
Visit the ABMS Member Boards' websites for complete information about specialties and subspecialties offered.

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Why ABMS Board Certification Matters

ABMS board certification provides an ongoing, independent evaluation of a physician's **specialty expertise** and **commitment to lifelong learning** in support of high-quality patient care.

The Value of Board Certification



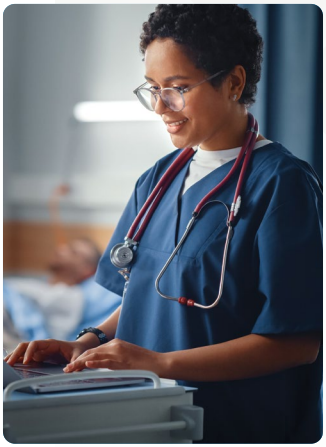
The American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) works with its 24 certifying Member Boards to establish standards for physician specialty certification in the United States. Each Member Board represents a distinct medical specialty and sets requirements for achieving and maintaining board certification.

Physicians who specialize in a particular area of medicine complete advanced education and training beyond medical school and residency. They must also hold a valid medical license in the state where they practice.

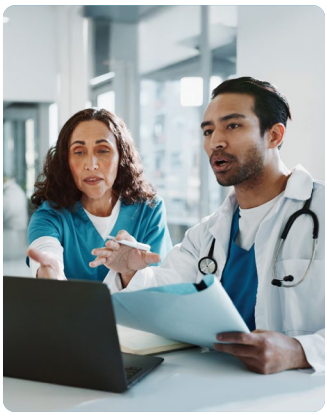
A medical license allows a physician to practice medicine. ABMS board certification goes further by providing an independent evaluation of a physician's expertise in a specific specialty and commitment to lifelong learning.

Board certified physicians participate in continuing certification throughout their careers. Through ongoing learning and assessment, they keep pace with advances in medicine and patient care while maintaining the knowledge, skills, and clinical judgment needed to practice safely and effectively.

Learn more about ABMS board certification by visiting ABMS.org.







Discovering Specialties and Subspecialties

Specialties and subspecialties reflect the **depth and diversity** of modern medical care.

Medical specialties vary in their scope and focus. Some provide care across a broad range of health needs, while others focus on specific organ systems, certain patient populations, or specialized types of treatment. Many of these fields also branch out into subspecialties, allowing for even deeper expertise within a defined area of practice.

The pages that follow are organized by ABMS Member Board and provide an overview of the specialties and subspecialties for which certification is offered, along with a brief description of each field of practice.



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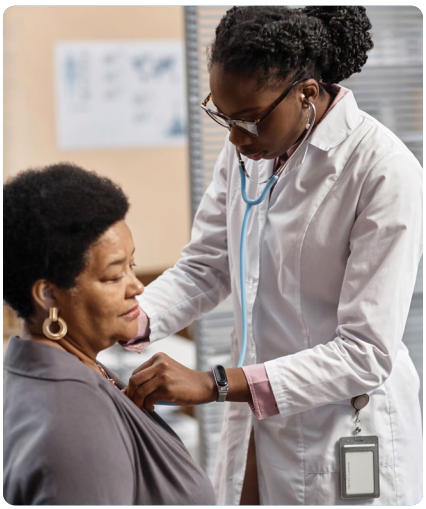
SPECIALTIES

90

SUBSPECIALTIES



Medical students and future physicians can discover areas of practice that match their interests in this guide. Patients can learn more about the focus of each specialty and subspecialty where they might receive care.



ABMS Member Board Specialties and Subspecialties

Following this at-a-glance list are the descriptions of each specialty and subspecialty. Visit the ABMS website for the most current list of specialties and subspecialties. Contact the particular board to learn about certification requirements.

Allergy and Immunology†

Anesthesiology

Subspecialties

- Adult Cardiac Anesthesiology
- Critical Care Medicine
- Neurocritical Care
- Pain Medicine
- Pediatric Anesthesiology

Colon and Rectal Surgery†

Dermatology

Subspecialties

- Dermatopathology
- Micrographic Dermatologic Surgery
- Pediatric Dermatology

Emergency Medicine

Subspecialties

- Anesthesiology Critical Care Medicine
- Disaster Medicine
- Emergency Medical Services
- Health Care Administration, Leadership, and Management
- Hospice and Palliative Medicine
- Internal Medicine–Critical Care Medicine
- Medical Toxicology
- Neurocritical Care
- Pain Medicine
- Pediatric Emergency Medicine
- Sports Medicine
- Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine

Family Medicine

Subspecialties

- Adolescent Medicine
- Geriatric Medicine
- Health Care Administration, Leadership, and Management
- Hospice and Palliative Medicine
- Pain Medicine
- Sleep Medicine
- Sports Medicine

Internal Medicine

Subspecialties

- Adult Congenital Heart Disease
- Advanced Heart Failure and Transplant Cardiology
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology
- Critical Care Medicine
- Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism
- Gastroenterology
- Geriatric Medicine
- Hematology
- Hospice and Palliative Medicine
- Infectious Disease
- Interventional Cardiology
- Medical Oncology
- Nephrology
- Neurocritical Care
- Pulmonary Disease
- Rheumatology
- Sleep Medicine
- Transplant Hepatology

Medical Genetics and Genomics

Primary Specialty Certificates*

Clinical Biochemical Genetics
Clinical Genetics and Genomics (MD)
Laboratory Genetics and Genomics

Subspecialties

Medical Biochemical Genetics
Molecular Genetic Pathology

Neurological Surgery

Neurocritical Care

Nuclear Medicine†

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Subspecialties

Complex Family Planning
Gynecologic Oncology
Maternal–Fetal Medicine
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Urogynecology and Reconstructive Pelvic Surgery

Ophthalmology†

Orthopaedic Surgery

Subspecialties

Orthopaedic Sports Medicine
Surgery of the Hand

Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery

Subspecialties

Complex Pediatric Otolaryngology
Neurotology
Plastic Surgery within the Head and Neck
Sleep Medicine

Pathology

Primary Specialty Certificates*

Pathology–Anatomic/Pathology–Clinical
Pathology–Anatomic
Pathology–Clinical

Subspecialties

Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine
Clinical Informatics
Cytopathology
Dermatopathology
Hematopathology
Neuropathology
Pathology–Chemical
Pathology–Forensic
Pathology–Medical Microbiology
Pathology–Molecular Genetic
Pathology–Pediatric

Pediatrics

Subspecialties

Adolescent Medicine
Child Abuse Pediatrics
Developmental–Behavioral Pediatrics
Hospice and Palliative Medicine
Neonatal–Perinatal Medicine
Pediatric Cardiology
Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
Pediatric Emergency Medicine
Pediatric Endocrinology
Pediatric Gastroenterology
Pediatric Hematology–Oncology
Pediatric Hospital Medicine
Pediatric Infectious Diseases
Pediatric Nephrology
Pediatric Pulmonology
Pediatric Rheumatology
Sleep Medicine
Sports Medicine
Transplant Hepatology

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Subspecialties

Brain Injury Medicine
Neuromuscular Medicine
Pain Medicine
Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine
Spinal Cord Injury Medicine
Sports Medicine

Plastic Surgery

Subspecialties

Plastic Surgery within the Head and Neck

Surgery of the Hand

Preventive Medicine

Primary Specialty Certificates*

Aerospace Medicine

Occupational and Environmental Medicine

Public Health and General Preventive Medicine

Subspecialties

Addiction Medicine

Clinical Informatics

Disaster Medicine

Health Care Administration, Leadership, and Management

Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine

Psychiatry and Neurology

Primary Specialty Certificates*

Psychiatry

Neurology

Neurology with Special Qualification in Child Neurology

Subspecialties

Addiction Psychiatry

Brain Injury Medicine

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Clinical Neurophysiology

Consultation–Liaison Psychiatry

Epilepsy

Forensic Psychiatry

Geriatric Psychiatry

Neurocritical Care

Neurodevelopmental Disabilities

Neuromuscular Medicine

Pain Medicine

Sleep Medicine

Vascular Neurology

Radiology

Primary Specialty Certificates*

Diagnostic Radiology

Interventional Radiology and Diagnostic Radiology

Medical Physics (Diagnostic, Nuclear, Therapeutic)

Radiation Oncology

Subspecialties

Neuroradiology

Nuclear Radiology

Pain Medicine

Pediatric Radiology

Surgery

Primary Specialty Certificates*

General Surgery

Vascular Surgery

Subspecialties

Complex General Surgical Oncology

Disaster Medicine

Pediatric Surgery

Surgical Critical Care

Thoradic Surgery

Primary Specialty Certificate*

Thoracic and Cardiac Surgery

Subspecialty

Congenital Cardiac Surgery

Urology

Subspecialty

Pediatric Urology

Urogynecology and Reconstructive Pelvic Surgery

† No subspecialties

* Specific disciplines within the specialty where certification is offered

American Board of Allergy and Immunology

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1971

Philadelphia, PA
(866) 264-5568
abai.org

Allergy and Immunology

An allergist–immunologist diagnoses, treats, and manages conditions involving the immune system, including asthma, anaphylaxis, allergic rhinitis, eczema, food and drug allergies, and reactions to insect stings, as well as inherited immune disorders, autoimmune diseases, and other conditions that involve the immune system.

This specialist provides comprehensive evaluation, testing, and personalized treatment options such as allergy shots and other forms of immunotherapy, biologic medications, allergen skin testing, food and drug challenges, and immune-system assessments. They serve as consultants who bring expertise in diagnostic precision, drug allergy label removal, and management of complex immune-mediated conditions across the lifespan.

Contact the board to learn about certification requirements.

American Board of Anesthesiology

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1941

Raleigh, NC
(866) 999-7501
theaba.org

Anesthesiology

An anesthesiologist is a physician who provides anesthesia for patients undergoing surgical, obstetric, diagnostic, or therapeutic procedures while monitoring the patient's condition and supporting vital organ functions. The anesthesiologist also diagnoses and treats acute, chronic, and/or cancer pain as well as provides resuscitation and medical management for patients with critical illnesses and severe injuries.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Adult Cardiac Anesthesiology

An anesthesiologist who specializes in Adult Cardiac Anesthesiology has expertise in the imaging, diagnosis, physiology, pharmacology and management of adults with advanced cardiac disease. Their practice includes medical and periprocedural care for patients with disease of the heart and great blood vessels, including diagnostic, surgical, minimally invasive and transcutaneous procedures that may require cardiopulmonary bypass or other mechanical circulatory assistance.

Critical Care Medicine

An anesthesiologist who specializes in Critical Care Medicine diagnoses and treats patients with critical illnesses or injuries, particularly trauma victims and patients with multiple organ dysfunction who require care over a period of hours, days, or weeks. These physicians also coordinate patient care among the primary physician, critical care staff, and other specialists and their primary base of operation is the intensive care unit (ICU) of a hospital.

Neurocritical Care

The medical specialty of Neurocritical Care is devoted to the comprehensive multisystem care of the critically ill patient with neurological diseases and conditions.

Pain Medicine

An anesthesiologist who specializes in Pain Medicine diagnoses and treats patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain, or pain related to cancer, in both hospital and outpatient settings and coordinates care needs with other specialists.

Pediatric Anesthesiology

An anesthesiologist who specializes in Pediatric Anesthesiology provides anesthesia for neonates, infants, children, and adolescents undergoing surgical, diagnostic, or therapeutic procedures as well as appropriate pre- and post-operative care, advanced life support, and acute pain management.

American Board of Colon and Rectal Surgery

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1949

Taylor, MI
(734) 282-9400
abcrs.org

Colon and Rectal Surgery

A colon and rectal surgeon diagnoses and treats various diseases of the small intestine, colon, rectum, anal canal, and perianal area including the organs and tissues related with primary intestinal diseases (liver, urinary, and female reproductive system). This specialist treats conditions such as hemorrhoids, fissures (painful tears in the anal lining), abscesses and fistulaes (infections located around the anus and rectum). A colon and rectal surgeon diagnoses and treats problems of the intestine and colon such as cancer, polyps (precancerous growths), and inflammatory conditions.

Contact the board to learn about specialty certification requirements.

American Board of Dermatology

Founding Member Board of ABMS

Newton, MA
(617) 910-6400
abderm.org

Dermatology

A dermatologist is a physician with training and expertise in the diagnosis and medical/surgical management of diseases of the skin, hair and nails, and mucous membranes.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Dermatopathology

A dermatopathologist is expert in diagnosing and monitoring diseases of the skin, including infectious, immunologic, degenerative, and neoplastic diseases. This entails the examination and interpretation of specially prepared tissue sections, cellular scrapings, and smears of skin lesions by means of light microscopy, electron microscopy, and fluorescence microscopy.

Micrographic Dermatologic Surgery

A dermatologist who specializes in Micrographic Dermatologic Surgery is expert in the management of patients with specific types of high-risk and complex skin cancers that are best suited to treatment with micrographic surgery. The procedure involves the progressive removal and examination of the cancer-containing tissue until only cancer-free tissue remains. This specialist also has expertise in reconstructive procedures to repair the surgical defects after the cancer has been removed.

Pediatric Dermatology

A pediatric dermatologist is a physician with training and expertise in the diagnosis and medical/surgical management of diseases of the skin, hair and nails, and mucous membranes of infants, children, and adolescents.

American Board of Emergency Medicine

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1979

East Lansing, MI
(517) 332-4800
abem.org

Emergency Medicine

A physician who specializes in Emergency Medicine focuses on the immediate decision making and action necessary to prevent death or any further disability both in the pre-hospital setting by directing emergency medical technicians and in the emergency department. This specialist provides immediate recognition, evaluation, care, stabilization, and disposition of a generally diversified population of adult and pediatric patients in response to acute illness and injury.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Anesthesiology Critical Care Medicine

An emergency medicine physician who specializes in Critical Care Medicine diagnoses and treats patients with critical illnesses or injuries, particularly trauma victims and patients with multiple organ dysfunction who require care over a period of hours, days, or weeks. These physicians also coordinate patient care among the primary physician, critical care staff, and other specialists and their primary base of operation is the intensive care unit (ICU) of a hospital.

Disaster Medicine

A physician who specializes in Disaster Medicine focuses on the care of patients and populations affected by public health emergencies and events that disrupt normal healthcare delivery, often when resources are limited and needs exceed capacity. Disaster medicine physicians also lead emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. They work with healthcare organizations, public agencies, and communities to develop plans and systems that support effective medical care before, during, and after disasters.

Emergency Medical Services

An emergency medicine physician specializing in Emergency Medical Services has special knowledge and skills for the delivery of medical care of the acutely ill or injured patient in the pre-hospital setting. This care includes the initial patient treatment, stabilization, and transportation in specially equipped ambulances and medical helicopters. The initial care for conditions such as heart attack or stroke may occur in patient homes, public places, and wilderness settings. These medical specialists perform life-saving procedures outside the hospital setting, sometimes when people are still trapped in cars or buildings.

Health Care Administration, Leadership, and Management

A specialist in this area has the clinical background and comprehensive expertise in healthcare administration to manage administrative functions with high-level organizational impact. The specialist is dedicated to a patient's experience and an organization's effectiveness while working with stakeholders to improve professionalism/organizational culture and spearhead process improvement and patient safety. These leaders can serve in an executive healthcare management position, such as a C-suite executive, vice president, dean, or medical director in a hospital, health system, academic setting, or government agency.

Hospice and Palliative Medicine

An emergency medicine physician who specializes in Hospice and Palliative Medicine cares for patients with serious and life-limiting illness and may be involved at any point in the disease course. They work with an interdisciplinary team to manage complex symptoms, provide psychosocial and spiritual support, and guide patients and their loved ones through challenging medical decisions. Their goal is to ensure that care aligns with each patient's values, preferences, and goals while maximizing quality of life.

Internal Medicine–Critical Care Medicine

An emergency medicine physician trained in Critical Care Medicine has expertise in the diagnosis, treatment and support of critically ill and injured patients, particularly trauma victims, and patients with multiple organ dysfunction. This physician also coordinates patient care among the primary physician, critical care staff, and other specialists.

Medical Toxicology
Medical toxicologists are physicians who specialize in the prevention, evaluation, treatment, and monitoring of injury and illness from exposures to drugs and chemicals, as well as biological and radiological agents. These specialists care for people in clinical, academic, governmental, and public health settings, and provide poison control center leadership. Important areas of Medical Toxicology include acute drug poisoning; adverse drug events; drug abuse, addiction and withdrawal; chemicals and hazardous materials; terrorism preparedness; venomous bites and stings; and environmental and workplace exposures.

Neurocritical Care
The medical specialty of Neurocritical Care is devoted to the comprehensive multisystem care of the critically ill patient with neurological diseases and conditions.

Pain Medicine
An emergency medicine physician who specializes in Pain Medicine diagnoses and treats patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain, or pain related to cancer, in both hospital and outpatient settings and coordinates care needs with other specialists.

Pediatric Emergency Medicine
An emergency medicine physician who specializes in Pediatric Emergency Medicine has special qualifications to manage emergency treatments in acutely ill or injured infants and children.

Sports Medicine
An emergency medicine physician who specializes in preventing, diagnosing, and treating injuries related to participating in sports and/or exercise. In addition to the study of those fields that focus on prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of injuries, Sports Medicine also deals with illnesses and diseases that might have effects on health and physical performance.

Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine
An emergency medicine physician who specializes in Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine treats decompression illness and diving accident cases and uses hyperbaric oxygen therapy to treat such conditions as carbon monoxide poisoning, gas gangrene, non-healing wounds, tissue damage from radiation and burns, and bone infections. This specialist also serves as a consultant to other physicians in all aspects of hyperbaric chamber operations, and assesses risks and applies appropriate standards to prevent disease and disability in divers and other persons working in altered atmospheric conditions.

American Board of Family Medicine

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1969

Lexington, KY
(877) 223-7437
theabfm.org

Family Medicine

Family physicians provide front-line healthcare that is accessible, high quality, comprehensive and continuous over time for people of all ages, life stages, backgrounds and conditions. They care for individuals and for entire families, from birth through the end of life, including a broad range of preventive care; healthy lifestyle counseling; mental healthcare; care of acute illnesses; management of chronic diseases, including patients with multi-morbidity. When needed, they also provide referral and coordination of care with other specialists.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Adolescent Medicine

A family physician who specializes in Adolescent Medicine is a multidisciplinary healthcare specialist trained in the unique physical, psychological and social characteristics of adolescents and their healthcare problems and needs.

Geriatric Medicine

A family physician with special knowledge of the aging process and special skills in the diagnostic, therapeutic, preventive, and rehabilitative aspects of illness in the elderly. This specialist cares for geriatric patients in the patient's home, the office, long-term care settings such as nursing homes, and the hospital.

Health Care Administration, Leadership, and Management

A specialist in this area has the clinical background and comprehensive expertise in healthcare administration to manage administrative functions with high-level organizational impact. The specialist is dedicated to a patient's experience and an organization's effectiveness while working with stakeholders to improve professionalism/organizational culture and spearhead process improvement and patient safety. These leaders can serve in an executive healthcare management position, such as a C-suite executive, vice president, dean, or medical director in a hospital, health system, academic setting, or government agency.

Hospice and Palliative Medicine

A family physician who specializes in Hospice and Palliative Medicine provides care to prevent and relieve the suffering experienced by patients with life-limiting illnesses. This specialist works with an interdisciplinary hospice or palliative care team to optimize quality of life while addressing the physical, psychological, social, and spiritual needs of both patient and family.

Pain Medicine

A family physician who specializes in Pain Medicine diagnoses and treats patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain, or pain related to cancer, in both hospital and outpatient settings and coordinates care needs with other specialists.

Sleep Medicine

A family physician with demonstrated expertise in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, that disturb sleep, or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle. This specialist is skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography, and well versed in emerging research and management of a sleep laboratory.

Sports Medicine

A family physician who specializes in preventing, diagnosing, and treating injuries related to participating in sports and/or exercise. In addition to the study of those fields that focus on prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of injuries, Sports Medicine also deals with illnesses and diseases that might have effects on health and physical performance.

American Board of Internal Medicine

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1936

Philadelphia, PA
(800) 441-2246
abim.org

Internal Medicine

An internal medicine physician, or internist, is a specialist trained to prevent, diagnose, and manage a wide range of health conditions in adolescents and adults. With expertise spanning multiple organ systems, internal medicine physicians provide comprehensive care for both acute and chronic illnesses, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, infectious diseases, gastrointestinal disorders, and metabolic conditions. In addition to treating complex medical issues, internal medicine physicians play a key role in primary care by focusing on disease prevention, health screening, wellness promotion, and the management of common concerns such as mental health conditions, substance use, and disorders of the skin, eyes, ears, and nervous system. When practicing in hospital settings, internal medicine physicians are often referred to as hospitalists. In this role, they oversee the care of acutely ill patients, coordinate with specialists, and emphasize patient safety, care quality, and efficient management of complex cases. Across all practice settings, internal medicine physicians help patients navigate the healthcare system and coordinate care for multifaceted medical needs.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Adult Congenital Heart Disease

A physician who specializes in Adult Congenital Heart Disease has the unique knowledge, skills and practice required of a cardiologist for evaluating and delivering high quality lifelong care for a wide range of adult patients with heart disease diagnosed at birth.

Advanced Heart Failure and Transplant Cardiology

A physician who specializes in Heart Failure and Transplant Cardiology has the special knowledge and skills required of cardiologists for evaluating and optimally managing patients with heart failure, particularly those with advanced heart failure, those with devices, including durable and temporary ventricular assist devices, those who have undergone or are awaiting transplantation, and those with pulmonary hypertension.

Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular Disease physicians specialize in diseases of the heart and blood vessels and manage complex heart conditions, such as heart attacks and life-threatening, abnormal heart rhythms.

Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology

A physician who specializes in Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology exhibits the knowledge and skill to diagnose common and unusual heart rhythm abnormalities and to perform complex invasive procedures to diagnose and treat the abnormal heart rhythms and other electrical disorders of the heart.

Critical Care Medicine

Critical Care Medicine physicians have expertise in the diagnosis, treatment and support of critically ill and injured patients, including those with sepsis, respiratory failure, multiple organ dysfunction and trauma. This physician coordinates comprehensive care across a wide spectrum of critical illness, working in close collaboration with critical care staff and other specialists.

Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism

Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism physicians specialize in the diagnosis and management of disorders of hormones and their actions, metabolic disorders, and tumors of the endocrine glands. This subspecialist cares for patients with diabetes mellitus, thyroid disorders, disorders of calcium and bone, lipid disorders, obesity and nutritional disorders, pituitary disorders, reproductive and gonadal disorders, adrenal diseases, and endocrine hypertension.

Gastroenterology

Gastroenterology physicians specialize in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the digestive organs including the stomach, esophagus, bowels, liver and gallbladder. This subspecialist treats conditions such as abdominal pain, ulcers, diarrhea, cancer, jaundice, and swallowing disorders and performs complex diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using endoscopes and other technology to visualize internal organs and treat diseases affecting the digestive system.

Geriatric Medicine
A Geriatric Medicine physician (also called a Geriatrician) is a specialist with expertise in the aging process. They are dedicated to helping older adults age safely by maintaining health, independence, function, and quality of life, using a holistic, individualized approach to diagnose, treat, prevent, and rehabilitate illness. They provide care across a range of settings including the home, outpatient clinics, hospitals, and long-term care facilities.

Hematology
Hematology physicians have additional training and specialize in malignant and non-malignant diseases of the blood, bone marrow, spleen and lymph tissues. This subspecialist treats conditions such as anemia, clotting and bleeding disorders, sickle cell disease, leukemia, lymphoma and abnormalities of white cells, red cells and platelets.

Hospice and Palliative Medicine
Hospice and Palliative Medicine physicians care for patients with serious and life-limiting illness and may be involved at any point in the disease course. They work with an interdisciplinary team to manage complex symptoms, provide psychosocial and spiritual support, and guide patients and their loved ones through challenging medical decisions. Their goal is to ensure that care aligns with each patient's values, preferences, and goals while maximizing quality of life.

Infectious Disease
Infectious Disease physicians deal with infectious diseases of all types, in all organ systems, in all communities. These physicians often diagnose, treat, and prevent infections in patients following complex surgeries and those with compromised immune systems such as patients living with HIV and those undergoing transplantation. Infectious disease specialists also have expertise in travel medicine, global and public health as well as Antibiotic Stewardship and Infection Prevention and Control.

Interventional Cardiology
A physician who specializes in Interventional Cardiology uses specialized imaging and other diagnostic techniques to evaluate blood flow and pressure in the coronary arteries, valves and chambers of the heart and uses technical procedures and medications to treat abnormalities that impair the function of the cardiovascular system.

Medical Oncology
Medical Oncology physicians specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and select benign tumors. They evaluate patients, develop treatment plans, and administer systemic therapies while collaborating with surgeons, radiation oncologists, and other specialists to provide comprehensive cancer care.

Nephrology
Nephrology physicians treat medical disorders of the kidney, high blood pressure, fluid and electrolyte disorders, and mineral balance. They also manage the different forms of dialysis including hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis, which are treatments to eliminate body wastes when the kidneys do not function. Nephology physicians also co-manage patients after a kidney transplantation.

Neurocritical Care
The medical specialty of Neurocritical Care is devoted to the comprehensive multisystem care of the critically ill patient with neurological diseases and conditions.

Pulmonary Disease
An internist (pulmonologist) who treats diseases of the lungs and airways. Pulmonary physicians treat diseases of the lungs, chest, and breathing. These include airway diseases such as asthma, COPD, and bronchiectasis, cancer of the lung and other thoracic organs, inflammatory and scarring diseases of the lung, pulmonary and chest infections, pulmonary vascular diseases, sleep-related disorders, occupational and environmental diseases, neuromuscular diseases that affect breathing, disorders of the lining around the lung (pleura), and other complex disorders that result in shortness of breath, chest pain, or other respiratory symptoms.

Rheumatology
Rheumatology physicians treat autoimmune, inflammatory and degenerative diseases of joints, muscles, tendons and many other organs. This subspecialist treats arthritis, myositis, common athletic injuries and systemic autoimmune diseases.

Sleep Medicine
Sleep Medicine physicians specialize in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, that disturb sleep, or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle including insomnia, obstructive sleep apnea and narcolepsy. These subspecialists are skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography and portable sleep testing and are well-versed in emerging research and in the management of a sleep laboratory.

Transplant Hepatology
A physician who specializes in Transplant Hepatology possesses the special knowledge and skills required for advanced care of patients with acute and chronic liver disease, which encompasses the evaluation and optimization of transplant candidates, perioperative transplant care, and long-term management of liver transplant recipients as part of a specialized multidisciplinary team.

American Board of Medical Genetics and Genomics

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1991

Rockville, MD
(301) 634-7315
abmgg.org

Medical Genetics and Genomics

Medical geneticists specialize in medicine that involves the interaction between genes and health. They are trained to evaluate, diagnose, manage, treat, and counsel individuals of all ages with hereditary disorders. This specialist uses modern cytogenetic, molecular, genomic, and biochemical genetic testing to assist in specialized diagnostic evaluations, implement needed therapeutic interventions, and provide genetic counseling and prevention through prenatal and preimplantation diagnosis. The medical geneticist plans and coordinates screening for genetic diseases involving single gene and chromosomal disorders, congenital anomalies, inborn errors of metabolism, multifactorial conditions, and common disorders with hereditary factors.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Primary Specialty Certificates

Clinical Biochemical Genetics

A clinical biochemical geneticist demonstrates competence in directing and interpreting a wide range of specialized, laboratory biochemical genetic analyses relevant to the diagnosis and management of inherited metabolic disorders. The specialist acts as a consultant regarding laboratory diagnosis on a broad range of inborn errors of metabolism.

Clinical Genetics and Genomics (MD)

A clinical geneticist demonstrates competence in providing comprehensive diagnostic, management, therapeutic, and counseling services for individuals and families at risk for clinical disorders with a genetic basis. This specialist is trained to evaluate individuals of all ages for hereditary conditions.

Laboratory Genetics and Genomics

A specialist certified in Laboratory Genetics and Genomics demonstrates competence in directing and interpreting both clinical cytogenetic and molecular genetic analyses relevant to the diagnosis and management of human genetic disease. This specialist acts as a consultant in laboratory diagnoses for a broad range of molecular and chromosomal-based disorders, including both inherited and acquired conditions.

Subspecialties

Medical Biochemical Genetics

A medical biochemical geneticist demonstrates competence in the diagnosis, medical treatment, and management of individuals with inherited metabolic conditions presenting clinically from infancy through adulthood, including via newborn screening. The subspecialist provides direct care and consultative care for individuals of all ages who are diagnosed with inborn errors of metabolism.

Molecular Genetic Pathology

A molecular genetic pathologist is expert in the principles, theory, and technologies of molecular biology and molecular genetics. This expertise is used to make or confirm diagnoses of Mendelian genetic disorders, of human development, infectious diseases, and malignancies and to assess the natural history of those disorders. A molecular genetic pathologist provides information about gene structure, function, and alteration and applies laboratory techniques for diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis for individuals with related disorders.

American Board of Neurological Surgery

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1940

Washington, DC
(507) 322-0400
abns.org

Neurological Surgery

Neurological Surgery constitutes a medical discipline and surgical specialty that provides care for adult and pediatric patients in the treatment of pain or pathological processes that may modify the function or activity of the central nervous system (e.g., brain, hypophysis, and spinal cord), the peripheral nervous system (e.g., cranial, spinal, and peripheral nerves), the autonomic nervous system, the supporting structures of these systems (e.g., meninges, skull and skull base, and vertebral column), and their vascular supply (e.g., intracranial, extracranial, and spinal vasculature).

Treatment encompasses both non-operative management (e.g., prevention, diagnosis—including image interpretation—and treatments such as, but not limited to, neurocritical intensive care and rehabilitation) and operative management with its associated image use and interpretation (e.g., endovascular surgery, functional and restorative surgery, stereotactic radiosurgery, and spinal fusion—including its instrumentation).

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialty

Neurocritical Care

The medical specialty of Neurocritical Care is devoted to the comprehensive multisystem care of the critically ill patient with neurological diseases and conditions.

American Board of Nuclear Medicine

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1971

St. Louis, MO
(314) 367-2225
abnm.org

Nuclear Medicine

A specialist in Nuclear Medicine uses molecular tracers (usually labeled with radioactive atoms) for diagnosis and therapy. These labeled tracers are most often used to produce images that provide information about organ function, as well as cellular function on a molecular level (molecular imaging). Molecular imaging can be combined with anatomical imaging by using specialized cameras. The most common diagnostic applications of Nuclear Medicine include the early detection of coronary artery disease, cancer diagnosis and staging, and the evaluation of the effect of cancer treatment. The fusion of molecular and anatomical information increases diagnostic accuracy and changes medical management. Radioactive materials are also used to treat a variety of health problems, including thyroid disorders and cancer.

Contact the board to learn about specialty certification requirements.

American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Founding Member Board of ABMS

Dallas, TX
(214) 871-1619
abog.org

Obstetrics and Gynecology

An obstetrician gynecologist provides surgical and medical care promoting the health of women across all stages of life. They provide routine checkups and preventive care including cancer screening. They help people plan or prevent pregnancy. They care for pregnant patients during pregnancy, childbirth and post-pregnancy. They diagnose and treat conditions affecting the reproductive system using surgical and medical approaches.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Complex Family Planning

A Complex Family Planning subspecialist cares for patients with birth control, miscarriage management, abortion care, and pregnancy decision-making, especially when there are complex medical conditions or unique circumstances. This subspecialist also provides counseling to support safe, informed choices about reproductive health.

Gynecologic Oncology

A Gynecologic Oncology subspecialist diagnoses and treats cancers of the female reproductive system, including ovarian, uterine, cervical, vulvar, vaginal cancers, and others. This subspecialist often provides both surgical and non-surgical cancer care.

Maternal–Fetal Medicine

A Maternal-Fetal Medicine subspecialist cares for patients with high-risk pregnancies or medical conditions that can affect pregnancy. This subspecialist helps manage complications involving the pregnant patient, the fetus, or both.

Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

A Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility subspecialist cares for patients with infertility and reproductive hormone-related conditions, and other reproductive disorders. This subspecialist provides advanced fertility treatments.

Urogynecologic and Reconstructive Surgery

A Urogynecology and Reconstructive Pelvic Surgery subspecialist cares for patients with pelvic floor problems such as bladder leakage, pelvic organ prolapse, and bowel control concerns. This subspecialist provides both non-surgical and surgical treatments to improve comfort, function, and quality of life.

American Board of Ophthalmology

Founding Member Board of ABMS

Doylestown, PA
(610) 664-1175
abop.org

Ophthalmology

An ophthalmologist is a medical or osteopathic physician who specializes in eye and vision care. Ophthalmologists can perform routine eye exams, prescribe glasses and contact lenses, dispense medications, diagnose and manage eye conditions and diseases, treat ocular emergencies, and perform surgeries and procedures. Many ophthalmologists pursue advanced study in complex areas such as glaucoma, retina, pediatrics, oculoplastic surgery, or neuro-ophthalmology, and are involved in scientific research on the causes and cures for eye diseases and vision disorders.

Contact the board to learn about specialty certification requirements.

American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1935

Chapel Hill, NC
(919) 929-7103
abos.org

Orthopaedic Surgery

An orthopaedic surgeon is educated in the preservation, investigation, and restoration of the form and function of the extremities, spine, and associated structures by medical, surgical, and physical means. This specialist is involved with the care of patients whose musculoskeletal problems include congenital deformities, trauma, infections, tumors, metabolic disturbances of the musculoskeletal system, deformities, injuries, and degenerative diseases of the spine, hands, feet, knee, hip, shoulder, and elbow in children and adults. An orthopaedic surgeon is also concerned with primary and secondary muscular problems and the effects of central or peripheral nervous system lesions of the musculoskeletal system.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Orthopaedic Sports Medicine

An orthopaedic surgeon educated in Sports Medicine has expertise in the surgical and medical care for all structures of the musculoskeletal system directly affected by participation in a sporting activity. This specialist is proficient in areas including conditioning, training and fitness, athletic performance, the impact of dietary supplements, pharmaceuticals, and nutrition on performance and health, coordination of care within the team setting utilizing other healthcare professionals, field evaluation and management, soft tissue biomechanics, and injury healing and repair. Knowledge and understanding of the principles and techniques of rehabilitation, athletic equipment, and orthotic devices enables the specialist to prevent and manage athletic injuries.

Surgery of the Hand

A surgeon trained in Surgery of the Hand has expertise in the surgical, medical, and rehabilitative care of patients with diseases, injuries, and disorders affecting the hand, wrist, and forearm. Common conditions treated by a hand surgeon include carpal tunnel syndrome, trigger fingers, ganglia (lumps), sports injuries to the hand and wrist, and hand injuries involving fractures, dislocations, lacerated tendons, nerves, and arteries. Hand surgeons may be general surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, or plastic surgeons who have received additional training in this area.

American Board of Otolaryngology — Head and Neck Surgery

Founding Member Board of ABMS

Houston, TX
(713) 850-0399
abohns.org

Otolaryngology — Head and Neck Surgery

An otolaryngologist — head and neck surgeon provides medical and/or surgical therapy for the prevention of diseases, allergies, neoplasms, deformities, disorders, and/or injuries of the ears, nose, sinuses, throat, respiratory, and upper alimentary systems, face, jaws, and the other head and neck systems. Head and neck oncology, facial, plastic, and reconstructive surgery and the treatment of disorders of hearing and voice are fundamental areas of expertise.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Complex Pediatric Otolaryngology

A pediatric otolaryngologist trained in this area has special expertise in caring for infants and children with complex otolaryngologic disorders and/or common otolaryngologic disorders in otherwise complex children. Most practice in pediatric-specific institutions where they are members of interdisciplinary teams to provide optimal care to the patient. Some of the complex problems this specialist evaluates include congenital abnormalities, infectious and inflammatory disorders and inherited and acquired conditions of the head and neck, including hearing loss and other communication impairments. They diagnose and provide both medical and surgical treatment of complex disorders of the aerodigestive tract, ear, nose, sinus, throat, voice, and speech and head and neck.

Neurotology

The neurotologist has special expertise in the management of diseases of the inner ear, temporal bone, and skull base, including tumors and other conditions.

Plastic Surgery Within the Head and Neck

An otolaryngologist trained in this area has additional expertise in plastic and reconstructive procedures within the head, face, neck, and associated structures, including cutaneous head and neck oncology and reconstruction, management of maxillofacial trauma, soft tissue repair, and cosmetic surgery.

Sleep Medicine

An otolaryngologist with demonstrated expertise in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, that disturb sleep, or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle. This specialist is skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography, and well versed in emerging research and management of a sleep laboratory.

American Board of Pathology

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1936

Tampa, FL
(813) 286-2444
abpath.org

Pathology

A pathologist deals with the causes and nature of disease and contributes to diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment through knowledge gained by the laboratory application of the biologic, chemical, and physical sciences. This specialist uses information gathered from the microscopic examination of tissue specimens, cells and body fluids, and from clinical laboratory tests on body fluids and secretions for the diagnosis, exclusion, and monitoring of disease.

To acknowledge the diverse activities in the practice of Pathology and to accommodate the interests of individuals wanting to enter the field, the American Board of Pathology offers primary certification through the following three routes: combined Anatomic Pathology and Clinical Pathology, Anatomic Pathology only, and Clinical Pathology only. A variety of subspecialty certificates are offered. Primary certification in Anatomic Pathology or Clinical Pathology may be combined with some of the subspecialty certifications.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine

A pathologist who specializes in Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine is responsible for the maintenance of an adequate blood supply, blood donor and patient-recipient safety, and appropriate blood utilization. Pre-transfusion compatibility testing and antibody testing assure that blood transfusions, when indicated, are as safe as possible. This specialist directs the preparation and safe use of specially prepared blood components, including red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and plasma constituents, and marrow or stem cells for transplantation.

Clinical Informatics

Physicians who practice Clinical Informatics collaborate with other healthcare and information technology professionals to analyze, design, implement, and evaluate information and communication systems that enhance individual and population health outcomes, improve patient care, and strengthen the clinician-patient relationship. Clinical informaticians use their knowledge of patient care combined with their understanding of informatics concepts, methods, and tools to: assess information and knowledge needs of healthcare professionals and patients; characterize, evaluate, and refine clinical processes; develop, implement, and refine clinical decision support systems; and lead or participate in the procurement, customization, development, implementation, management, evaluation, and continuous improvement of clinical information systems.

Cytopathology

A cytopathologist is an anatomic pathologist trained in the diagnosis of human disease by means of the study of cells obtained from body secretions and fluids; by scraping, washing, or sponging the surface of a lesion; or by the aspiration of a tumor mass or body organ with a fine needle. A major aspect of a cytopathologist's practice is the interpretation of Papanicolaou-stained smears of cells from the female reproductive systems (the "Pap" test). However, the cytopathologist's expertise is applied to the diagnosis of cells from all systems and areas of the body and in consultation to all medical specialists.

Dermatopathology

A dermatopathologist is expert in diagnosing and monitoring diseases of the skin, including infectious, immunologic, degenerative, and neoplastic diseases. This entails the examination and interpretation of specially prepared tissue sections, cellular scrapings and smears of skin lesions by means of light microscopy, electron microscopy, and fluorescence microscopy.

Hematopathology

A hematopathologist is expert in diseases that affect blood cells, blood clotting mechanisms, bone marrow, and lymph nodes. This specialist has the knowledge and technical skills essential for the laboratory diagnosis of anemias, leukemias, lymphomas, bleeding disorders, and blood clotting disorders.

Neuropathology

A neuropathologist is expert in the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system and skeletal muscles and functions as a consultant primarily to neurologists and neurosurgeons. This specialist is knowledgeable in the infirmities of humans as they affect the nervous and neuromuscular systems, be they degenerative, infectious, metabolic, immunologic, neoplastic, vascular, or physical in nature.

Pathology–Chemical

A chemical pathologist has expertise in the biochemistry of the human body as it applies to the understanding of the cause and progress of disease. This specialist functions as a clinical consultant in the diagnosis and treatment of human disease. Chemical pathology entails the application of biochemical data to the detection, confirmation, or monitoring of disease.

Pathology–Forensic

A forensic pathologist is expert in investigating and evaluating cases of sudden, unexpected, suspicious, and violent death as well as other specific classes of death defined by law. The forensic pathologist serves the public as coroner or medical examiner, or by performing medicolegal autopsies for such officials.

Pathology–Medical Microbiology

A medical microbiologist is expert in the isolation and identification of microbial agents that cause infectious disease. Viruses, bacteria, and fungi, as well as parasites are identified and, where possible, tested for susceptibility to appropriate antimicrobial agents.

Pathology–Molecular Genetic

A molecular genetic pathologist is expert in the principles, theory, and technologies of molecular biology and molecular genetics. This expertise is used to make or confirm diagnoses of Mendelian genetic disorders and disorders of human development, infectious diseases, and malignancies and to assess the natural history of those disorders. The molecular genetic pathologist provides information about gene structure, function, and alteration and applies laboratory techniques for diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis for individuals with related disorders.

Pathology–Pediatric

A pediatric pathologist is expert in the laboratory diagnosis of diseases that occur during fetal growth, infancy, and child development. The practice requires a strong foundation in general pathology and substantial understanding of normal growth and development, along with extensive knowledge of pediatric medicine.

American Board of Pediatrics

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1935

Chapel Hill, NC
(919) 929-0461
abp.org

Pediatrics

Pediatricians practice the specialty of medical science concerned with the physical, emotional, and social health of children from birth to young adulthood. Pediatric care encompasses a broad spectrum of health services ranging from preventive healthcare to the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Pediatricians understand the many factors that affect the growth and development of children. They understand that children are not simply small adults. Children change rapidly, and they must be approached with an appreciation for their stage of physical and mental development.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Adolescent Medicine

A pediatrician who specializes in Adolescent Medicine is a multidisciplinary healthcare specialist trained in the unique physical, psychological, and social characteristics of adolescents, their healthcare problems and needs.

Child Abuse Pediatrics

A pediatrician who specializes in Child Abuse Pediatrics serves as a resource to children, families, and communities by accurately diagnosing abuse; consulting with community agencies on child safety; providing expertise in courts of law; treating consequences of abuse and neglect; directing child abuse and neglect prevention programs; and participating on multidisciplinary teams investigating and managing child abuse cases.

Developmental–Behavioral Pediatrics

A pediatrician who specializes in Developmental–Behavioral Pediatrics possesses special skills, training, and experience to foster understanding and promotion of optimal development of children and families through research, education, clinical care, and advocacy efforts. This physician assists in the prevention, diagnosis, and management of developmental difficulties and problematic behaviors in children and in the family dysfunctions that compromise children's development.

Hospice and Palliative Medicine

A pediatrician who specializes in Hospice and Palliative Medicine cares for patients with serious and life-limiting illness and may be involved at any point in the disease course. They work with an interdisciplinary team to manage complex symptoms, provide psychosocial and spiritual support, and guide patients and their loved ones through challenging medical decisions. Their goal is to ensure that care aligns with each patient's values, preferences, and goals while maximizing quality of life.

Neonatal–Perinatal Medicine

A pediatrician specializing in Neonatal–Perinatal Medicine acts as the principal care provider for sick newborn infants. This specialist's clinical expertise is used for direct patient care and for consulting with obstetrical colleagues to plan for the care of mothers who have high-risk pregnancies.

Pediatric Cardiology

A pediatric cardiologist provides comprehensive care to patients with cardiovascular problems. This specialist is skilled in selecting, performing, and evaluating the structural and functional assessment of the heart and blood vessels, and the clinical evaluation of cardiovascular disease.

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine

A pediatrician who specializes in Pediatric Critical Care Medicine is expert in advanced life support for children from the term or near-term neonate to the adolescent. This competence extends to the critical care management of life-threatening organ system failure from any cause in both medical and surgical patients, and to the support of vital physiological functions. This specialist may have administrative responsibilities for intensive care units and also facilitates patient care among other specialists.

Pediatric Emergency Medicine

A pediatrician specializing in Pediatric Emergency Medicine has special qualifications to manage emergency treatments in acutely ill or injured infants and children.

Pediatric Endocrinology

A pediatrician with specialization in Pediatric Endocrinology provides expert care to infants, children and adolescents who have diseases that result from an abnormality in the endocrine glands (glands which secrete hormones). These diseases include diabetes mellitus, growth failure, unusual size for age, early or late pubertal development, birth defects, the genital region, and disorders of the thyroid and the adrenal and pituitary glands.

Pediatric Gastroenterology

A pediatrician specializing in Pediatric Gastroenterology specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the digestive systems of infants, children, and adolescents. The pediatric gastroenterologist treats conditions such as abdominal pain, ulcers, diarrhea, cancer, and jaundice and performs complex diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using lighted scopes to see internal organs.

Pediatric Hematology–Oncology

A pediatrician who specializes in Pediatric Hematology-Oncology is trained in the combination of pediatrics, hematology, and oncology to recognize and manage pediatric blood disorders and cancerous diseases.

Pediatric Hospital Medicine

A pediatrician who specializes in Pediatric Hospital Medicine has expertise in the care of children with a variety of illnesses and medical needs that require hospital care. Pediatric hospitalists provide leadership in the care of pediatric patients throughout the hospital including the pediatric ward, labor and delivery, the newborn nursery, the emergency department, the neonatal intensive care unit, and the pediatric intensive care unit.

Pediatric Infectious Diseases

A pediatrician who specializes in Pediatric Infectious Diseases cares for children through the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of infectious diseases. This specialist can apply specific knowledge to affect a better outcome for pediatric infections with complicated courses, underlying diseases that predispose to unusual or severe infections, unclear diagnoses, uncommon diseases, and complex or investigational treatments.

Pediatric Nephrology

A pediatrician with special expertise in Pediatric Nephrology deals with the normal and abnormal development and maturation of the kidney and urinary tract, the mechanisms by which the kidney can be damaged; the evaluation and treatment of renal diseases, fluid and electrolyte abnormalities, hypertension, and renal replacement therapy.

Pediatric Pulmonology
A pediatrician specializing in Pediatric Pulmonology is dedicated to the prevention and treatment of all respiratory diseases affecting infants, children, and young adults. This specialist is knowledgeable about the growth and development of the lung, assessment of respiratory function in infants and children, and experienced in a variety of invasive and noninvasive diagnostic techniques.

Pediatric Rheumatology
A pediatrician who specializes in Pediatric Rheumatology treats diseases of joints, muscle, bones, and tendons. A pediatric rheumatologist diagnoses and treats arthritis, back pain, muscle strains, common athletic injuries, and collagen diseases.

Sleep Medicine
A pediatrician with demonstrated expertise in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, that disturb sleep, or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle. This specialist is skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography, and well versed in emerging research and management of a sleep laboratory.

Sports Medicine
A pediatrician who specializes in preventing, diagnosing, and treating injuries related to participating in sports and/or exercise. In addition to the study of those fields that focus on prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of injuries, sports medicine also deals with illnesses and diseases that might have effects on health and physical performance.

Transplant Hepatology
The pediatrician who specializes in Transplant Hepatology possesses the special knowledge, skill, and expertise required of pediatric gastroenterologists to care for patients prior to and following hepatic transplantation. Selection of appropriate recipients requires assessment by a team having experience in evaluating the severity and prognosis of patients with liver disease.

American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1947

Rochester, MN
(507) 282-1776
abpmr.org

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

A specialist in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, also called a physiatrist, evaluates and treats patients with disorders or disabilities in the muscles, bones, and nervous system, including neck or back pain, sports and work injuries, stroke, brain injury, spinal cord injury, spasticity, and any other disability or disorder that affects function. A physiatrist may lead a team of medical professionals to help patients improve their physical, psychological, social, and vocational function, and are dedicated to the whole person, including treating pain, restoring function, and improving quality of life. Treatment modalities may include medications, injections, therapeutic exercise, electrodiagnosis, and any equipment required for daily activities.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Brain Injury Medicine

A physiatrist who specializes in Brain Injury Medicine focuses on the prevention of brain injury as well as the evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation of individuals aged 15 or older with acquired brain injury. This specialist addresses a range of injury-related disorders that have psychosocial, educational, and vocational consequences, as well as related injuries of the central nervous system. He or she also works with an interdisciplinary team to facilitate recovery and improve patients' health and function.

Neuromuscular Medicine

A physiatrist who specializes in Neuromuscular Medicine focuses on the evaluation and treatment of disorders of nerve, muscle, or neuromuscular junction, including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), peripheral neuropathies (e.g., diabetic), various muscular dystrophies, congenital and acquired myopathies, inflammatory myopathies (e.g., polymyositis) and neuromuscular transmission disorders (e.g., myasthenia gravis).

Pain Medicine

A physiatrist who specializes in Pain Medicine diagnoses and treats patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain, or pain related to cancer, in both hospital and outpatient settings and coordinates patient care needs with other specialists.

Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine

A physiatrist who specializes in Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine diagnoses and manages congenital and childhood-onset impairments and disability, such as cerebral palsy, spina bifida, acquired brain or spinal cord injury, amputation, sports injuries, and muscle and nerve diseases. This specialist works with an interdisciplinary team to improve a child's mobility and daily function at home, in the community, and at school by prescribing equipment and therapies and managing medical conditions such as spasticity, pain, bladder or bowel dysfunction, and nutrition.

Spinal Cord Injury Medicine

A physiatrist who specializes in Spinal Cord Injury Medicine evaluates and manages patients with spinal cord injuries caused by trauma or from medical conditions such as multiple sclerosis, Guillain Barrè syndrome, arthritis, infection, transverse myelitis, cancer, and spina bifida. This specialist works with an interdisciplinary team and prescribes equipment and therapies to enhance mobility and self-care skills; manages medical conditions such as pressure ulcers, pain, spasticity, bladder and bowel dysfunction, respiratory health, and mood disorders; and works to help patients return to their communities and vocations.

Sports Medicine

A physiatrist who specializes in Sports Medicine focuses on the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of injuries related to participation in sports and exercise. This specialist also treats illnesses and diseases that might have effects on health and physical performance.

American Board of Plastic Surgery

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1941

Philadelphia, PA
(215) 587-9322
abplasticsurgery.org

Plastic Surgery

A plastic surgeon deals with the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of physical defects of form or function involving the skin, musculoskeletal system, craniomaxillofacial structures, hand, extremities, breast and trunk, and external genitalia or cosmetic enhancement of these areas of the body. Cosmetic surgery is an essential component of plastic surgery. The plastic surgeon uses cosmetic surgical principles to both improve overall appearance and to optimize the outcome of reconstructive procedures.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Plastic Surgery Within the Head and Neck

A plastic surgeon trained in this area has additional expertise in plastic and reconstructive procedures within the head, face, neck, and associated structures, including head and neck cancer and reconstruction, management of maxillofacial trauma, soft tissue repair, and neural surgery. Plastic surgeons also provide all aspects of head, neck and facial aesthetic surgery.

Surgery of the Hand

A surgeon trained in Surgery of the Hand has expertise in the surgical, medical, and rehabilitative care of patients with diseases, injuries, and disorders affecting the hand, wrist, and forearm. Common conditions treated by a hand surgeon include carpal tunnel syndrome, trigger fingers, ganglia (lumps), sports injuries to the hand and wrist, and hand injuries involving fractures, dislocations, lacerated tendons, nerves, and arteries. Hand surgeons may be general surgeons, orthopedic surgeons or plastic surgeons who have received additional training in this area.

American Board of Preventive Medicine

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1949

Chicago, IL
(312) 939-2276
theabpm.org

Preventive Medicine

A specialist in Preventive Medicine focuses on the health of individuals and defined populations in order to protect, promote, and maintain health and well-being, and to prevent disease, disability, and premature death. They may be a specialist in Public Health and General Preventive Medicine, Occupational and Environmental Medicine, or Aerospace Medicine. The distinctive components of Preventive Medicine include:

- Biostatistics and the application of biostatistical principles and methodology;
- Epidemiology and its application to population-based medicine and research;
- Health services management and administration including: developing, assessing, and assuring health policies; planning, implementing, directing, budgeting, and evaluating population health and disease management programs; and utilizing legislative and regulatory processes to enhance health;
- Control of environmental factors that may adversely affect health;
- Control and prevention of occupational factors that may adversely affect health safety;
- Clinical preventive medicine activities, including measures to promote health and prevent the occurrence, progression, and disabling effects of disease and injury; and
- Assessment of social, cultural, and behavioral influences on health.

Contact the board to learn about specialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Addiction Medicine

A preventive medicine physician who specializes in Addiction Medicine is concerned with the prevention, evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of persons with the disease of addiction, of those with substance-related health conditions, and of people who show unhealthy use of substances including nicotine, alcohol, prescription medications, and other licit and illicit drugs. Physicians in this specialty also help family members whose health and functioning are affected by a loved one's substance use or addiction.

Clinical Informatics

Physicians who practice Clinical Informatics collaborate with other healthcare and information technology professionals to analyze, design, implement, and evaluate information and communication systems that enhance individual and population health outcomes, improve patient care, and strengthen the clinician–patient relationship. Clinical informaticians use their knowledge of patient care combined with their understanding of informatics concepts, methods, and tools to: assess information and knowledge needs of healthcare professionals and patients; characterize, evaluate, and refine clinical processes; develop, implement, and refine clinical decision support systems; and lead or participate in the procurement, customization, development, implementation, management, evaluation, and continuous improvement of clinical information systems.

Disaster Medicine

A physician who specializes in Disaster Medicine focuses on the care of patients and populations affected by public health emergencies and events that disrupt normal healthcare delivery, often when resources are limited and needs exceed capacity. Disaster medicine physicians also lead emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. They work with healthcare organizations, public agencies, and communities to develop plans and systems that support effective medical care before, during, and after disasters.

Health Care Administration, Leadership, and Management

A specialist in this area has the clinical background and comprehensive expertise in healthcare administration to manage administrative functions with high-level organizational impact. The specialist is dedicated to a patient's experience and an organization's effectiveness while working with stakeholders to improve professionalism/organizational culture and spearhead process improvement and patient safety. These leaders can serve in an executive healthcare management position, such as a C-suite executive, vice president, dean, or medical director in a hospital, health system, academic setting, or government agency.

Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine

A preventive medicine physician who specializes in Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine treats decompression illness and diving accident cases and uses hyperbaric oxygen therapy to treat such conditions as carbon monoxide poisoning, gas gangrene, non-healing wounds, tissue damage from radiation and burns, and bone infections. This specialist also serves as consultant to other physicians in all aspects of hyperbaric chamber operations, and assesses risks and applies appropriate standards to prevent disease and disability in divers and other persons working in altered atmospheric conditions.

American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1935

Deerfield, IL
(847) 229-6500
abpn.org

Descriptions for Neurology and related subspecialties can be found on page 53.

Psychiatry

A psychiatrist specializes in the evaluation and treatment of mental, addictive, and emotional disorders such as schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, substance-related disorders, sexual and gender-identity disorders, and adjustment disorders.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Addiction Psychiatry
A psychiatrist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of individuals with alcohol, drug, or other substance-related disorders and of individuals with the dual diagnosis of substance-related and other psychiatric disorders.

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
A psychiatrist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of developmental, behavioral, emotional, and mental disorders of childhood and adolescence.

Clinical Neurophysiology
A psychiatrist, neurologist, or child neurologist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of central, peripheral, and autonomic nervous system disorders using a combination of clinical evaluation and electrophysiologic testing such as electroencephalography (EEG), electromyography (EMG) and nerve conduction studies (NCS), among others.

Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry
A psychiatrist who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric disorders and symptoms in complex medically ill patients. This subspecialty includes treatment of patients with acute or chronic medical, neurological, obstetrical, or surgical illness in which psychiatric illness is affecting their medical care and/or quality of life; such as HIV infection, organ transplantation, heart disease, renal failure, cancer, stroke, traumatic brain injury, high-risk pregnancy, and COPD, among others. Patients also may be those who have a psychiatric disorder that is the direct consequence of a primary medical condition, or a somatoform disorder or psychological factors affecting a general medical condition.

Forensic Psychiatry
A psychiatrist who focuses on the interrelationships between psychiatry and civil, criminal, and administrative law. This specialist evaluates individuals involved with the legal system and provides specialized treatment to those incarcerated in jails, prisons, and forensic psychiatry hospitals.

Geriatric Psychiatry
A psychiatrist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of mental and emotional disorders in the elderly.

Pain Medicine
A psychiatrist who specializes in Pain Medicine diagnoses and treats patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain, or pain related to cancer, in both hospital and outpatient settings and coordinates care needs with other specialists.

Sleep Medicine
A psychiatrist with demonstrated expertise in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, that disturb sleep, or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle. This specialist is skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography, and well versed in emerging research and management of a sleep laboratory.

Neurology

A neurologist specializes in the evaluation and treatment of all types of disease or impaired function of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, muscles, and autonomic nervous system, as well as the blood vessels that relate to these structures. The disorders include: stroke, brain and spinal tumors, muscular dystrophy, headache and other pain, meningitis, encephalitis, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and other memory disorders, multiple sclerosis, and effects of systemic diseases, like high blood pressure and diabetes, on the nervous system.

Primary Specialty Certificate

Neurology with Special Qualification in Child Neurology

Child neurologists diagnose and treat similar disorders in infants, children, and adolescents. They also have special competence in genetic and metabolic problems, malformation, retardation, and other neurodevelopmental problems of childhood.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Brain Injury Medicine

Brain Injury Medicine is a subspecialty focused on the prevention of brain injury, as well as the evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation of individuals with acquired brain injury. These physicians provide a high level of care for patients with brain injury and their families in hospital and post-acute settings, and over the continuum of care to facilitate the process of recovery and improve medical and functional outcomes.

Clinical Neurophysiology

A neurologist, child neurologist, or psychiatrist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of central, peripheral, and autonomic nervous system disorders using a combination of clinical evaluation and electrophysiologic testing such as electroencephalography (EEG), electromyography (EMG), and nerve conduction studies (NCS), among others.

Epilepsy

A neurologist or child neurologist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of adults and children with recurrent seizure activity and seizure disorders. Specialists in Epilepsy (epileptologists) possess specialized knowledge in the science, clinical evaluation, and management of these disorders.

Neurocritical Care
The medical specialty of Neurocritical Care is devoted to the comprehensive multisystem care of the critically ill patient with neurological diseases and conditions.

Neurodevelopmental Disabilities
A child neurologist or pediatrician who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of chronic conditions that affect the developing and mature nervous system such as cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and chronic behavioral syndromes or neurologic conditions.

Neuromuscular Medicine
A neurologist, child neurologist, or physiatrist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of disorders of nerve, muscle or neuromuscular junction, including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), peripheral neuropathies (e.g., diabetic), various muscular dystrophies, congenital and acquired myopathies, inflammatory myopathies (e.g., polymyositis), and neuromuscular transmission disorders (e.g., myasthenia gravis).

Pain Medicine
A neurologist or child neurologist who specializes in Pain Medicine diagnoses and treats patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain, or pain related to cancer, in both hospital and outpatient settings and coordinates care needs with other specialists.

Sleep Medicine
A neurologist or child neurologist with demonstrated expertise in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, that disturb sleep, or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle. This specialist is skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography, and well versed in emerging research and management of a sleep laboratory.

Vascular Neurology
A neurologist or child neurologist who focuses on the evaluation and treatment of vascular events affecting the brain or spinal cord, such as ischemic stroke, intracranial hemorrhage, spinal cord ischemia, and spinal cord hemorrhage.

American Board of Radiology

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1935

Tucson, AZ
(520) 790-2900
theabr.org

ABR
AMERICAN BOARD OF RADIOLOGY

Radiology

A radiologist is a physician who uses imaging methodologies to diagnose and manage patients and provide therapeutic options. Physicians practicing in the field of Radiology specialize in Diagnostic Radiology, Interventional Radiology, or Radiation Oncology. They may certify in a number of subspecialties. The board also certifies in Medical Physics and issues specific certificates within each discipline.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Disciplines

I. Diagnostic Radiology

A diagnostic radiologist uses X-rays, radionuclides, ultrasound, and electromagnetic radiation to diagnose and treat disease. Training required is five years: one year of clinical training, followed by four years of Radiology training. The majority of trainees complete an additional year of training during a fellowship. A diagnostic radiologist who wishes to specialize in one of the areas listed below must first certify in Diagnostic Radiology.

- Neuroradiology
- Nuclear Radiology
- Pain Medicine
- Pediatric Radiology

II. Interventional Radiology and Diagnostic Radiology

An interventional radiologist combines competence in imaging, image-guided minimally invasive procedures and periprocedural patient care to diagnose and treat benign and malignant conditions of the thorax, abdomen, pelvis, and extremities. Therapies include embolization, angioplasty, stent placement, thrombus management, drainage, and ablation, among others. An interventional radiologist also may specialize in one of the subspecialty areas listed below.

- Neuroradiology
- Nuclear Radiology
- Pain Medicine
- Pediatric Radiology

III. Radiation Oncology

A radiation oncologist uses ionizing radiation and other modalities to treat malignant and some benign diseases. Radiation oncologists also may use computed tomography (CT) scans, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasound, and hyperthermia (heat) as additional interventions to aid in treatment planning and delivery. A radiation oncologist also may specialize in Pain Medicine.

Subspecialty Descriptions

Neuroradiology

A specialist in Neuroradiology diagnoses and treats disorders of the brain, sinuses, spine, spinal cord, neck, and the central nervous system, such as aging and degenerative diseases, seizure disorders, cancer, stroke, cerebrovascular diseases, and trauma. Imaging commonly used in Neuroradiology includes angiography, myelography, interventional techniques, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Nuclear Radiology

A specialist in Nuclear Radiology uses the administration of trace amounts of radioactive substances (radionuclides) to provide images and information for making a diagnosis. Imaging that can involve Nuclear Radiology includes positron emission tomography (PET) and single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scans.

Pain Medicine

A specialist in Pain Medicine diagnoses and treats patients experiencing problems with acute or chronic pain, or pain related to cancer, in both hospital and outpatient settings and coordinates care needs with other specialists.

Pediatric Radiology

A specialist in Pediatric Radiology uses imaging and interventional procedures related to the diagnosis, care, and management of congenital abnormalities (those present at birth) and diseases particular to infants and children. A pediatric radiologist also treats diseases that begin in childhood and can cause impairments in adulthood.

IV. Medical Physics

The discipline of Medical Physics includes Diagnostic Medical Physics, Nuclear Medical Physics, and Therapeutic Medical Physics. Medical physicists support the diagnosis and treatment of disease through their understanding of the underlying scientific principles of imaging and therapeutic processes. They use this knowledge to perform or supervise technical aspects of procedures to ensure safe and effective delivery of radiation for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

Specialty Areas in Medical Physics

A certified Medical Physicist must specialize in at least one of the following, but may hold separate primary certification in two areas or all three.

Diagnostic Medical Physics

A specialist in Diagnostic Medical Physics (1) facilitates appropriate use of X-rays, ultrasound, and magnetic resonance in diagnostic procedures; (2) monitors performance of the equipment associated with diagnostic procedures; and (3) applies standards for the safe use of radiation.

Nuclear Medical Physics

A specialist in Nuclear Medical Physics (1) facilitates appropriate use of radionuclides (except those used in sealed sources for therapeutic purposes) for diagnosing and treating disease; (2) monitors performance of the equipment associated with use of radionuclides in diagnosing and treating disease; and (3) applies standards for the safe use of radiation.

Therapeutic Medical Physics

A specialist in Therapeutic Medical Physics (1) facilitates the appropriate use of X-rays, gamma rays, electrons and other charged particle beams in the treatment of disease; (2) monitors performance of the equipment associated with therapeutic procedures; and (3) applies standards for the safe use of radiation.

American Board of Surgery

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1937

Philadelphia, PA
(215) 568-4000
absurgery.org

Surgery

A Surgeon uses operative measures to treat disease, injuries, and disorders or repair tissues or organs. Surgeons are responsible for the diagnosis and preoperative, operative, and postoperative management of patient care. During the course of the operation, the surgeon makes important decisions about the patient's health, safety, and welfare, working in cooperation with other members of the surgical team. To acknowledge the specialized activities and interests of individuals wanting to become surgeons, the American Board of Surgery offers primary certification in Surgery and Vascular Surgery. A variety of subspecialty certificates are offered.

Primary Specialty Certificates

Surgery (General Surgery)

A general surgeon has principal expertise in the diagnosis and care of patients with diseases and disorders affecting the abdomen, digestive tract, endocrine system, breast, skin, and blood vessels. A general surgeon is also trained in the treatment of patients who are injured or critically ill, and in the care of pediatric and cancer patients. General surgeons are skilled in the use of minimally invasive techniques and endoscopies. Common conditions treated by general surgeons include hernias, gallstones, appendicitis, breast tumors, thyroid disorders, pancreatitis, bowel obstructions, colon inflammation, and colon cancer.

Vascular Surgery

A vascular surgeon has expertise in the diagnosis and management of patients with disorders of the arterial, venous and lymphatic systems, excluding vessels of the brain and the heart. Vascular surgeons have significant experience in providing comprehensive care to patients with all types of vascular disease, including diagnosis, medical treatment and reconstructive vascular surgical and endovascular techniques. Common interventions performed by vascular surgeons include the opening of blocked arteries, repair of veins to improve circulation, treatment of aneurysms (bulges) in the aorta and other blood vessels, and treatment of vascular injuries.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Complex General Surgical Oncology

A surgeon trained in Complex General Surgical Oncology has expertise in the diagnosis, surgical treatment, and rehabilitation of patients with cancer, especially those with rare, unusual, and/or complex cancers. These surgeons typically work in cancer centers or academic institutions and coordinate patient care with other cancer specialists. They also provide community outreach in cancer prevention and education, as well as lead cancer studies.

Disaster Medicine

A physician who specializes in Disaster Medicine focuses on the care of patients and populations affected by public health emergencies and events that disrupt normal healthcare delivery, often when resources are limited and needs exceed capacity. Disaster medicine physicians also lead emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. They work with healthcare organizations, public agencies, and communities to develop plans and systems that support effective medical care before, during, and after disasters.

Pediatric Surgery

A pediatric surgeon is a general surgeon who has expertise in the diagnostic, operative, and postoperative surgical care of premature and newborn infants, children and adolescents. This care includes the detection and correction of fetal abnormalities, repair of birth defects, treatment of injuries in children and adolescents, and the treatment of pediatric cancer patients, as well as conditions treated in adults by general surgeons, such as appendicitis, hernias, acid reflux and bowel obstructions. Certain diagnoses may require extended involvement of the pediatric surgeon during adulthood as the patient transitions to adult surgeons and providers.

Surgical Critical Care

A surgeon trained in Surgical Critical Care has expertise in the diagnosis, treatment, and support of critically ill and injured patients, particularly trauma victims and patients with serious infections and organ failure. In addition, these surgeons coordinate patient care among the patient's primary physician, critical care staff, and other specialists.

American Board of Thoracic Surgery

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1971

Chicago, IL
(312) 202-5900
abts.org

Thoracic Surgery (Thoracic and Cardiac Surgery)

Thoracic surgery encompasses the operative, perioperative, and surgical critical care of patients with acquired and congenital pathologic conditions within the chest. Thoracic surgeons treat diseased or injured organs in the chest, including the esophagus (muscular tube that passes food to the stomach), trachea (windpipe), pleura (membranes that cover and protect the lung), mediastinum (area separating the left and right lungs that contains the heart), chest wall, diaphragm (separates the chest from the abdomen), pericardium (membrane covering the heart), heart (including the pericardium, coronary arteries, valves and myocardium), and lungs. The most common diseases requiring thoracic surgery include heart lesions, such as coronary artery disease and valve problems, lung cancer, chest trauma, esophageal cancer, emphysema, and heart and lung transplantation.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialty

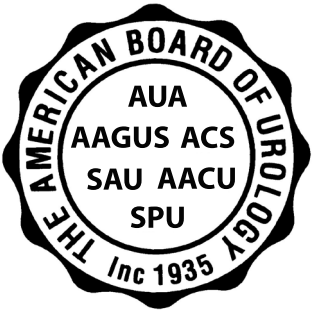
Congenital Cardiac Surgery

Congenital Cardiac Surgery refers to the procedures that are performed to repair the many types of heart defects that may be present at birth and can occasionally go undiagnosed into adulthood. These may include patching holes between chambers of the heart, improving blood flow to the lungs, or heart and lung transplantation.

American Board of Urology

Approved as an ABMS Member Board in 1935

Charlottesville, VA
(434) 979-0059
abu.org



Urology

A urologist, also known as a genitourinary surgeon, focuses on diagnosing and treating disorders of the urinary tracts of males and females, and on the reproductive system of males. This specialist manages non-surgical problems such as urinary tract infections and benign prostatic hyperplasia, as well as surgical problems such as the surgical management of cancers, the correction of congenital abnormalities, and correcting stress incontinence.

Contact the board to learn about specialty and subspecialty certification requirements.

Subspecialties

Pediatric Urology

A pediatric urologist is trained to diagnose, manage, treat, and prevent urologic disorders in children. Such disorders include undescended testes, congenital abnormalities of the genitourinary tract, underdeveloped genitalia, and difficulties with urination.

Urogynecologic and Reconstructive Surgery

This subspecialist provides consultation and comprehensive management in cases involving complex benign pelvic conditions, lower urinary tract disorders, and pelvic floor dysfunction. Comprehensive management includes those diagnostic and therapeutic procedures necessary for the total care of the patient with these conditions and complications resulting from them.

American Board of Medical Specialties
Higher standards. Better care.™

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American Board of Anesthesiology

American Board of Colon and Rectal Surgery

American Board of Dermatology

American Board of Emergency Medicine

American Board of Family Medicine

American Board of Internal Medicine

American Board of Medical Genetics and Genomics

American Board of Neurological Surgery

American Board of Nuclear Medicine

American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology

American Board of Ophthalmology

American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery

American Board of Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery

American Board of Pathology

American Board of Pediatrics

American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

American Board of Plastic Surgery

American Board of Preventive Medicine

American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology

American Board of Radiology

American Board of Surgery

American Board of Thoracic Surgery

American Board of Urology

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