



2026 AMGA MEDICAL GROUP COMPENSATION AND PRODUCTIVITY SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS AND DATA DEFINITIONS

General Information

- Report data effective as of **January 1, 2026**.
- The completed survey questionnaire is due by **March 31, 2026**.
- Target date for issuance of final report: **June 2026**.
- Survey reporting period: Calendar year 2025 or most recently completed fiscal year.
- For questions regarding the survey or to submit the data, please contact the survey team at AMGASurveys@amga.org. Questions can also be directed to the contact listed below:

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Overall Instructions

1. Please use the specialty number listing found in this document.
2. **Do not gross up partial FTE or salaries, productivity, patient visits and consultations or work RVUs to annualized figures.** This will be done by AMGA Consulting.
3. Please fill out as much of the survey as possible to help us provide as accurate of a picture of the market as possible. We realize that there may be portions of the survey that may not be applicable for your medical group.
4. Submit all survey tools, including the wRVU Converter, if utilized, to enable wRVU data validation.
5. All submissions will be retained in a confidential file by AMGA Consulting. Only summarized information from the aggregate database will be reported.

Section Descriptions

This survey questionnaire contains 6 sections:

- **Introduction and Contact Information.** This section is required. Report your organization contact information and participation credit option. When selecting a printed report to be mailed to your group, please make sure to include your actual mailing address in the contact information section.
- **Section I: Compensation Profile** captures data about your organization's demographic information, compensation plan methodologies/pay practices, benefits, and other general data questions.
- **Section II: Individual Provider Compensation and Productivity** for physician and all other provider data from January through December 2025 or your medical group's most recent fiscal year/reporting period. A list of physician and provider specialties are included in the *Specialty List* tab.
- **Section III: New Hire Starting Salaries** for provider positions filled/start date from January through December 2025 or the reporting period.
- **Section IV: Executive Compensation** for compensation details of roles included in your medical group's executive and leadership team.
- **Section V: Executive Benefits** includes the benefits details for the reported executive and leadership roles.

AMGA Consulting, LLC gathers data pursuant to this questionnaire for purposes described on the AMGA website. AMGA Consulting keeps the information provided in this questionnaire confidential, as described herein. The data you provide are reported in AMGA Consulting's surveys in the form of aggregated summary statistics. No organization's data are listed or reported in any identifiable way. The survey report is based on data provided by survey participants and each disseminated statistic is based on data from at least 5 organizations and 10 providers. Furthermore, the information is sufficiently aggregated so that no organization's data can be identified in the survey report.

Data gathered for the survey report described above may also be used by AMGA Consulting for research purposes, including (but not limited to), publication of national reports and/or customized reports, and to supplement other AMGA Consulting surveys and reports. In such a case, individual data may be used or disclosed in a non-summary form; however, in such instances, the data will be purged of any identifying information and non-aggregated data will not be reported. For proper attribution, your organization will be included as a listed participant in any survey or report in which your data is included.

Section I: Compensation Profile

The compensation profile section contains a series of questions and specific data requests to capture information about your organization including demographics, compensation plan details, pay practices and benefits.

Demographics

Question 1 Organizational Classification

Select from the drop-down menu the organizational classification that best fits your organization. If none of the drop-down options matches your group, provide relevant information in the other field. Options include:

- **System Affiliated:** Medical groups that operate within a healthcare system providing a continuum of health care services.
- **Independent:** Medical groups that have no corporate or legal relationships with a healthcare system and operate as an independent provider organization.
- **Other:** If the reported organization does not fit any of the classifications above, include additional information in the space provided.

Question 2 Academic Affiliation

Select from the drop-down menu the academic affiliation that best fits your group. Groups identified as Academic Medical School will be included in any academic filtering of the data. Options include:

- **None:** The medical group has no affiliation with an academic institution.
- **Medical School:** The medical group is a tertiary educational institution, professional school, or forms a part of such an institution, that teaches medicine and awards a professional degree for physicians.
- **Teaching Institution:** The medical group partners with a medical school to provide medical education and training.
- **Residency Program:** The medical group offers post graduate residency training.

Question 3 Tax Status

Select from the drop-down menu the tax status that best fits your group. Options include:

- **For-Profit:** A for-profit organization recognized by law as a business entity separate and distinct from its shareholders.
- **Not-For-Profit Corporation or Foundation:** An organization that has obtained special exemption under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Service code that qualifies the organization to be exempt from federal income taxes. To qualify as a tax-exempt organization, a practice or faculty practice plan must provide evidence of a charitable, educational, or research purpose.

Question 4 Group Classification

Select from the drop-down menu the classification that best fits your group. Options include:

- **Single Specialty (Surgical):** A medical group focused on the treatment/clinical work of a single specialty/area that is surgical in nature.
- **Single Specialty (Medical):** A medical group focused on the treatment/clinical work of a single specialty/area that is medical (non-surgical) in nature.
- **Primary Care:** A medical group focused on treatment/clinical work for primary care only. Primary care specialties include Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, Geriatrics, Pediatrics – General and Urgent Care. OB/GYN is not classified as Primary Care for the purpose of this report and is classified as a surgical specialty.

- **Multispecialty with Primary Care:** A medical group that consists of providers in multiple specialties, including Primary Care.
- **Multispecialty without Primary Care:** A medical group that consists of providers in multiple specialties, NOT including Primary Care

Question 5 Majority Owner

Select from the drop-down menu the option that matches the majority owner of the organization. If none of the drop-down options matches your group, provide relevant information in the other field
Options include:

- Physician
- Hospital
- University or Medical School
- Health System
- Physician Practice Management Company
- Insurance/ Managed Care Organization
- Government
- Private Equity

Question 6 Private Equity (Y or N)

Select Yes or No from the drop-down menu if your organization receives funding and is supported by a private equity firm. The private equity firm is not necessarily the majority owner of the organization.

Question 7 Total Provider FTEs

Report the current total provider (physicians and APCs) FTEs for each specialty type for your organization. Provider specialties should include providers whose primary purpose is clinical.

Compensation Plan Profile

Question 8 Full Time Hours per Week

Report the hours per week a physician must work to be considered full-time. Select from the drop-down menu the hour range that best meets your organization's standard hours for the majority of your physicians.

Question 9 Shift Based Specialty Staffing (as applicable)

Report shift-based specialty staffing practices as employed by your organization. If a specialty is not employed, please leave the data blank. If another specialty not listed utilizes a shift-based schedule, please provide relevant information in the *Other Specialty* field. For each of the specialties listed, report the following data fields:

- **Annual Number of Shifts:** Average total number of standard/contractual shifts per year (numeric only)
- **Standard Length of Shift (hours):** Average/contractual length of shifts in hours (numeric only)
- **Compensation Methodology:** Select the compensation methodology utilized by your medical group from the drop-down menu. If the methodology utilized is not listed, select *Other* and provide relevant information in the *Other Compensation Methodology* field.
Options include:

- Salary
- Salary plus Productivity
- Shift Rate
- Shift Rate plus Productivity
- Productivity Only
- Hourly or Per Diem
- Mix of Above
- Other
- **Compensation Methodology for Additional Shifts:** Select the compensation methodology utilized for compensation beyond standard shifts from the drop-down menu. If the methodology utilized is not listed, select *Other* and provide relevant information in the *Other Additional Comp Methodology* field. Options include:
 - No change from current compensation plan
 - Current compensation plus premium
 - Stipend
 - Mix of Above
 - Other

Question 10 Non-Shift Based Specialty Staffing (as applicable)

Report non-shift-based specialty staffing practices generally employed by your organization for primary care, medical specialties, and/or surgical specialties. If a specialty group is not employed, please leave the data blank. For each of the specialty groups listed, report the following data fields:

- **Average Clinical (Patient Facing) Hours per Week:** Report the Average clinical/patient facing hours per week for a 1.0 FTE in your organization (numeric only).
- **Compensation Methodology for Additional Work beyond Requirements:** Select the compensation methodology utilized for compensation beyond standard requirements/hours from the drop-down menu. If the methodology utilized is not listed, select *Other* and provide relevant information in the *Other Additional Comp* field. Options include:
 - No change from current compensation plan
 - Current compensation plus premium
 - Stipend
 - Mix of Above
 - Other

Question 11 Compensation Methodology CMS Schedule

If your group utilizes the CMS Physician Fee Schedule (PFS) in your compensation plan, select the primary PFS year utilized in your compensation methodology.

Question 12 Compensation Methodology Physician Compensation Component Percentages

Report the approximate percentage of compensation by specialty type for experienced physicians for each of the compensation components utilized in your compensation plan. Compensation Components for each specialty type should add up to 100%. If your organization does not pay on a component or employ the specialty type, please leave the column blank. If a component of compensation utilized is not listed, report data in the *Other* row and provide relevant information in the *Other Comp* field.

Compensation components include:

- Base or Guaranteed Salary
- Work RVUs
- Panel Size
- Net Collections
- Shareholder Pay
- Quality Incentives
- Value-Based Incentives
- Financial Incentives

- APC Supervision
- Other Compensation

Note: RAP = Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pulmonology

Question 13 Base or Guaranteed Salary Physician Compensation Methodology

For groups that reported a percent of compensation as base or guaranteed in Question #12, report the following:

- Salary Ranges: Select Yes or No from the drop-down menu to indicate if your group utilizes salary ranges.
- If yes: select when the ranges are updated from the drop-down menu.

Question 14 Physician Compensation Methodology

Report the methodologies utilized by your organization in determining physician compensation by checking the box in the table. If a compensation methodology utilized is not listed, check the *Other* row and provide relevant information in the *Other* field. Methodologies include:

- Percent of last year's salary
- Market salary data
- Percentage increase based on budget.
- Defined salary range
- Panel size of work units
- Other

Question 15 Average Salary Increase - Physician

Report the average percent salary increase for physicians during the most-recent annual adjustments to compensation within your organization.

Question 16 Physician Incentive Criteria

For groups that reported an incentive percent of compensation in Question #12 (Financial, Quality or Value-Based), report the incentive criteria utilized by your organization by checking the box in the table. If an incentive utilized is not listed, check the *Other* row and provide relevant information in the *Other* field. Incentive Criteria Includes:

- Patient satisfaction
- Clinic support staff engagement
- Patient access measures, including new patients, next available appointment, panel size, etc.
- Cost management, including supply chain preferred vendor/device compliance, etc.
- Utilization of care, including medical necessity, generic drug formulary, ancillary appropriateness, etc.
- Financial goal achievement for the medical group or overall organization/health system
- Care coordination, including length of stay, readmission rates, care protocol compliance etc.
- Clinical quality and outcomes including community health measures, HEDIS, ACO or related measures.
- Citizenship, defined as committee or related service to the medical group.
- Other service / accepting call or hospital duties.

Question 17 Physician Incentive Goal Structure

For groups that reported incentive criteria, report the structure within your organization. Incentive goals can be structured in the following ways:

- Individual Goals
- Developing team-based goals
- Limited implementation of team-based goals
- Routinely use team-based goals

Benefits

Question 18 Benefit Eligibility

Report the timing new providers are eligible for benefits by selecting the value from the drop-down menu.

Question 19 Benefit Eligibility – Minimum Hours

Report the hour requirement for benefit eligibility. Report the minimum hours required by your organization to (1) qualify for benefits and (2) qualify for full benefits.

Question 20 Benefits Offered

For each benefit listed, report whether your organization offers and, if offers, funds the benefit by selecting yes or no from the drop-down menus.

Question 21 Time Off

For each provider type, report the average vacation/time off and holidays offered by your organization. Report the data as total days (numeric only). If time off is provided, report if the time off is paid or unpaid for each provider type.

Question 22 Continuing Medical Expense (CME)

For each provider type, report the number of days allowed for CME and any allowance that is offered to the provider over a 12-month period.

APC: Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants

Question 23 APC Compensation

Full Time Hours per Week:

Report the hours per week an APC must work to be considered full-time. Select from the drop-down menu the hour range that best meets your organization's standard hours for the majority of your providers.

APC Compensation Methodology for Additional Work beyond Requirements:

Select the compensation methodology utilized for compensation beyond standard requirements/hours from the drop-down menu. If the methodology utilized is not listed, select *Other* and provide relevant information in the *Other Additional Comp* field. Options include:

- No change from current compensation plan
- Current compensation plus premium
- Stipend
- Mix of Above
- Other

Question 24 Compensation Methodology APC Compensation Component Percentages

Report the approximate percentage of compensation by specialty type for experienced APCs for each of the compensation components utilized in your compensation plan. Compensation Components for each specialty type should add up to 100%. If your organization does not pay on a component or employs the specialty type, please leave the column blank. If a component of compensation utilized is not listed, report data in the *Other* row and provide relevant information in the *Other Comp* field. Compensation components include:

- Base or Guaranteed Salary
- Work RVUs
- Panel Size
- Net Collections
- Shareholder Pay
- Quality Incentives
- Value-Based Incentives
- Financial Incentives
- Other Compensation

Question 25 Base or Guaranteed Salary APC Compensation Methodology

For groups that reported a percent of compensation as base or guaranteed in Question #24, report the following:

- Salary Ranges: Select Yes or No from the drop-down menu to indicate if your group utilizes salary ranges.
- If yes: select when the ranges are updated from the drop-down menu.

Question 26 APC Compensation Methodology

Report the methodologies utilized by your organization in determining APC compensation by checking the box in the table. If a compensation methodology utilized is not listed, check the *Other* row and provide relevant information in the *Other* field. Methodologies include:

- Percent of last year's salary
- Market salary data
- Percentage increase based on budget.
- Defined salary range
- Panel size of work units
- Other

Question 27 Average Salary Increase - APC

Report the average percent salary increase for APCs during the most-recent adjustments to compensation within your organization.

Question 28 APC Incentive Criteria

For groups that reported an incentive percent of compensation in Question #24 (Financial, Quality or Value-Based), report the incentive criteria utilized by your organization by checking the box in the table. If an incentive utilized is not listed, check the *Other* row and provide relevant information in the *Other* field. Incentive criteria includes:

- Patient satisfaction
- Clinic support staff engagement
- Patient access measures, including new patients, next available appointment, panel size, etc.
- Cost management, including supply chain preferred vendor/device compliance, etc.
- Utilization of care, including medical necessity, generic drug formulary, ancillary appropriateness, etc.
- Financial goal achievement for the medical group or overall organization/health system
- Care coordination, including length of stay, readmission rates, care protocol compliance etc.

- Clinical quality and outcomes including community health measures, HEDIS, ACO or related measures.
- Citizenship, defined as committee or related service to the medical group.
- Other services / accepting call or hospital duties.

Question 29 APC Incentive Goal Structure

For groups that reported an incentive criterion, report the structure within your organization. Incentive goals can be structure in the following ways:

- Individual Goals
- Developing team-based goals
- Limited implementation of team-based goals
- Routinely use team-based goals

If any question in the profile is unclear, please contact Danielle DuBord or the survey team for assistance at AMGASurveys@amga.org.

Section II: Individual Provider Compensation and Productivity

Column 1 Provider ID

This code is used to identify each provider from year to year. Please provide a code that identifies the provider to your organization only. **Do not use the provider's full Social Security number.**

Column 2 Specialty Number

This is the AMGA specialty number for each provider related to the area of medicine the provider primarily practices. Refer to the specialty number listing that follows these instructions or the Specialty List tab in the survey tool. **Please remember to review these provider assignments to ensure an accurate submission.**

Column 3 Specialty Name

The specialty name is automatically populated based on the provider specialty number entered in Column 2.

Column 4 Specialty Number of Department (APCs Only)

Only complete this column for Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants (APCs). Report the subspecialty/ physician level specialty the APCs practices. For instance, if the provider is a nurse practitioner practicing in general pediatrics, report specialty number 3115 (Nurse Practitioner – Primary Care) in Column 2, and specialty number 1320 (Pediatrics – General) in Column 3.

Column 5 Department Chair (Y or N)

Indicate whether this provider is a department chair. A department chair is a provider who is responsible for the high-level financial and operating results achieved by a department(s) and may be involved in duties such as provider recruitment/selection and strategic planning. The department chair often reports to a CMO or President and often supervises the work of division medical directors.

Column 6 Medical Director (Y or N)

Indicate if this provider fulfills a formal medical director role. A medical director is a provider who typically has responsibility for managing a division that is smaller in scope than that of a Chair. The medical director is often responsible for clinical quality improvement, support staffing and general clinical management of the section. The role may include APC supervision responsibilities. The medical director may have an administrative dyad partner.

Column 7 Clinical FTE (Required)

It is required that Column 7 is populated for all providers.

Clinical FTE is the full-time equivalent percentage of the individual provider's time spent in clinical work. Full-time clinical (1.0 FTE) is defined as a provider fulfilling your organization's minimum requirements for classification as a full-time patient care employee (e.g., 36 hours of patient care activities per week). Many providers work above this minimum level, but the reported FTE should not exceed 1.0. The Clinical FTE should not be adjusted for mid-year hires. Other adjustments to this FTE status will not be common, but include the following:

- Providers receiving more than four weeks of short-term disability, maternity, sabbatical, military leave, etc., should have their FTE status adjusted. Standard vacation, holidays, allowed sick days and other normal benefits for time off will not affect the FTE status.

- A provider working in an operational administrative role that affects the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0 FTE. This adjustment is intended for provider administrators with organizational or possibly section-wide administrative responsibilities, and who typically have a separate salary identified. For example, a provider administrator who is 50% clinical and 50% administrative would be reported as a 0.5 clinical FTE. No adjustments are to be made for providers serving on committees that do not materially affect clinical expectations.
- Providers performing specific research activities, funded separately by the medical practice, which affect the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0. These providers have clear, separate material research responsibilities outside of their clinical expectations.
- A provider performing specific administrative teaching activities, such as tutoring or lecturing, which are not performed during patient care activities, and that affect the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0. These activities are funded separately by the medical practice. These adjustments are not for *typical* supervision and resident training while performing patient care activities (rounding, office visits, etc.).

Keep in mind there are many organizations that inherently have less intensive administrative committee work, research or teaching responsibilities blended in with their physician's role and salary, while still expecting 1.0 clinical performance. Our intent is not to try to break out such fine detail, but to capture the clear, material instances for certain individual provider.

Column 8 Admin FTE

Admin FTE is the full-time equivalent percentage of the individual provider's time spent in a significant administrative role. Many providers will have 0.0 admin FTE. Only in the case of a provider working in an administrative role that affects the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0 FTEs should this be included. This value is intended for provider administrators with organizational or possibly section-wide administrative responsibilities, and who typically have a separate salary identified. Admin FTE should not be reported for department chairs or for providers serving on committees that do not materially affect clinical expectations. For example, a provider administrator who is 50% clinical and 50% administrative would be 0.5 admin FTE. The Admin FTE should not be adjusted for mid-year hires.

Column 9 Department Chair FTE

Department Chair FTE is the full-time equivalent percentage of the individual provider's time spent in a significant administrative role with defined department chair responsibilities. Only in the case of a provider working in a department chair role that affects the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0 FTEs should this be included. Chair duties could include the following: attending meetings, provider recruitment/selection and strategic planning. The department chair often reports to a CMO or President and often supervises the work of division medical directors. The Department Chair FTE should not be adjusted for mid-year hires.

Column 10 Medical Director FTE

Medical director FTE is the full-time equivalent percentage of the individual provider's time spent in a significant administrative role with defined Medical Director responsibilities. Only in the case of a provider working in a Medical Director role that affects the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0 FTEs should this be included. Medical directorship duties could include the following: attending meetings, clinical peer reviews, monitoring quality, technical and supervisory oversight, and clinical patient complaints. The Medical Director FTE should not be adjusted for mid-year hires.

Column 11 Academic FTE

Academic FTE is the full-time equivalent percentage of the individual provider's time spent in a significant teaching or research role. Only in the case of a provider performing specific research activities, funded separately by the medical practice, which affect the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0 FTE should this be included. These providers have clear, separate material teaching or research responsibilities outside of their clinical expectations, which are not performed during patient care activities, and that affect the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0. These adjustments are not for *typical* supervision and resident training while performing patient care activities (rounding, office visits, etc.). The Academic FTE should not be adjusted for mid-year hires.

Column 12 Total FTE

It is required that Column 12 is populated for all providers.

Total FTE should be the sum of Columns 7 through 11. Only report providers with a 0.5 Total FTE or greater. Please note that in some cases a provider's FTEs may add up to more than 1.0 FTE although this should be an exception.

Column 13 Total Clinical Compensation (Required)

It is required that Column 13 is populated for all providers. Do not annualize data. We want to ensure clinical compensation is reported strictly for the clinical time worked.

Total Clinical Compensation is the total annual clinical compensation of the individual provider, including base and variable compensation plus all voluntary salary reductions. Examples of clinical compensation would include, but are not limited to, compensation paid as salary, production-based compensation plans, any type of additional clinically related bonuses or incentives, clinically related medical directorships or department chair with no FTE associated, standard on-call coverage, or APC/ancillary supervision stipends. This field should not be less than the sum of Columns 15-19.

Exclude any fringe benefits and employer payments to any type of retirement, pension, SERP or tax-deferred profit-sharing plan.

Although the reported compensation should be all-inclusive for most providers, participants should exclude specific instances of the following:

- Specific compensation for administrative providers whose clinical FTE status was adjusted as defined in Column 7, and whose admin FTE status is not 0.0 as defined in Column 8. The compensation amount excluded should relate to the amount of the reported admin FTE.
- Specific compensation for department chair providers whose clinical FTE status was adjusted as defined in Column 7 and whose department chair FTE status is not 0.0 as defined in Column 9. The compensation amount excluded should relate to the amount of the reported department chair FTE.
- Specific compensation for medical director providers whose clinical FTE status was adjusted as defined in Column 7 and whose medical director FTE status is not 0.0 as defined in Column 10. The compensation amount excluded should relate to the amount of the reported medical director FTE.
- Specific compensation for teaching and research providers whose clinical FTE status was adjusted as defined in Column 7, and whose academic FTE status is not 0.0 as defined in Column 11. The compensation amount excluded should relate to the amount of the reported academic FTE.
- Do not include any signing/retention bonuses or loan forgiveness recognized from a prior year hire.
- Do not include any on-call compensation in excess of the standard call burden. Excess on-call compensation should be reported in Column 20.

- A specific instance where the provider performs “moonlighting.” Moonlighting duties include duties not related to the provider’s specialty or department, duties performed outside of normal clinical hours and duties for which the provider is compensated outside of the medical group’s compensation plan. For example, a family practitioner works nights or weekends in urgent care at a hospital for an hourly rate and production is not captured. There should be no FTE adjustment because this is done outside of the family practitioner’s practice. Please feel free to call AMGA Consulting with any questions.

Column 14 Salary Guarantee (Y or N)

Indicate whether this provider’s salary for the survey timeframe is subject to a guarantee within their agreement/arrangement. A guarantee ensures a provider earns a specific amount of compensation regardless of clinical or other productivity. Other forms of compensation (such as productivity incentive and/or quality incentive) are typically not available to a provider who receives a guaranteed salary.

Column 15 Base Salary

Report any compensation paid as a set or base salary. This compensation is not separate from the clinical FTE as reported in Column 7 and is included in the total clinical compensation amount in Column 13.

Column 16 Production Incentive Compensation

If your organization provides compensation to providers based on productivity as a separate component of compensation, provide the amount paid here. This compensation is not separate from the clinical FTE as reported in Column 7 and is included in the total clinical compensation amount in Column 13.

Column 17 Quality/Value-based Incentive Compensation

If your organization provides compensation to providers based on quality, value-based, service, or outcome measures as a separate component of compensation, provide the amount paid here. This compensation could be related to patient satisfaction, outcomes, HEDIS measures, access, diabetes management, etc. This compensation is not separate from the clinical FTE as reported in Column 7 and is included in the total clinical compensation amount in Column 13.

Column 18 APC Supervision Compensation

If your organization compensates for APC supervisory duties, provide the amount paid here. This amount could include flat stipends, a portion of APC productivity or production net of cost methods. This compensation is not separate from the clinical FTE as reported in Column 7 and is included in the total clinical compensation amount in Column 13.

Column 19 Other Non-CPT Code Patient Care Compensation

Report any other amounts that your organization pays for non-billable patient care services. The following are examples of non-billable patient care services: stipends for travel, contract compensation for occupational health services, etc. This compensation is not separate from the clinical FTE as reported in Column 7 and is included in the total clinical compensation amount in Column 13.

Column 20 Excess On-Call Compensation

If your organization compensates for on-call compensation more than typical on-call requirements/responsibilities, provide the amount of compensation specific to the excess call paid here. The definition for routine call may vary by specialty. Routine on-call compensation is considered part of the expectation for all providers in a given specialty and should be reported in base salary (Column 15) and is included as part of clinical compensation. Excess on-call compensation will be evaluated separately and is excluded from the total clinical compensation reported in Column 13.

Column 21 Administrative Compensation

Report the actual annual salary or stipend paid to each provider for time spent performing significant administrative duties related to the reported Administrative FTE reported in column 8. Examples of administrative duties would be the duties of provider administrators, possible extensive committees requiring significant time, paying an hourly rate to physicians for ad-hoc leadership support, etc. Include any compensation related to an admin FTE status greater than 0. Do not include compensation amounts for clinic-expected meetings that may have some monetary awards for attendance, but do not materially change clinical FTE expectations, as this is included in the clinical compensation Column 13.

Column 22 Department Chair Compensation

Department chair compensation is all compensation paid for established department chair duties. Examples of department chair duties would include department leadership, attending meetings, clinical activities, and other administrative duties. Include any compensation related to the reported Department Chair FTE from Column 9.

Column 23 Medical Directorship Compensation

Medical directorship compensation is all compensation paid for established medical directorship duties. Medical directorship duties would include performing clinical-related responsibilities. Medical directorship duties could include the following: attending meetings, clinical peer reviews, monitoring quality, technical and supervisory oversight, and managing clinical patient complaints. Include any compensation related to the reported Medical Director FTE from Column 10.

Column 24 Academic/Research Compensation

Report the actual annual salary or stipend paid to each provider for time spent performing significant research or teaching duties. Include any compensation related to the reported academic FTE from Column 11.

Column 25 Total Compensation

Total compensation is the total annual compensation of the individual provider, including base, variable, administrative, and teaching compensation plus all voluntary salary reductions. Examples of total compensation would include, but are not limited to, the following: compensation paid as salary- or production-based compensation plans, any type of additional bonuses or incentives, clinically related medical directorships, administrative stipends, research or teaching stipends, call coverage, ancillary or APC supervision stipends, moonlighting stipends, and other unidentified compensation. The compensation reported in this Column should generally equal reported W2 wages. Exclude any fringe benefits and employer payments to any type of retirement, pension, SERP or tax-deferred profit-sharing plan. This Column is the sum of Columns 13 and 21-24 but can include other compensation types outside the categories noted.

Column 26 Work RVUs

Note: Include all work RVUs, including those from telehealth or virtual services. Work RVUs in this column are to be reported using the **2025 CMS wRVU values**. The **2026 AMGA Survey wRVU Converter tool** can be used to calculate wRVU totals for 2025 based on billing code utilization. It is critical that wRVU values be reported accurately. If utilized, please include the wRVU Converter with survey submission.

Report calculated work relative value units (RVUs) as measured by the work resource based relative value scale (RBRVS), not weighted by a conversion factor attributed to ambulatory care, inpatient care or other professional services personally-performed by each provider in the medical group, **using the 2025 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) scale**.

A work relative value unit is a non-monetary unit of measure that indicates the *professional* value of services provided by a provider or allied healthcare professional. Work RVUs should reflect **personally performed** production by the provider as the **rendering provider** of care on the claim. This should exclude work RVUs generated by APCs supervised by the physician.

Report FTE providers with at least a 0.5 **clinical** FTE at their actual RVU amount. See the Production Guideline Table under Column 31 as it applies to work RVUs. To make your work RVUs more compatible, all code frequencies with the modifiers described below should be adjusted by the indicated percentage. For example, a modifier of 80 (99210-80) indicates that the procedure was recorded as a surgery assist and therefore the department only received approximately 16.0% of the original RVU value. For occupational health providers performing corporate or contracted services, either report RVU production for these services or indicate that they cannot be reported. If multiple modifiers are used, report work RVUs calculated using multiple modifiers.

Note regarding modifier 50: AMGA Consulting requests that participants adjust the volume of CPT codes based on any modifiers attached to the individual codes. There is a special circumstance with modifier 50. Medicare reimburses the code with the modifier at 150%. Many other payers reimburse by a two-code combination: one code without the modifier at 100%, another code with the modifier at 50%. When reporting bilateral data, please adjust the Medicare volume appropriately to reflect proper volume.

RVU Modifier Adjustment Table		
Modifier	Description	Volume Adjustment
80,81,82	Assistant at Surgery	16%
AS	Assistant at Surgery - PA	14%
50 or LT&RT	Bilateral Surgery	150%
51	Multiple Procedure	50%
52	Reduced Services	50%
53	Discontinued Procedure	50%
54	Split Surgical Care	70%
55	Split Surgical Care	20%
56	Split Surgical Care	10%
62	Co-surgeons	62.5%
66	Team Surgeons	33%
74	Discontinued Service	50%
78	Unplanned Return to OR	70%
TC	Technical Component	0%

Column 27 ASA Units

Report calculated ASA Units in this column for anesthesiology specialties including CRNAs. The ASA values should include base, time, and modifying components. Only report personally performed ASA units. ASAs from cases performed as a team should be reported as 50% credit to the physician. For services billed under modifier AA, 100% of ASA units billed should be reported for anesthesiology providers. For services billed under modifier AD, QK, QY, and QX, 50% of ASA units billed should be reported for anesthesiology providers. For services billed under modifier QZ, 0% of ASA units billed should be reported for anesthesiology providers.

Column 28 Patient Visits

Note: Include all patient visits, including those from telehealth or virtual visits.

Patient visits are the total number of patient visits during the calendar or most recent fiscal year. Patient visits are recorded as a face-to-face patient encounter. For surgical and anesthesia procedures, record the case as one visit and not the number of procedures performed. For global codes, such as deliveries, a visit should be recorded for each patient encounter in the global code. In the event that a patient visits two or more separate departments during the day and sees a provider in each department, this is recorded as a patient visit at each department. If a patient has only an ancillary service, as ordered by a provider, but has no personal provider contact, this should not be recorded as a provider patient visit (examples would be lab tests, EKGs, EEGs, injections, etc.). If the patient was seen only by a non-provider or technician, no visit should be recorded for the provider. Multiple visits by a single patient to a single provider during the same day are counted as only one visit. If your organization cannot exclude these types of visits, then please exclude all visit information. Report providers with at least a 0.5 FTE at their actual visit or consultation amount.

Column 29 Gross Charges

Gross charges are the total charges reported for services personally performed by the provider before such charges are reduced by courtesy allowances, employee discounts or non-collected accounts. Total charges are defined as the full dollar value, at the medical group's established non-discounted rates, for services provided for all patients. Gross productivity should include the medical group's full, non-discounted charges. Medicare charges should also be grossed up and *not* reported at the allowable charge. **These charges are for professional activities only, and thus should exclude retail income (e.g., optical, pharmacy), drugs, vaccines, etc. Productivity by various categories of provider extenders, such as nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, CRNAs, etc., should also be excluded from the data.** Charges should not include credits for the technical component of ancillary services. **Technical procedures supervised, but not performed, by the provider should be excluded.** Charges for codes with modifiers should be adjusted to reflect the modified amount. Report providers with at least a 0.5 clinical FTE at their actual production amount. Guidelines for specific specialties are included below:

Production Guidelines Table

Allergy	Do not include antigen billings for the following CPT codes: 95144, 95145, 95146, 95147, 95148, 95149, 95165 and 95170.
Anesthesiology	Do not include CRNA-only performed activity. Production from cases performed as a team should be reported as 50% credit to the physician the other 50% to the CRNA.
Audiology	Do not include hearing aid sales.
Cardiology	Do not include technical component fees or technical components of global fees for EKGs, GXTs, echos, etc.
GI Medicine	Do not include technical component fees.
Medical Oncology	Do not include billings for drugs.
Neurology	Do not include technical component fees or technical components of global fees for EEGs, EMGs or sleep studies.
OB/GYN	Do not include technical component fees or technical components of global fees for ultrasound tests.
Optometry and Ophthalmology	Do not include eyewear or contact sales.
Otolaryngology	Do not include production related to audiology services.
Pathology	Do not include technical component fees or technical components of global fees for pathology exams.
Pulmonary Disease	Do not include technical component fees or technical components of global fees for pulmonary tests.
Radiology	Do not include technical component fees or technical components of global fees for radiological exams.
Radiation Oncology	Do not include technical component fees or technical components of global fees for oncology services.

Column 30 Net Collections

Indicate the actual dollar amount collected of gross productivity (charges) for personally performed services of the provider. This will be the net of contractual arrangements, discounts and bad debts. See the Production Guideline Table above as it applies to Net Collections.

Column 31 Employer Benefits Expense

Employer benefits expense is the cost of all health and welfare benefits provided by the employer. This includes the employer's share of all payroll taxes (FICA, payroll and unemployment taxes); health, disability, life and workers' compensation insurance; dues and memberships to professional organizations; professional development; state and local license fees; and employer payment to defined benefits and contribution, 401(k), 403(b) and unqualified retirement plans. Malpractice liability insurance should be excluded.

Column 32 Primary Care Adjusted Panel Size

Note: This Column is for the collection of adjusted panel size for primary care providers only. If you cannot provide this data, please leave it blank.

Panel size is the number of patients served by a physician or physician group. A provider's panel is a provider's population of living patients, based on a count of unique patients seen within the last 18 months. Patients are assigned to a provider by the following: Patients who have seen only one provider for all visits, verified within the last three years, are assigned to that provider. If a patient does not have a personal provider identified, the patient is assigned to a provider based on whom the patient saw the most often. If the patient has seen multiple doctors the same number of times, the patient is assigned to the provider seen most recently. The following weights should be applied to the panel sizes reported.

Age and Gender Specific Panel Adjustments		
Age Range (Years)	Male	Female
0	5.02	4.66
1	3.28	2.99
2	2.05	1.97
3	1.72	1.62
4	1.47	1.46
5-9	0.98	1.00
10-14	0.74	0.79
15-19	0.54	0.72
20-24	0.47	0.70
25-29	0.60	0.82
30-34	0.63	0.84
35-39	0.66	0.86
40-44	0.69	0.89
45-49	0.76	0.98
50-54	0.87	1.10
55-59	1.00	1.20
60-64	1.17	1.31
65-69	1.36	1.46
70-74	1.55	1.60
75-79	1.68	1.40
80-84	1.70	1.66
85+	1.57	1.39

Column 33 Independent Practitioner/Carries Own Panel (Y or N) (APCs Only)

Only complete this column for Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants (APCs). Indicate if this provider has a patient panel separate from their physician and practices with limited oversight at least 70% of the time. A provider that does not function as an independent practitioner often works to support a physician as an extender of the physician's practice and does not have a separate patient panel from the physician.

Column 34 Clinical Hours Worked (Hospital-Based Specialties Only)

Note: This Column is for the collection of total hours worked for hospital-based specialties only, including hospitalists and other specialties working a shift-based schedule. If you cannot provide this data, please leave it blank.

Provide the number of hours the provider worked in the hospital during the reporting period. This Column is intended for hospital-based specialties only, such as hospitalists and intensivists.

Column 35 Date of Hire

The date of hire for the provider.

Column 36 Provider's Years since Medical Training

Report the total number of years the physician has been working in that particular specialty since completing their residency or fellowship program (i.e., for a cardiologist, it would be years since completing the cardiology fellowship; for a general surgeon, it would be years since completing their general surgery residency). For non-physician providers, report the number of years since completing their specific training program.

Column 37 APC FTEs Supervised

If APC Supervision Compensation was included in Column 18, provide the total number of unique APC FTEs supervised by the physician. If APCs are "co-supervised" by physicians, allocate the APC FTEs to avoid double counting (e.g., 3 physicians jointly supervise 2.0 APC FTEs = 0.67 FTE per provider).

Column 38 Standard Call Coverage Requirement

Report the standard number of days in the providers' call rotation coverage. For example, if the provider covers call every 1 in 5 days, enter 5.

Column 39 Call Coverage Type

Indicate whether call coverage is **Restricted** (provider remains on-site) or **Unrestricted** (provider may remain off-site) using the drop-down menu.

Column 40 Excess On-Call Hours Worked

If On-Call Compensation was included in Column 20, provide the total number of on call hours worked (restricted or unrestricted) by the provider for the time period.

Column 41 Provider Age

The current age of the provider.

Column 42 Provider Gender

Report the gender of the provider.

Column 43 Primary Practice Location (Zip Code)

Report the provider's primary practice location 5-digit zip code.

Section III: New Hire Starting Salaries

Indicate the starting salaries for physicians and other providers hired between January and December 2025 or your medical group's most recent fiscal year end/reporting period. New residents who have completed their residency are considered new hires. Experienced providers are those who are currently employed at your facility and have previously worked in the medical field at another facility.

Column 1 Provider ID

This code is used to identify each provider from year to year. Please provide a code that identifies the provider to your organization only. **Do not use the provider's full Social Security number.**

Column 2 Specialty Number

This is the AMGA specialty number for each provider related to the area of medicine the provider practices. Refer to the specialty number listing that follows these instructions. **Please remember to review these provider assignments to ensure an accurate submission.**

Column 3 Specialty Name

The specialty name is automatically populated based on the provider specialty number entered in Column 2.

Column 4 Clinical FTE

Clinical FTE is the full-time equivalent percentage of the new hire provider's time spent in clinical work. Full-time clinical (1.0 FTE) is defined as a provider fulfilling your organization's minimum requirements for classification as a full-time patient care employee (e.g., 36 hours of patient care activities per week). Many providers work above this minimum level, but the reported FTE will not exceed 1.0. Other adjustments to this FTE status will not be common, but include the following:

- Providers receiving more than four weeks of short-term disability, maternity, sabbatical, military leave, etc. should have their FTE status adjusted. Standard vacation, holidays, allowed sick days and other normal benefits for time off will not affect the FTE status.
- A provider working in an operational administrative role that affects the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0 FTE. This adjustment is intended for provider administrators with organizational or possibly section-wide administrative responsibilities, and who typically have a separate salary identified. No adjustments are to be made for department chairs or for providers serving on committees that do not materially affect clinical expectations. For example, a provider administrator who is 50% clinical and 50% administrative would be 0.5 clinical FTE.
- Providers performing specific research activities, funded separately by the medical practice, which affect the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0. These providers have clear, separate material research responsibilities outside of their clinical expectations.
- A provider performing specific administrative teaching activities, such as tutoring or lecturing, which are not performed during patient care activities, and that affect the clinical FTE status to be below 1.0. These activities are funded separately by the medical practice. These adjustments are not for *typical* supervision and resident training while performing patient care activities (rounding, office visits, etc.).

Keep in mind there are many organizations that inherently have less intensive administrative committee work, research or teaching responsibilities blended in with their provider's role and salary, while still expecting 1.0 clinical performance. Our intent is not to try to break out such fine detail, but to capture the clear, material instances for certain individual providers.

Column 5	Total FTE Total FTE is the sum of the Clinical FTE plus any material compensated administrative time. Only report providers with a 0.5 Total FTE or greater. Please note that in some cases a provider's FTEs may add up to more than 1.0 FTE although this should be an exception.
Column 6	Experienced Starting Salary/Base Guarantee Indicate the starting salary for the experienced provider hire. Experienced hires will have worked in the medical field at another facility and are now recently employed by your facility.
Column 7	New Resident/Fellow Starting Salary/Base Guarantee Indicate the starting salary for the new resident hire. New residents or fellows will just have completed their residency or a fellowship program.
Column 8	Signing Bonus Report the total amount of the bonuses each new hire was awarded. If the provider received a signing bonus, indicate the full amount here. A signing bonus or sign-on bonus is a one-time sum paid upfront to a new employee as an incentive to join the organization.
Column 9	Signing Bonus: Years of Commitment Report the length of commitment (in years) associated with the provided signing bonus. For example, if the signing bonus includes a 3-year commitment/term, report 3 in this column.
Column 10	Student Loan Forgiveness Amount Offered Report the total amount of student loan forgiveness offered as a component of the provider's compensation package. Typically, this is given after the provider meets certain criteria for years of service. Please provide the total amount offered assuming the criteria has been satisfied.
Column 11	Student Loan Forgiveness Years of Commitment Report the length of commitment (in years) associated with the student loan forgiveness amount offered. For example, if the student loan forgiveness amount includes a 4-year commitment/term, report 4 in this column.
Column 12	Relocation Allowance The amount a provider received to compensate for expenses associated with relocation at the start of employment.
Column 13	Date of Hire The date of hire for the provider.
Column 14	Provider Gender Report the gender of the provider.

Section IV: Executive Compensation

Column 1 ID/Name

This code is used to identify each executive. Please provide a code that identifies the individual to your organization only. **Do not use the individual's full Social Security number.**

Column 2 Medical Group Position Title

Using the drop-down list, select the position title for the role that most closely matches the functions on your executive leadership team. Position descriptions are included in this instruction document for reference.

Column 3 Job Title

Enter the individual's official title within your organization.

Column 4 Date of Hire in Current Position

Enter the date the executive was hired/began the role identified in Column 2.

Column 5 FTE

FTE is the full-time equivalent for the identified executive role. Full-time (1.0 FTE) is defined as an individual fulfilling your organization's minimum requirements for classification as a full-time employee (40 hours per week). Many executives work above this level, but the reported FTE will not exceed 1.0.

Column 6 Current Annual Base Salary (\$)

Enter the annual base compensation for the individual, including any base salary deferred through election. Please exclude anticipated cash distributions or deferred compensation based on prior year performance, rewards or incentives. (Base pay does not include payments made under the normal retirement, benefits, pension or profit-sharing plans.) Report data in annual, whole dollars.

Column 7 Eligible for Short Term Incentive/Bonus (Y or N)

Identify if the individual is eligible for a short-term (one year or less) bonus. Indicate "Yes" or "No" utilizing the drop-down menu.

Column 8 Short Term Incentive/Bonus Basis

Enter how the amount of the short-term incentive/bonus is determined. Select "Specific Criteria," "Discretionary," or "Both" from the drop-down menu.

Column 9 Short Term Incentive/Bonus Amount (latest year end \$)

Report the actual bonus amount received by the individual in the reporting period.

Column 10 Maximum Incentive/Bonus Opportunity as a percentage of Base Salary

Indicate the maximum incentive/bonus opportunity the individual is eligible to receive as a percent of the individual's base salary.

Column 11 Long Term Incentive Pay Eligibility (LTI) (Y or N)

Indicate if the individual is eligible for a long-term (greater than one year) incentive. Select "Yes" or "No" utilizing the drop-down menu.

Section V: Executive Benefits

Columns 1 and 2 will automatically populate from data entered in *Section IV. Executive Compensation*.

Column 1 ID/Name (Auto-Populated from Section IV)

This code is used to identify each executive. Please provide a code that identifies the individual to your organization only. **Do not use the individual's full Social Security number.**

Column 2 Medical Group Position Title (Auto-Populated from Section IV)

Using the drop-down list, select the position title for the role that most closely matches the functions on your executive leadership team. Position descriptions are included in this instruction document for reference.

Column 3 Actual Annual Cost of Benefits Provided (\$)

Report the organization's annual cost of benefits provided to the individual. Do not include deferred compensation costs. Employer benefits expense is the cost of all health and welfare benefits provided by the employer. This includes the employer's share of all payroll taxes (FICA, payroll and unemployment taxes); health, disability, life and workers' compensation insurance; dues and memberships to professional organizations; professional development; state and local license fees; and employer payment to defined benefits and contribution, 401(k), 403(b) and unqualified retirement plans.

Column 4 Flexible Benefit Allowance Offered (Y or N)

Indicate if the individual is offered enrollment in a Flexible Benefit Plan. These are sometimes referred to as a cafeteria-style benefit plan. Select "Yes" or "No" utilizing the drop-down menu.

Column 5 Annual Flexible Benefit Allowance Amount (\$)

Enter the annual allowance amount offered to the individual enrolled in the flexible benefit plan.

Column 6 Supplemental Life Insurance Provided (Y or N)

Identify if the executive is provided a Supplemental Life Insurance Plan. Indicate "Yes" or "No" utilizing the drop-down menu.

Column 7 Supplemental Life Insurance Multiple of Base Salary

Enter the multiple of base salary benefit provided in the Supplemental Life Insurance Plan.

Column 8 Supplemental Life Insurance Maximum Face Value (\$)

Enter the maximum dollar amount to be paid upon death of the individual, as stipulated in the supplemental life insurance benefit plan.

Column 9 Supplemental Long-Term Disability (LTD) Provided (Y or N)

Identify if the executive is provided with a Supplemental Long-Term Disability plan. Select "Yes" or "No" utilizing the cell's drop-down menu.

Column 10 Long Term Disability Benefit Level as a Percentage of Base Pay (%)

Enter the percentage of base pay that is provided in regard to the Supplemental Long-Term Disability Plan.

Column 11 Long Term Disability Maximum Monthly Benefit (\$)

Enter the maximum monthly amount to be paid as the Supplemental Long-Term Disability plan benefit.

Column 12 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan Provided (Y or N)

Identify if the individual is provided with a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan benefit. Select "Yes" or "No" utilizing the drop-down menu.

Column 13 Employment Contract in Place

Indicate if there is an employment contract in place for the individual. Select "Yes" or "No/At Will" utilizing the drop-down menu.

Column 14 Term of Contract (Years)

Please report the number of years stipulated in the employment contract.

Column 15 Automatic contract Renewal/Evergreen Provision (Y or N)

Indicate if the employment contract automatically renews upon the end of term. Select "Yes" or "No" utilizing the drop-down menu.

Column 16 Severance Paid for Change of Governance (Months)

Report the number of months the individual is eligible for severance, when a change in governance occurs.

Column 17 Severance Paid for Involuntary Termination (Months)

Report the number of months the individual is eligible for severance, when terminated involuntarily, without cause.

2026 AMGA Provider Specialties and Executive/Leadership Positions

Physician Specialties

Primary Care Specialties

1123 Concierge Medicine – Primary Care
 1110 Family Medicine
 1115 Family Medicine With Obstetrics
 1150 Geriatrics
 1210 Internal Medicine
 1320 Pediatrics – General
 1386 Pediatrics – Internal Medicine
 1417 Pediatrics – Urgent Care
 1121 Primary Care - Virtualist
 1490 Urgent Care

Medical Specialties

1000 Allergy/Immunology
 1055 Cardiac Intensivist
 1016 Cardiology – Advanced Heart Failure and Transplant
 1020 Cardiology – Echo Lab and Nuclear
 1030 Cardiology – EP
 1040 Cardiology – General (Non-Invasive)
 1010 Cardiology – Invasive Interventional
 1007 Clinical Nutrition and Bariatric Medicine
 1060 Critical Care/Intensivist
 1070 Dermatology
 1090 Dermatology – Mohs
 2030 Emergency Medicine
 1100 Endocrinology
 1130 Gastroenterology
 1465 Genetics
 1180 Hematology and Medical Oncology
 1183 Hepatology
 1140 Hospitalist – Cardiology
 1186 Hospitalist – Family Medicine
 1135 Hospitalist – Gastroenterology
 1185 Hospitalist – Internal Medicine
 1245 Hospitalist – Laborist
 1251 Hospitalist - Neurology
 1260 Hospitalist – Nocturnist
 1318 Hospitalist – Orthopedic
 1187 Hospitalist – Pediatrics
 1200 Infectious Disease
 1205 Integrative Medicine
 1223 Internal Medicine – Medical Home
 1191 Nephrology
 1485 Nephrology – Transplant (Non-Surgical)
 1257 NeuroIntensivist/Neuro Critical Care
 1250 Neurology
 1253 Neurology – EMG Lab
 1252 Neurology – Epilepsy/EEG Lab
 1254 Neurology – Movement Disorder
 1255 Neurology – Stroke
 1188 Neuro-Oncology
 1448 Neuropsychiatry
 1280 Occupational/Environmental Medicine
 1181 Oncology – Medical
 1315 Ophthalmology – Medical
 1230 Ophthalmology – Medical Retinal
 1310 Orthopedic – Medical
 1437 Pain Management – Non-Anesthesiology

Medical Specialties (Continued)

1317 Palliative Care/Hospice Care
 1325 Pediatrics – Adolescent Medicine
 1330 Pediatrics – Allergy
 1350 Pediatrics – Cardiology
 1085 Pediatrics – Dermatology
 1355 Pediatrics – Developmental-Behavioral
 2035 Pediatrics – Emergency Medicine
 1360 Pediatrics – Endocrinology
 1370 Pediatrics – Gastroenterology
 1375 Pediatrics – Genetics
 1380 Pediatrics – Hematology and Oncology
 1382 Pediatrics – Infectious Disease
 1384 Pediatrics – Intensive Care
 1240 Pediatrics – Neonatology
 1390 Pediatrics – Nephrology
 1400 Pediatrics – Neurology
 4108 Pediatrics – Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
 1410 Pediatrics – Pulmonary
 1415 Pediatrics – Rheumatology
 1430 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
 3195 Podiatry – Medical
 1440 Psychiatry
 1005 Psychiatry – Addiction Medicine
 1445 Psychiatry – Child
 1443 Psychiatry - Consult Liaison
 1446 Psychiatry – Geriatric
 1441 Psychiatry – Inpatient
 1442 Psychiatry – Outpatient
 1451 Pulmonary Disease (With Critical Care)
 1450 Pulmonary Disease (Without Critical Care)
 1452 Pulmonary Intensivist
 1460 Reproductive Endocrinology
 1470 Rheumatology
 1472 Skilled Nursing Home (SNF)/Assisted Living Facility (ALF) Physician
 1475 Sleep Lab
 1480 Sports Medicine
 1500 Wound Care/Hyperbaric

Surgical Specialties

2005 Bariatric Surgery
 2007 Breast Surgery
 2008 Burn Surgery
 2010 Cardiac/Thoracic Surgery
 2015 Cardiovascular Surgery
 2020 Colon and Rectal Surgery
 2027 Endovascular Surgery
 2050 General Surgery
 2331 Hospitalist - Urologist
 2090 Neurosurgery
 2070 OB/GYN – General
 1160 OB/GYN – Gynecological Oncology
 1170 OB/GYN – Gynecology Only
 1420 OB/GYN – Maternal Fetal Medicine/Perinatology
 1270 OB/GYN – Obstetrics
 2075 OB/GYN – Urogynecology
 2097 Oculo-Facial/Oculoplastic
 2098 Oncology – Surgical

Surgical Specialties (Continued)

2100 Ophthalmology
 2117 Ophthalmology - Cataract and Refractive Surgeon
 2130 Ophthalmology – Retinal Surgery
 2135 Oral-Maxillofacial Surgery
 2150 Orthopedic Surgery
 2175 Orthopedic Surgery – Foot and Ankle
 2170 Orthopedic Surgery – Hand
 2180 Orthopedic Surgery – Joint Replacement
 2145 Orthopedic Surgery – Oncology
 2185 Orthopedic Surgery – Shoulder and Elbow
 2190 Orthopedic Surgery – Spine
 2280 Orthopedic Surgery – Sports Medicine
 2285 Orthopedic Surgery – Trauma
 2215 Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery
 2210 Otolaryngology/ENT
 2240 Pediatric Surgery
 2241 Pediatrics – Cardiac/Thoracic Surgery
 3190 Podiatry – Surgical
 2095 Pediatrics – Neurological Surgery
 2250 Pediatrics – Ophthalmology
 2200 Pediatrics – Orthopedic Surgery
 2205 Pediatrics – Otolaryngology
 2265 Pediatrics – Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
 2335 Pediatrics – Urology
 2260 Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
 2055 Surgicalist
 2099 Thoracic Oncological Surgery
 2275 Thoracic Surgery
 2300 Transplant Surgery – Kidney
 2310 Transplant Surgery – Liver
 2292 Transplant Surgery – Medical
 2290 Transplant Surgery – Thoracic
 2295 Trauma Surgery
 3001 Urological Oncology
 2320 Urology
 2340 Vascular Surgery

Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology Specialties

2000 Anesthesiology
 2003 Anesthesiology – Cardiac
 2230 Anesthesiology – Pain Clinic
 4010 Dermatopathology
 4101 Laboratory Hematology
 1175 Mammography/Breast Imaging
 4070 Microbiology (MD Only)
 4080 Nuclear Medicine (MD Only)
 2270 Pathology – Anatomic (MD Only)
 4103 Pathology – Clinical (MD Only)
 4100 Pathology – Combined (MD Only)
 4107 Pathology – Surgical
 4005 Pediatrics – Anesthesiology
 4105 Pediatrics – Pathology
 4045 Pediatrics – Radiology
 4130 Radiation Therapy (MD Only)
 4030 Radiology – MD Interventional
 4020 Radiology – MD Neuro-Interventional
 4040 Radiology – MD Non-Interventional

2026 AMGA Provider Specialties and Executive/Leadership Positions

APCS and Other Health Care Providers	Executive and Leadership Positions	
3000 Audiology	Chief Executive	Operational Leadership (Continued)
3025 Certified Nurse Specialist	5090 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / President – Non-Physician	5520 Director of Operations / Practice Administrator
3030 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist	5100 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / President – Physician	5310 Director, Care Coordination/Case Management
3035 Chiropractor	Compliance Leadership	5030 Director, Facilities Management
3040 Dentistry	5170 Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)	5105 Manager, Clinic Operations I (< 15 providers)
3065 Epidemiology	5160 In-House Legal Counsel	5530 Manager, Clinic Operations II (15 – 30 providers)
3080 Midwife (CNM)	Finance Leadership	5540 Manager, Clinic Operations III (> 30 providers)
3090 Nuclear Medicine – Non-Radiologist (Dosimetrist)	5000 Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Physician And Clinical Quality Leadership
3112 Nurse Practitioner – Geriatric	5005 VP, Finance	5015 Chief Medical Officer (CMO)
3113 Nurse Practitioner – Medical Specialty	5190 Director, Finance / Controller	5016 Chief Medical Quality Officer (Physician)
3115 Nurse Practitioner – Primary Care	5200 Director, Health Information Management	5220 Chief Quality Officer – Non-Physician
3116 Nurse Practitioner – Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology	5595 Manager, Finance / Accounting	5067 Director, Medical Education
3117 Nurse Practitioner – Surgical Specialty	5110 Director, Payer Relations / Reimbursement	5221 Director, Quality Management / Performance Improvement
3118 Nutritionist (Non-MD)	5500 Director, Revenue Cycle (Professional)	5076 Medical Director, Medical Specialty
3120 Occupational Therapist	5570 Director, Physician Compensation	5077 Medical Director, Primary Care
3130 Optometrist	5150 Manager, Business Office	5078 Medical Director, Surgical Specialty
3042 Orthodontics	5590 Director, Business Office	5189 Chair, Medical Specialties
3041 Pediatrics – Dentistry	Human Resources Leadership	5188 Chair, Primary Care
3155 Perfusionist	5040 Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)	5186 Chair, Primary Care / Medical Specialties
3160 Pharmacist	5045 VP, Human Resources	5187 Chair, Surgical Specialties
3020 PhD Only: Biochemistry	5041 Director, Human Resources	5525 Manager, Quality
3050 PhD Only: Diagnostic Radiology	5580 Director, Physician Recruiting	Nursing Leadership
3055 PhD Only: Imaging (Physicist)	5545 Manager, Human Resources	5025 Chief Nursing Officer (CNO) / Patient Care Executive
3060 PhD Only: Immunology	5575 Manager, Physician Compensation	5020 Director, Nursing
3070 PhD Only: Microbiology	5585 Manager, Physician Recruiting	Pharmacy Leadership
3075 PhD Only: Neurophysiology	Information Management Leadership	5550 Chief Pharmacy Officer / VP of Pharmacy
3215 PhD Only: Neuropsychology	5010 Chief Information Officer (CIO)	5505 Manager, Lab / Imaging / Pharmacy
3100 PhD Only: Nuclear Medicine	5017 Chief Medical Informatics Officer (CMIO)	Population Health Leadership
3150 PhD Only: Pathology	5050 Director, Analytics/Decision Support	5400 Chief Integration Officer – Non-Physician
3210 PhD Only: Psychology	5510 Director, Information Technology	5405 Chief Integration Officer – Physician
3211 PhD Only: Psychology – Child	5155 Manager, Business Analytics	5305 VP, Population Health
3220 PhD Only: Radiation Therapy	5515 Manager, IT / Help Desk / EHR	Strategic Services Leadership
3170 Physical Therapist	Operational Leadership	5060 Chief Marketing Officer
3180 Physician Assistant – Medical	5125 Chief Administrative Officer	5365 VP, Marketing
3182 Physician Assistant – Primary Care	5140 Chief Operating Officer (COO)	5360 VP, Strategy/Business Development
3183 Physician Assistant – Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology	5345 VP, Ambulatory Services	5120 Director, Marketing / Public Relations / Communications
3185 Physician Assistant – Surgical	5350 VP, Ancillary/Support Services	5560 Director, Strategy / Business Development
3212 Psychology (Master's Level)	5325 VP, Operations/Clinic Operations	5565 Manager, Marketing
3230 Social Worker(LICSW)		
3235 Speech Pathology		

Primary Care Specialties

1123 Concierge Medicine – Primary Care

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Family Medicine and which practice concierge medicine. These physicians are trained to diagnose and treat a wide variety of ailments in patients of all ages. These physicians operate in a care model where the patient population is managed through a retainer or annual fee in exchange for enhanced care, access and services.

1110 Family Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Family Medicine. These physicians are trained to diagnose and treat a wide variety of ailments in patients of all ages. These physicians receive a broad range of training that includes internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, and geriatrics.

1115 Family Medicine With Obstetrics

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Family Medicine with additional training or experience in obstetrics.

1150 Geriatrics

These physicians are certified by either the American Board of Family Medicine or the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of added qualification in geriatric medicine. These physicians have special knowledge of the aging process and specific skills in the diagnostic, therapeutic, preventative, and rehabilitative aspects of illness in the elderly. These physicians also care for geriatric patients in the patient's home, the office, long-term care settings, such as nursing homes, and the hospital.

1210 Internal Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine. An internal medicine physician is one who provides long-term, comprehensive care in the office and the hospital, managing both common and complex illnesses of adolescents, adults and the elderly. These physicians are trained in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, infections and diseases affecting the heart, blood, kidneys, joints, and digestive, respiratory, and vascular systems. These physicians are also trained in the essentials of primary care internal medicine, which incorporates an understanding of disease prevention, wellness, substance abuse, mental health and effective treatment of common problems of the eyes, ears, skin, nervous system, and reproductive organs.

1320 Pediatrics – General

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. A pediatrician is concerned with the physical, emotional and social health of children from birth to young adulthood. Care encompasses a broad spectrum of health services ranging from preventive health care to the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic diseases. A pediatrician deals with biological, social, and environmental influences on the developing child, and with the impact of disease and dysfunction on development. 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.

Primary Care Specialties

Continued

1386 Pediatrics – Internal Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine or the American Board of Family Medicine with a certificate of added qualification in adolescent medicine. These physicians are multidisciplinary healthcare specialists trained in the unique physical, psychological, and social characteristics of adolescents and their healthcare problems and needs.

1417 Pediatrics – Urgent Care

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in the urgent care setting treating pediatric patients, including satellite clinics.

1121 Primary Care - Virtualist

These physicians are certified by either the American Board of Family Medicine, the American Board of Internal Medicine or the American Board of Pediatrics. These Primary Care physicians primarily care for patients virtually, providing remote visits via video conference or telephone calls.

1490 Urgent Care

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in the urgent care setting, including satellite clinics.

Medical Specialties

1000 Allergy/Immunology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Allergy and Immunology. These physicians are trained in evaluation, physical and laboratory diagnosis and management of disorders involving the immune system.

1055 Cardiac Intensivist

These physicians are certified by either the American Board of Internal Medicine or the American Board of Anesthesiology with a certificate of special qualification in critical care medicine. These physicians diagnose, treat and support patients with multiple organ dysfunction in the intensive care unit (ICU). These physicians may facilitate and coordinate patient care among the primary physician, the critical care staff and other specialists.

1016 Cardiology – Advanced Heart Failure and Transplant

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with special certifications in cardiology and advanced heart failure. These physicians specialize in Heart Failure and Transplant Cardiology with 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 ventricular assist devices, and those who have undergone or are awaiting transplantation.

1020 Cardiology – Echo Lab and Nuclear

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine and the American Board of Nuclear Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in cardiovascular disease and specifically echocardiography. Echocardiography is used in the diagnosis, management, and follow-up of patients with any suspected or known heart diseases. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in this specialized field of cardiology.

1030 Cardiology – EP

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in critical care medicine. These physicians have experience in providing care for critically ill cardiac and cardiovascular patients, including cardiac surgery and interventional patients requiring intensive care, and managing care in a Cardiac Intensive Care Unit.

1040 Cardiology – General (Non-Invasive)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in cardiovascular disease. These physicians are internists who specialize in diseases of the heart, lungs and blood vessels and manage complex cardiac conditions such as heart attacks and life-threatening, abnormal heartbeat rhythms. This specialty should capture the remaining cardiologists not defined in the cardiology subspecialties.

1010 Cardiology – Invasive Interventional

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in cardiovascular disease and a certificate of added qualification in interventional cardiology. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in this specialized field of cardiology.

1007 Clinical Nutrition and Bariatric Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Obesity Medicine. Bariatric medicine, or bariatrics, refers to the branch of medicine that is concerned with the treatment of obesity and associated conditions, as well as its causes and prevention techniques.

1060 Critical Care/Intensivist

These physicians are certified by either the American Board of Internal Medicine or the American Board of Anesthesiology with a certificate of special qualification in critical care medicine. These physicians diagnose, treat and support patients with multiple organ dysfunction in the intensive care unit (ICU). These physicians may facilitate and coordinate patient care among the primary physician, the critical care staff and other specialists.

1070 Dermatology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Dermatology. These physicians are trained to diagnose and treat pediatric and adult patients with benign and malignant disorders of the skin, mouth, external genitalia, hair and nails, as well as a number of sexually transmitted diseases. These physicians have had additional training and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of skin cancers, melanomas, moles and other tumors of the skin; management of contact dermatitis; other allergic and non-allergic skin disorders; and in the recognition of the skin manifestation of systemic and infectious diseases. These physicians have special training in dermatopathology and in the surgical techniques used in dermatology. These physicians also have expertise in the management of cosmetic disorders of the skin such as hair loss and scars and the skin changes associated with aging.

1090 Dermatology – Mohs

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Dermatology. These physicians specialize in performing surgery used for the treatment of skin cancers, especially basal cell or squamous cell carcinomas of the skin. These physicians have the expertise to diagnose and monitor diseases of the skin, including infectious, immunological, degenerative, and neoplastic diseases.

2030 Emergency Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Emergency Medicine. These physicians focus 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. These physicians provide immediate recognition, evaluation, care, stabilization, and disposition of a generally diversified population of adult and pediatric patients in response to acute illness and injury.

1100 Endocrinology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in endocrinology, diabetes and metabolism. These physicians concentrate on disorders of the internal (endocrine) glands such as the thyroid and adrenal glands. These physicians also deal with disorders such as diabetes, metabolic and nutritional disorders, pituitary diseases, and menstrual and sexual problems.

1130 Gastroenterology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in Gastroenterology. These physicians specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the digestive organs, including the stomach, bowels, liver, and gallbladder. This specialist treats conditions such as abdominal pain, ulcers, diarrhea, cancer, and jaundice and performs complex diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using endoscopes to see internal organs.

1465 Genetics

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Medical Genetics and Genomics. These physicians are specialists trained in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for patients with genetically linked diseases. These specialists use modern cytogenetic, radiological, and biochemical testing to assist in specialized genetic counseling; implement necessary therapeutic interventions; and provide prevention through prenatal diagnosis.

1180 Hematology and Medical Oncology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with certificates of special qualification in hematology and medical oncology. Physicians in the field of hematology are internists with additional training who specialize in diseases of the blood, spleen, and lymph glands. These specialists treat conditions such as anemia, clotting disorders, sickle cell disease, hemophilia, leukemia, and lymphoma. Physicians in the field of medical oncology are internists who specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of all types of cancer and other tumors, both benign and malignant. These specialists decide on and administer chemotherapy for malignancy and consult with surgeons and radiotherapists on other treatments for cancer.

1183 Hepatology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in gastroenterology. These physicians are specialists who focus on diagnosing and treating liver disease. This should not include Transplant Hepatologists. (Please see 2310 for all board-certified Transplant Hepatologists.)

1140 Hospitalist – Cardiology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in cardiovascular disease. These physicians are internists who provide cardiac care primarily in an inpatient/acute care setting.

1186 Hospitalist – Family Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Family Medicine. These physicians are family medicine physicians practicing in an inpatient/acute care setting.

1135 Hospitalist – Gastroenterology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with certificates of special qualification in gastroenterology. These physicians are gastroenterology physicians primarily providing inpatient/acute care. Their main professional focus is the acute management of gastrointestinal conditions occurring in the hospital setting.

1185 Hospitalist – Internal Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine. These physicians are internal medicine physicians practicing in an inpatient/acute care setting.

1245 Hospitalist – Laborist

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. These surgeons are obstetricians or gynecologists who work full time in a hospital, only delivering babies. A laborist does not see patients in an office setting, as a traditional obstetrician or gynecologist does.

1251 Hospitalist - Neurology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. These physicians are neurology physicians practicing primarily in an inpatient/acute care setting.

1260 Hospitalist – Nocturnist

These physicians are Hospitalists who only work overnight/night shift in an inpatient/acute care setting. Nocturnists are usually trained in internal medicine and have experience in hospital medicine.

1318 Hospitalist – Orthopedic

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery. These physicians are orthopedic physicians practicing primarily in an inpatient/acute care setting.

1187 Hospitalist – Pediatrics

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. These physicians are pediatricians practicing primarily in an inpatient/acute care setting.

1200 Infectious Disease

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in infectious diseases. These physicians deal with infectious diseases of all types and in all organs, including conditions requiring selective use of antibiotics. These specialists diagnose and treat AIDS patients and patients with fevers that have not been explained. These physicians may also have expertise in preventive medicine and conditions associated with travel.

1205 Integrative Medicine

These physicians combine conventional Western medicine with alternative or complementary treatments, such as nutrition consultation, herbal medicine, acupuncture, and massage.

1223 Internal Medicine – Medical Home

Internal medicine – medical home is similar to internal medicine (1210), but these physicians only practice in a medical home setting.

1191 Nephrology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in nephrology. These physicians are internists who treat disorders of the kidney, high blood pressure, fluid and mineral balance and perform dialysis of body wastes when the kidneys do not function.

1485 Nephrology – Transplant (Non-Surgical)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualifications in nephrology. These physicians are nephrologists who specialize in the treatment of kidney and pancreas transplant recipients.

1257 NeuroIntensivist/Neuro Critical Care

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Anesthesiology with a neurocritical care subspecialty. Neurointensivist/Neurocritical Care physicians are devoted to the comprehensive multisystem care of critically ill patients with neurological diseases or conditions. These physicians usually assume the primary care role for the patient or facilitate and coordinate patient care among the primary physician, the critical care staff, and other specialists.

1250 Neurology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. A neurologist specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of all types of disease or impaired function of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, autonomic nervous system, and blood vessels that relate to these structures.

1253 Neurology – EMG Lab

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. A neurologist works primarily in a specialty laboratory dedicated to the investigation of diseases of nerves and muscles, the electromyography (EMG) laboratory. These physicians are doctors who specialize in the diagnosis and testing of diseases of the peripheral nervous system.

1252 Neurology – Epilepsy/EEG Lab

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. These physicians are neurologists or child neurologists who focus 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.

1254 Neurology – Movement Disorder

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, with a certificate of added qualification in Parkinson's disease and other movement disorders. These physicians specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of all types of diseases or impaired functions associated with Parkinson's and other movement disorders.

1255 Neurology – Stroke

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, with a certificate of added qualification in stroke neurology. These physicians specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of all types of diseases or impaired functions of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, muscles and autonomic nervous system, as well as the blood vessels that relate to these structures.

1188 Neuro-Oncology

These physicians are trained to diagnose and treat patients with brain tumors and other types of tumors of the nervous system. A neuro-oncologist may be one of a number of types of physicians: a neurologist (a physician trained in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system), an oncologist (cancer specialist), or a neurosurgeon (a physician trained in surgery of the nervous system). Other types of physicians may function as neuro-oncologists, because oncology (the study of cancer) is a very large field with a considerable diversity of neural tumors and various ways of diagnosing and treating them. At least 50% of the physician's time is spent in this specialized field.

1448 Neuropsychiatry

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. These physicians specialize in the psychiatric care of persons with disorders of brain function to include diagnostic skills, neurological and mental status examinations, cognitive testing, electrophysiological testing, neuroimaging, differential diagnosis, crisis intervention, application of time-limited psychotherapy and referral for rehabilitative therapies.

1280 Occupational/Environmental Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Preventive Medicine. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent on the control of environmental factors that may adversely affect health or the control and prevention of occupational factors that may adversely affect health and safety. This specialist works with large population groups and individual patients to promote health and understanding of the risks of disease, injury, disability, and death, seeking to modify and eliminate these risks.

1181 Oncology – Medical

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in medical oncology. These physicians are internists who specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of all types of cancer and other tumors, both benign and malignant. These specialists decide on and administer chemotherapy for malignancy and consult with surgeons and radiotherapists on other treatments for cancer.

1315 Ophthalmology – Medical

These physicians are ophthalmologists who work 70% of the time with the diagnoses and non-surgical treatment of ocular and visual disorders.

1230 Ophthalmology – Medical Retinal

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in the diagnosis and non-surgical treatment of retinal disorders.

1310 Orthopedic – Medical

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery. At least 70% of the physician's time in the practice involves the non-surgical treatment of musculoskeletal disorders.

1437 Pain Management – Non-Anesthesiology

These physicians are doctors who have a special certificate in pain management. These physicians provide a high level of care, either as a primary physician or consultant, for patients experiencing problems with acute, chronic, or cancer pain in both hospital and ambulatory settings. Patient care needs may also be coordinated with other specialists. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in pain management – non-anesthesiology.

1317 Palliative Care/Hospice Care

These physicians are certified by the American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine. Palliative care programs provide one to two years of specialty training following primary residency. Palliative Care reduces the severity of a disease or slows its progress, rather than providing a cure. For incurable diseases, in cases where the cure is not recommended due to other health concerns, and when the patient does not wish to pursue a cure, palliative care becomes the focus of treatment. It may occasionally be used in conjunction with curative therapy.

1325 Pediatrics – Adolescent Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of added qualification in adolescent medicine. A pediatrician who specializes only in adolescent medicine is a multidisciplinary healthcare specialist trained in the unique physical, psychological, and social characteristics of adolescents, their healthcare problems and needs.

1330 Pediatrics – Allergy

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of added qualification in clinical and laboratory immunology. These physicians are trained in evaluation, physical and laboratory diagnosis, and management of disorders involving the immune system.

1350 Pediatrics – Cardiology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric cardiology. A pediatric cardiologist provides comprehensive care to patients with cardiovascular problems. This specialist is skilled in the clinical evaluation of cardiovascular disease and in selecting, performing and evaluating the structural and functional assessment of the heart and blood vessels.

1085 Pediatrics – Dermatology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Dermatology. Through additional special training, these physicians have developed expertise in the treatment of specific skin disease categories with an emphasis on those diseases that predominate in infants, children, and adolescents.

1355 Pediatrics – Developmental-Behavioral

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. These physicians are pediatricians, with special training and experience, who aim to foster understanding and the promotion of optimal development of children and families through research, education, clinical care and advocacy efforts. These physicians assist in the prevention, diagnosis and management of developmental difficulties and problematic behaviors in children and in family dysfunctions that compromise children's development.

2035 Pediatrics – Emergency Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Emergency Medicine or the American Board of Pediatrics, with a certificate of added qualification in pediatric emergency medicine. These physicians have special qualifications to manage emergencies in infants and children.

1360 Pediatrics – Endocrinology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric endocrinology. These physicians are pediatricians who provide 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, the adrenal, and pituitary glands.

1370 Pediatrics – Gastroenterology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric gastroenterology. These physicians are pediatricians who specialize in the diagnoses and treatment of diseases of the digestive systems of infants, children and adolescents. These specialists treat conditions such as abdominal pain, ulcers, diarrhea, cancer and jaundice and perform complex diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using lighted scopes to see internal organs.

1375 Pediatrics – Genetics

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Genetics and Genomics with a certificate of special qualification in Pediatric Genetics. At least 70% of time is spent with pediatric patients.

1380 Pediatrics – Hematology and Oncology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Genetics and Genomics with a certificate of special qualification in Pediatric Genetics. At least 70% of time is spent with pediatric patients.

1382 Pediatrics – Infectious Disease

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric infectious disease. These physicians are pediatricians trained to care for children in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. These specialists 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.

1384 Pediatrics – Intensive Care

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with special certification in critical care. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent with pediatric and adolescent patients in a hospital intensive care unit.

1240 Pediatrics – Neonatology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in neonatal-perinatal medicine. These physicians are pediatricians whose principle care is for sick newborn infants. Clinical expertise is used by physicians for direct patient care and for consulting with obstetrical colleagues to plan for the care of mothers who have high-risk pregnancies.

1390 Pediatrics – Nephrology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric nephrology. These physicians are pediatricians who deal 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.

1400 Pediatrics – Neurology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology with special qualifications in child neurology. A neurologist specializes in the diagnosis 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. A child neurologist has specific skills in the diagnosis and management of neurologic disorders of the neonatal period, infancy, early childhood, and adolescence.

4108 Pediatrics – Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Physical medicine and rehabilitation physicians spend at least 70% of their time with pediatric patients.

1410 Pediatrics – Pulmonary

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric pulmonology. These physicians are pediatricians 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 and assessment of respiratory function in infants and children and is experienced in a variety of invasive and non-invasive diagnostic techniques.

1415 Pediatrics – Rheumatology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pediatrics with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric rheumatology. These physicians are pediatricians who treat diseases of joints, muscle, bones, and tendons. A pediatric rheumatologist diagnoses and treats arthritis, back pain, muscle strains, common athletic injuries, and collagen diseases.

1430 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Physical medicine and rehabilitation is the medical specialty concerned with diagnosing, evaluating, and treating patients with physical disabilities. These disabilities may arise from conditions affecting the musculoskeletal system such as neck and back pain, sport injuries or other painful conditions affecting the limbs (e.g., carpal tunnel syndrome). Alternatively, the disabilities may result from neurological trauma or disease such as spinal cord injury, head injury, or stroke. For diagnosis and evaluation, a physiatrist may include the techniques of electromyography to supplement the standard history, physical, X-ray, and laboratory examinations. The physiatrist has expertise in the appropriate use of therapeutic exercise, prosthetics (artificial limbs), orthotics, and mechanical and electrical devices.

3195 Podiatry – Medical

A podiatrist is a provider that specializes in the evaluation and treatment of diseases of the foot. They focus on health and conditions affecting the lower extremities.

1440 Psychiatry

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. A psychiatrist specializes in the prevention, diagnosis 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 dysphoria, and adjustment disorders. The psychiatrist is able to understand the biological, psychological, and social components of illness, and therefore is uniquely prepared to treat the whole person. The main form of treatment used by a psychiatrist is psychopharmacology. A psychiatrist is qualified to order diagnostic laboratory tests and to prescribe medications, evaluate and treat psychological and interpersonal problems, and to intervene with families who are coping with stress, crises, and other problems in living. Use this definition if the physician spends equal time in an inpatient and outpatient setting.

1005 Psychiatry – Addiction Medicine

These physicians are certified by the American Society of Addiction Medicine. These physicians specialize in the treatment of addiction, focus on addiction diseases, and have had special training focusing on the prevention and treatment of such diseases.

1445 Psychiatry – Child

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology with a certificate of special qualification in child and adolescent psychiatry. These physicians are psychiatrists with additional training in the diagnosis and treatment of developmental, behavioral, emotional, and mental disorders of childhood and adolescence.

1443 Psychiatry - Consult Liaison

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology with fellowship training in psychosomatic medicine. These physicians consult with medical and surgical colleagues on patients with mental and emotional disorders such as delirium, dementia, depression and psychosis, as these can often be secondary or exacerbating medical or surgical illness. Physicians within this specialty consult and are liaisons on the medical and surgical floors, rather than in a closed unit.

1446 Psychiatry – Geriatric

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. These physicians are psychiatrists with expertise in the prevention, evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of mental and emotional disorders in the elderly. The geriatric psychiatrist seeks to improve the psychiatric care of the elderly, both in health and in disease.

1441 Psychiatry – Inpatient

Using the above definition for psychiatry – general, inpatient psychiatry treatment is more ongoing. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent within an inpatient setting.

1442 Psychiatry – Outpatient

Using the above definition for psychiatry – general, outpatient psychiatry treatment occurs in a more temporary setting. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent within an outpatient setting.

1451 Pulmonary Disease (With Critical Care)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in pulmonary and critical care medicine. These physicians treat diseases of the lungs and airways and diagnose and treat cancer, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, occupational diseases, bronchitis, sleep disorders, emphysema, and other complex disorders of the lungs.

1450 Pulmonary Disease (Without Critical Care)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in pulmonary diseases. These physicians treat diseases of the lungs and airways and diagnose and treat cancer, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, occupational diseases, bronchitis, sleep disorders, emphysema, and other complex disorders of the lungs.

1452 Pulmonary Intensivist

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a special qualification in pulmonary diseases and critical care medicine. These physicians may facilitate and coordinate patient care among the primary care physician, the critical care staff, and other specialists.

1460 Reproductive Endocrinology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology with a certificate of special qualification in reproductive endocrinology.

1470 Rheumatology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine with a certificate of special qualification in Rheumatology. These specialists treat diseases of joints, muscle, bones, and tendons which can include arthritis, back pain, muscle strains, common athletic injuries, and “collagen” diseases.

1472 Skilled Nursing Home (SNF)/Assisted Living Facility (ALF) Physician

A primary care provider sometimes referred to as a SNF, is a full-time physician practicing in a skilled nursing facility. These physicians are certified by either the American Board of Family Medicine or Internal Medicine. The physician is readily available to patients, particularly older ones, with multiple comorbidities and at risk for readmission to acute care. These physicians tend to elderly patients nearly exclusively in the skilled nursing setting.

Medical Specialties

Continued

1475 Sleep Lab

These physicians are internists with demonstrated expertise in the diagnosis and management of clinical conditions that occur during sleep, which disturb sleep or that are affected by disturbances in the wake-sleep cycle. These specialists are skilled in the analysis and interpretation of comprehensive polysomnography and are well-versed in emerging research and management of a sleep laboratory. This subspecialty includes the clinical assessment, polysomnographic evaluation and treatment of sleep disorders, including insomnias, disorders of excessive sleepiness (e.g., narcolepsy), sleep-related breathing disorders (e.g., obstructive sleep apnea), parasomnias, circadian rhythm disorders, sleep-related movement disorders and other conditions pertaining to the sleep-wake cycle. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in the treatment of sleep disorders.

1480 Sports Medicine

These physicians are certified by either the American Board of Emergency Medicine or the American Board of Family Medicine or the American Board of Internal Medicine or the American Board of Pediatrics, with a certificate of added qualification in sports medicine. These physicians are responsible for continuous care in the field of sports medicine, not only for the enhancement of health and fitness, but also for the prevention and management of injury and illness. These physicians have knowledge and experience in the promotion of wellness and the role of exercise in promoting a healthy lifestyle. Knowledge of exercise physiology, biomechanics, nutrition, psychology, physical rehabilitation and epidemiology is essential to the practice of sports medicine. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent in nonsurgical orthopedic procedures.

1500 Wound Care/Hyperbaric

These physicians have specialized training in the evaluation, treatment and healing of chronic wounds. A chronic, non-healing wound is one that does not heal in six to eight weeks with traditional wound care. Some treatment options a wound care specialist may provide include the following: Doppler evaluation, wound debridement, wound dressings, negative pressure therapy, orthopedic, vascular and plastic surgery, nutrition counseling, or diabetes counseling. At least 70% of the physician's time is spent performing wound care.

Surgical Specialties

2005 Bariatric Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery. These surgeons specialize in performing gastric bypass surgery, generally a treatment for obesity. The surgeon provides preoperative, operative and postoperative care to surgical patients. At least 50% of the surgeon's time is spent in bariatric practice.

2007 Breast Surgery

These surgeons are especially skilled in operating on the breast. These surgeons may biopsy a tumor in the breast and, if it is malignant, remove the tumor. A breast surgeon may also do breast reconstruction following a mastectomy for breast cancer. The surgeons who conduct this type of breast reconstruction may be breast oncology surgeons or plastic surgeons.

2008 Burn Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with an additional burn fellowship. These surgeons are especially skilled in operating on and treating burn victims. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent performing burn-related surgeries.

2010 Cardiac/Thoracic Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery. Procedures such as cardiac catheterization, angiography, electrocardiography, echocardiography, imaging techniques, endoscopy, tissue biopsy, and biologic and biochemical tests appropriate to thoracic diseases and procedures involving evolving techniques such as laser therapy, endovascular procedures, electrophysiologic procedures and devices, and thoracoscopy and thoracoscopic surgery are performed by these surgeons. The scope of thoracic surgery encompasses knowledge of normal and pathologic conditions of both cardiovascular and general thoracic structures. This includes congenital and acquired lesions (including infections, trauma, tumors, and metabolic disorders) of both the heart and blood vessels in the thorax, as well as diseases involving the lungs, pleura, chest wall, mediastinum, esophagus, and diaphragm. In addition, the ability to establish a precise diagnosis, an essential step toward proper therapy, requires familiarity with diagnostic procedures such as cardiac catheterization, angiography, electrocardiography, echocardiography, imaging techniques, endoscopy, tissue biopsy, and biologic and biochemical tests appropriate to thoracic diseases. It is essential that the thoracic surgeon be knowledgeable and experienced in evolving techniques, such as laser therapy, endovascular procedures, electrophysiologic procedures and devices, and thoracoscopy and thoracoscopic surgery.

2015 Cardiovascular Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with a cardiac surgery fellowship combined with vascular surgery. A cardiovascular surgeon performs operations on the heart and blood vessels of the body. This may include replacement of heart valves or bypasses of blocked coronary arteries. Training in the specialization of cardiovascular surgery involves the completion of a general surgery residency program followed by two or three more years of specialized training in all aspects of heart, blood vessel, and chest surgery. Some surgeries for these surgeons include the following: permanent transvenous pacemaker insertion, cardiac surgery of the coronary artery (bypass), treatment of valvular heart disease, artery problems, carotid artery problems, or microvascular surgery for diabetic leg ulcers.

2020 Colon and Rectal Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Colon and Rectal Surgery. These surgeons are trained to diagnose and treat various diseases of the intestinal tract, colon, rectum, anal canal, and perianal area by medical and surgery means. These surgeons also deal with other organs and tissues (such as the liver, urinary, and female reproductive system) involved with primary intestinal disease. These surgeons have the expertise to diagnose and manage anorectal conditions in an office setting. These surgeons also treat problems of the intestine and colon and perform endoscopic procedures to evaluate and treat problems such as cancer, polyps, and inflammatory conditions.

2027 Endovascular Surgery

These surgeons perform minimally invasive surgery designed to access many regions of the body via major blood vessels. These physicians may use intravascular balloons, stents, and coils, and perform coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG), carotid endarterectomy, and aneurysm clipping. Endovascular surgery may be performed by certified radiologists, neurologists, neurosurgeons, cardiologists, or vascular surgeons with an additional fellowship in endovascular training.

2050 General Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery. These surgeons manage a broad spectrum of surgical conditions affecting almost any area of the body. These surgeons establish the diagnosis and provide the preoperative, operative, and postoperative care to surgical patients and are usually responsible for the comprehensive management of the trauma victim and the critically ill surgical patient. These surgeons use a variety of diagnostic techniques, including endoscopy, for observing internal structures and may use specialized instruments during operative procedures. A general surgeon is expected to be familiar with the salient features of other surgical specialties in order to recognize problems in those areas and to know when to refer a patient to another specialist.

2331 Hospitalist - Urologist

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Urology. These physicians are Urologists practicing primarily in an inpatient/acute care setting, providing acute/urgent surgical care and managing related inpatient treatment.

2090 Neurosurgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Neurological Surgery. These surgeons provide the operative and non-operative management (i.e., prevention, diagnosis, evaluation, treatment, critical care, and rehabilitation) of disorders of the central peripheral and autonomic nervous systems, including their supporting structures and vascular supply; the evaluation and treatment of pathological processes, which modify function or activity of the nervous system; and the operative and non-operative management of pain. These surgeons treat patients with disorders of the nervous system; disorders of the brain, meninges, skull, and their blood supply, including the extracranial carotid and vertebral arteries; disorders of the pituitary gland; disorders of the spinal cord, meninges, and vertebral column and disorders of the cranial and spinal nerves throughout their distribution.

2070 OB/GYN – General

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. An obstetrician or gynecologist possesses special knowledge, skills and professional capability in the medical and surgical care of the female reproductive system in the pregnant and non-pregnant state and associated disorders. This physician serves as a consultant to other physicians and as a primary physician for women.

1160 OB/GYN – Gynecological Oncology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology with a certificate of special qualification in gynecologic oncology. These surgeons are obstetricians or gynecologists who provide consultation and comprehensive management of patients with gynecologic cancer.

1170 OB/GYN – Gynecology Only

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. An obstetrician or gynecologist possesses special knowledge, skills, and professional capability in the medical and surgical care of the female reproductive system in the non-pregnant state and associated disorders. This physician serves as a consultant to other physicians and as a primary physician for women.

1420 OB/GYN – Maternal Fetal Medicine/Perinatology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. These surgeons are obstetricians or gynecologists who care for, or provide consultation on, patients with complications of pregnancy. These specialists have advanced knowledge of the obstetrical, medical, and surgical complications of pregnancy, and their effect on both the mother and the fetus. This surgeon also possesses expertise in the most current diagnostic and treatment modalities used in the care of patients with complicated pregnancies.

1270 OB/GYN – Obstetrics

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. An obstetrician or gynecologist possesses special knowledge, skills, and professional capability in the medical and surgical care of the female reproductive system in the pregnant state and associated disorders. This physician serves as a consultant to other physicians and as a primary physician for women.

2075 OB/GYN – Urogynecology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. These doctors become specialists with additional training and experience in the evaluation and treatment of conditions that affect the female pelvic organs and the muscles and connective tissue that support the organs. They specialized in the care of women with pelvic floor dysfunction. The pelvic floor is the muscles, ligaments, connective tissue, and nerves that help support and control the rectum, uterus, vagina, and bladder.

2097 Oculo-Facial/Oculoplastic

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Plastic Surgery or the American Board of Ophthalmology with training in ocular facial. Plastic and reconstructive surgery involves the periorbital and facial tissues, including eyelids and eyebrows, cheeks, orbit, and lacrimal (tear) system. Eye plastic surgeons are ophthalmologists who have completed extensive post-residency training in this unique subspecialty. This is a highly specialized area of plastic surgery that focuses on the area around the eyes, forehead, and midface. These surgeons treat tumors of the eyelids and orbit, trauma, congenital abnormalities, thyroid eye disease, tearing problems, and blinking difficulties.

2098 Oncology – Surgical

Oncology – surgical is the branch of surgery that focuses on the surgical management of malignant neoplasms (cancer). There are currently fourteen surgical oncology fellowship training programs in the United States that have been approved by the Society of Surgical Oncology. While many general surgeons are actively involved in treating patients with malignant neoplasms, the designation of surgical oncologist is generally reserved for those surgeons who have completed one of the approved fellowship programs.

2100 Ophthalmology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. An ophthalmologist has the knowledge and professional skills needed to provide comprehensive eye and vision care. Ophthalmologists are medically trained to diagnose, monitor, and medically or surgically treat all ocular and visual disorders. This includes problems affecting the eye and its component structures, the eyelids, the orbit, and the visual pathways.

2117 Ophthalmology - Cataract and Refractive Surgeon

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. These surgeons are ophthalmologists who specialize in cataract and/or refractive surgery, including laser correction surgery.

2130 Ophthalmology – Retinal Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent in retinal surgery.

2135 Oral-Maxillofacial Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons with additional fellowship in oral-maxillofacial surgery. These surgeons are skilled in a wide spectrum of diseases, injuries, and defects in the head, neck, face, jaws, and the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region. These surgeons treat the entire craniomaxillofacial complex: anatomical area of the mouth, jaws, face, skull, and associated structures.

2150 Orthopedic Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery. An orthopedic surgeon is trained in the preservation, investigation and restoration of the form and function of the extremities, spine, and associated structures by medical, surgical, and physical means. An orthopedic surgeon 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 orthopedic surgeon is also concerned with primary and secondary muscular problems and the effects of central or peripheral nervous system lesions of the musculoskeletal system.

2175 Orthopedic Surgery – Foot and Ankle

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery with an additional fellowship in foot and ankle. These surgeons are orthopedic surgeons who spend at least 70% of their time on foot and ankle cases.

2170 Orthopedic Surgery – Hand

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery with a certificate of added qualification in hand surgery. These surgeons are specialists trained in the investigation, preservation and restoration, by medical, surgical, and rehabilitative means, of all structures of the upper extremity directly affecting the form and function of the hand and wrist.

2180 Orthopedic Surgery – Joint Replacement

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery with an additional fellowship in joint replacement. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent in the surgical treatment of degenerative diseases of the knee or hip.

2145 Orthopedic Surgery – Oncology

An orthopedic oncologist specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of primary benign and malignant (cancerous) bone and soft-tissue tumors. Following an orthopedic surgical residency, a fellowship in orthopedic oncology lasting one to two years is to be completed. During this time, the physician will learn in depth about the pathology and treatment of various forms of primary malignant neoplasm affecting the bony structures of the human body.

2185 Orthopedic Surgery – Shoulder and Elbow

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery with an additional fellowship in shoulder surgery. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent performing surgeries specific to the shoulder and elbow.

2190 Orthopedic Surgery – Spine

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery with an additional fellowship in spine. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent in the surgical treatment of diseases of the spine.

2280 Orthopedic Surgery – Sports Medicine

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery with an additional fellowship in sports medicine. An orthopedic surgeon is trained in the preservation, investigation, and restoration of the form and function of the extremities, spine, and associated structures by medical and physical means. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent on sports-related injuries.

2285 Orthopedic Surgery – Trauma

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent on the treatment of trauma injuries. These surgeons are likely located in an emergency unit.

2215 Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery

These surgeons are otolaryngologists with additional training 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 neural surgery. The field is diverse and involves a wide age range of patients, from the newborn to the aged.

2210 Otolaryngology/ENT

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology. An otolaryngologist provides comprehensive medical and surgical care for patients with diseases and disorders that affect the ears, nose, throat, respiratory and upper alimentary systems, and the related structures of the head and neck. An otolaryngologist diagnoses and provides medical and surgical therapy or prevention of diseases, allergies, neoplasms, deformities, disorders and 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 for this specialty.

2240 Pediatric Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric surgery. These surgeons have expertise in the management of surgical conditions in premature and newborn infants, children, and adolescents.

2241 Pediatrics – Cardiac/Thoracic Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery with additional fellowship training in pediatric cardiac and thoracic surgery. These surgeons treat infants, children and adolescents with congenital or acquired heart or thoracic diseases. Treatment includes consultation and surgical intervention for a broad range of cardiothoracic conditions, from general thoracic and esophageal problems to complex cardiac procedures for repair of birth abnormalities. Procedures for these surgeons include the following: general thoracic surgery, diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart defects in children, tumor removal, lung biopsies, esophageal surgery, and treatment of aortic and mitral valve disease. At least 70% of time is spent performing pediatric cardiac and thoracic surgeries.

2095 Pediatrics – Neurological Surgery

These surgeons are neurological surgeons who spend at least 70% of their time with pediatric patients.

2250 Pediatrics – Ophthalmology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. An ophthalmologist has the knowledge and professional skills needed to provide comprehensive eye and vision care. Ophthalmologists are medically trained to diagnose, monitor, and medically or surgically treat all ocular and visual disorders. This includes problems affecting the eye and its component structures, the eyelids, the orbit, and the visual pathways. An ophthalmologist also prescribes vision services, including glasses and contact lenses. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent with pediatric patients.

2200 Pediatrics – Orthopedic Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery. At least 70% of the surgeon's time is spent with pediatric patients.

2205 Pediatrics – Otolaryngology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric otolaryngology. Pediatric otolaryngologists provide comprehensive medical and surgical care for pediatric patients with diseases and disorders that affect the ears, nose, throat, the respiratory and upper alimentary systems, and related structures of the head and neck.

2265 Pediatrics – Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

These surgeons are plastic surgeons who spend at least 70% of their time with pediatric patients.

2335 Pediatrics – Urology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Urology with a certificate of special qualification in pediatric urology. These surgeons are pediatricians who manage benign and malignant medical and surgical disorders of the genitourinary system and the adrenal glands. These specialists have comprehensive knowledge of and skills in endoscopic, percutaneous, and open surgery of congenital and acquired conditions of the urinary and reproductive systems and their contiguous structures.

2260 Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of 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. A plastic surgeon uses aesthetic surgical principles not only to improve undesirable qualities of normal structures but also in all reconstructive procedures. A plastic surgeon possesses special knowledge and skill in the design and surgery of grafts, flaps, free tissue transfer, and replantation. Competence in the management of complex wounds, the use of implantable materials and in tumor surgery is required for this specialty.

3190 Podiatry – Surgical

A podiatrist is a provider that specializes in the evaluation and treatment of diseases of the foot. They perform surgical procedures on the foot.

2055 Surgicalist

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery. These physicians are surgeons practicing primarily in an inpatient/acute care setting, providing acute/urgent surgical care and managing related inpatient treatment.

2099 Thoracic Oncological Surgery

Thoracic oncological surgery is the branch of surgery that focuses on the surgical management of malignant neoplasms (cancer). These surgeons are surgical oncologists who specialize in the treatment of lung cancer, mesothelioma, esophageal cancer, sarcoma, and cancer that has metastasized to the chest.

2275 Thoracic Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery. A thoracic surgeon provides the operative, perioperative, and critical care of patients with pathologic conditions within the chest. Included in this specialty is the surgical care of coronary artery disease, cancers of the lung, esophagus and chest wall, abnormalities of the trachea, abnormalities of the great vessels and heart valves, congenital anomalies, tumors of the mediastinum, and diseases of the diaphragm. The management of the airway and injuries of the chest is within the scope of the specialty. Thoracic surgeons have the knowledge, experience, and technical skills to accurately diagnose, safely operate upon and effectively manage patients with thoracic diseases of the chest. This requires substantial knowledge of cardiorespiratory physiology and oncology, as well as capability in the use of heart assist devices, management of abnormal heart rhythms and drainage of the chest cavity, respiratory support systems, endoscopy, and invasive and non-invasive diagnostic techniques. The management of the airway and injuries of the chest is within the scope of the specialty. At least 90% of the surgeon's time is spent performing thoracic-related procedures. Use the cardiac and thoracic surgery specialty (2010) for physicians performing both areas.

2300 Transplant Surgery – Kidney

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with special certification in transplant surgery. This physician's practice is predominantly related to kidney procedures.

2310 Transplant Surgery – Liver

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with special certification in transplant surgery. This physician's practice is predominantly related to liver procedures.

2292 Transplant Surgery – Medical

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with special certification in transplant surgery. Transplant surgeons will have experience with histocompatibility and immunology, infectious disease, and the preoperative and postoperative management of patients who require transplantation, as well as experience in performance and interpretation of specialty diagnostic techniques necessary for the management of rejection and other problems in transplant recipients

2290 Transplant Surgery – Thoracic

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with special certification in transplant surgery. This physician's practice is predominantly related to cardiac procedures.

2295 Trauma Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with special certification in trauma surgery. Trauma surgeons have expertise in the management of the critically ill and postoperative patient, particularly the trauma victim, and specialize in critical care medicine diagnoses, treating and supporting patients with multiple organ dysfunction. This specialist may have administrative responsibilities for intensive care units and may also facilitate and coordinate patient care among the primary physician, the critical care staff, and other specialists.

3001 Urological Oncology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Urology. These surgeons are urologists who specialize in the treatment of malignant genitourinary diseases. These surgeons may use minimally invasive techniques to manage urologic cancers.

2320 Urology

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Urology. These surgeons are urologists who manage benign and malignant medical and surgical disorders of the genitourinary system and the adrenal glands. This specialist has comprehensive knowledge of and skills in endoscopic, percutaneous, and open surgery of congenital and acquired conditions of the urinary and reproductive systems and their contiguous structures.

2340 Vascular Surgery

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Surgery with a certificate of added qualification in general vascular surgery. A vascular surgeon has expertise in the management of surgical disorders of the blood vessels, excluding the intracranial vessels of the heart. A vascular surgeon has expertise in the diagnosis and care of patients with diseases and disorders affecting the arteries, veins, and lymphatic systems, excluding vessels of the brain and heart. Vascular surgeons also perform non-invasive diagnostic testing to detect vascular problems.

2000 Anesthesiology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Anesthesiology. These physicians are trained to provide pain relief and maintenance or restoration of a stable condition during and immediately following an operation, an obstetric or diagnostic procedure. These physicians also provide medical management and consultation in pain management and critical care medicine. Anesthesiologists diagnose and treat acute, longstanding and cancer pain problems; diagnose and treat patients with critical illnesses or severe injuries; perform direct resuscitation in the care of patients with cardiac or respiratory emergencies, including the need for artificial ventilation; and supervise post anesthesia recovery.

2003 Anesthesiology – Cardiac

These surgeons are certified by the American Board of Anesthesiology with advanced training in cardiothoracic anesthesiology via a one-year fellowship. This subspecialty is devoted to the preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative care of adult patients undergoing cardiothoracic surgery and related invasive procedures. It deals with the anesthesia aspects of care related to surgical cases such as open-heart surgery, lung surgery, and other operations of the human chest. These aspects include perioperative care with expert manipulation of patient cardiopulmonary physiology through precise and advanced application of pharmacology, resuscitative techniques, critical care medicine, and invasive procedures. This also includes management of the cardiopulmonary bypass (heart-lung) machine, which most cardiac procedures require intraoperatively while the heart undergoes surgical correction.

2230 Anesthesiology – Pain Clinic

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Anesthesiology with a certificate of added qualification in pain management. These physicians are anesthesiologists who provide a high level of care, either as a primary physician or consultant, for patients experiencing problems with acute, chronic, or cancer pain in both hospital and ambulatory settings.

4010 Dermatopathology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pathology or the American Board of Dermatology with a certificate of added qualification in dermatopathology. A dermatopathologist has the expertise to diagnose and monitor 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 routine and special (electron and florescent) microscopes.

4101 Laboratory Hematology

Certified by the American Board of Pathology with a certificate of special qualification in Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine. A pathologist who acquires, prepares, stores, and manages blood products for adult, pediatric, and neonatal transfusion.

1175 Mammography/Breast Imaging

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Radiology with special certification in mammography. Mammographers are radiologists with more than 70% of their practice in mammography.

4070 Microbiology (MD Only)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pathology with a certificate of special qualification in medical microbiology. These physicians are experts 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.

4080 Nuclear Medicine (MD Only)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine. A nuclear medicine specialist employs the properties of radioactive atoms and molecules in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and in research. The nuclear medicine specialist has special knowledge in the biological effects of radiation exposure, the fundamentals of the physical sciences and the principles and operation of radiation detection and imaging instrumentation systems.

2270 Pathology – Anatomic (MD Only)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pathology in anatomic pathology. These physicians perform surgical procedures in the diagnosis and identification of diseases and deal with the morphologic changes in the tissues, gross and microscopic and pathological anatomy.

4103 Pathology – Clinical (MD Only)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pathology for clinical pathology and deal with the study of disease and disease processes by means of chemical, microscopic, and serologic examinations.

4100 Pathology – Combined (MD Only)

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pathology for combined anatomic and clinical 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 biological, chemical, and physical sciences. A pathologist 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.

4107 Pathology – Surgical

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pathology in anatomic pathology with a surgical pathology fellowship. A surgical pathologist examines gross and microscopic surgical specimens, as well as biopsies submitted by non-surgeons such as general internists, medical subspecialists, dermatologists, and interventional radiologists. The practice of surgical pathology allows for definitive diagnosis of disease (or lack thereof) in any case where tissue is surgically removed from a patient. The pathologist may perform evaluations of molecular properties of tissue by immunohistochemistry or other laboratory tests.

4005 Pediatrics – Anesthesiology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of 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 preoperative and postoperative care, advanced life support, and acute pain management.

4105 Pediatrics – Pathology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Pathology. A pediatric pathologist is an 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.

4045 Pediatrics – Radiology

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Radiology. These physicians are specialists in pediatric radiology who utilize 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. Two additional years – one year of a fellowship and one year of practice or additional approved training – are required.

4130 Radiation Therapy (MD Only)

A radiation oncologist physician certified by the American Board of either Pathology or Radiology. A specialist physician who uses ionizing radiation (such as megavoltage X-rays or radionuclides) in the treatment of cancer.

4030 Radiology – MD Interventional

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Radiology with a certificate of added qualification in vascular and interventional radiology. These physicians are radiologists who diagnose and treat diseases by various radiologic imaging modalities. These include fluoroscopy, digital radiography, computed tomography, sonography, and magnetic resonance imaging.

4020 Radiology – MD Neuro-Interventional

These physicians are radiologists who diagnose and treat diseases utilizing imaging procedures as they relate to the brain, spine and spinal cord, head, neck, and organs of special sense in adults and children.

4040 Radiology – MD Non-Interventional

These physicians are certified by the American Board of Radiology. These physicians are radiologists who utilize X-ray, radionuclides, ultrasound, and electromagnetic radiation to diagnose disease.

3020 PhD Only: Biochemistry

Biochemists study such things as the structures and physical properties of biological molecules, including proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids; the mechanisms of enzyme action; the chemical regulation of metabolism; the chemistry of nutrition; the molecular basis of genetics; the chemistry of vitamins; energy utilization in the cell; and the chemistry of the immune response.

3050 PhD Only: Diagnostic Radiology

This is a subspecialty concerned with or aiding in diagnosis using radiology. Diagnostic radiologists use ionizing and nonionizing radiation for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

3055 PhD Only: Imaging (Physicist)

This specialty provides clinical medical imaging physics services using radiological imaging equipment. Clinical medical physicists are board certified (American Board of Radiology, American Board of Medical Physics or the American Board of Science in Nuclear Medicine) and maintain clinical credentials in independent specialties of medical imaging physics. Imaging physicists perform independent research in digital X-ray imaging, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), X-ray computed tomography (CT), nuclear medicine physics (imaging and therapy), and optical imaging.

3060 PhD Only: Immunology

This specialty involves clinical treatments and ongoing research programs in molecular aspects of lymphocyte differentiation and function, including MHC expression and peptide interactions; class I MHC structure and function; germinal center biology; HIV pathogenesis; immune responses to gene therapy; inflammation and allergy; signal transduction; and V(D)J recombination.

3070 PhD Only: Microbiology

These individuals are medical providers who are experts in the isolation and identification of microbial agents that cause infectious disease.

3075 PhD Only: Neurophysiology

This specialty involves expertise in the diagnosis and management 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).

3215 PhD Only: Neuropsychology

These individuals are psychologists who have completed special training in the neurobiological causes of brain disorders and who specialize in diagnosing and treating these illnesses using a predominantly medical (as opposed to psychoanalytical) approach.

3100 PhD Only: Nuclear Medicine

This branch of medicine is concerned with the use of radioisotopes in the diagnosis, management and treatment of disease. Nuclear medicine uses small amounts of radioactive materials or radiopharmaceuticals, substances that are attracted to specific organs, bones, or tissues.

3150 PhD Only: Pathology

These individuals are specialists in pathology; they evaluate or supervise diagnostic tests, using materials removed from living or dead patients, function as laboratory consultants to clinicians, or conduct experiments or other investigations to determine the causes or nature of disease changes.

3210 PhD Only: Psychology

These individuals are professionals specializing in diagnosing and treating diseases of the brain, emotional disturbances and behavior problems. Psychologists use psychotherapy as the primary form of treatment. In addition to their PhD and board certification, these individuals may have additional training in a specialized type of therapy.

3211 PhD Only: Psychology – Child

These individuals are professionals specializing in diagnosing and treating diseases of the brain, emotional disturbances, developmental problems, and behavior problems in children. Psychologists use play and other psychotherapy as treatment and their practice is limited to children. These individuals may also have other qualifications, including additional training in child psychology.

3220 PhD Only: Radiation Therapy

Radiation therapists specialize in the use of high-energy rays to damage cancer cells, stopping them from growing and dividing. Radiation therapists use radiation therapy to treat cancer cells only in the affected area. These individuals have a PhD in physics, medical physics, or a physical science and are board certified by the American Board of Radiology in therapeutic radiologic physics or by the American Board of Medical Physics in radiation oncology physics.

APCs and Other Health Care Providers

3000 Audiology

These individuals are healthcare professionals who are trained to evaluate hearing loss and related disorders, including balance disorders and tinnitus (ringing in the ears), and to rehabilitate individuals with hearing loss and related disorders. An audiologist uses a variety of tests and procedures to assess hearing and balance function. Audiologists fit and dispense hearing aids and other assistive devices for hearing.

3025 Certified Nurse Specialist

All clinical nurse specialists are registered nurses (RNs) who hold a master's degree in nursing with a focus on a specific specialty. These nursing professionals usually work in a hospital setting delivering direct patient care, teaching staff and patients, consulting with other professionals, and providing leadership and supervision in the workplace.

3030 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist

Certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNAs) are RNs with critical care experience and graduate training in the delivery of anesthesia. CRNAs, usually under a doctor's supervision, administer intravenous, spinal, and other anesthetics as needed for surgical operations, deliveries and other medical and dental procedures. They control the flow of gases or injected fluids to maintain the needed anesthetic state of the patient.

3035 Chiropractor

This specialty requires a minimum of two years of college and four years in a chiropractic school. The chiropractic specialty is defined as a system of diagnosis and treatment that is based upon the concept that the nervous system coordinates all of the body's functions; holds that disease results from a lack of normal nerve function; and employs manipulation and specific adjustment of body structures. Chiropractors work to manipulate the spine with their hands to realign the vertebrae and relieve pressure on the nerves.

3040 Dentistry

Dentistry involves the evaluation, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment (non-surgical, surgical or related procedures) of diseases, disorders, and conditions of the oral cavity, maxillofacial area, and the adjacent and associated structures and their impact on the human body.

3065 Epidemiology

Epidemiology specialists focus on aspects of determining the occurrences and risk factors of disease and practice the prevention and treatment of disease. This can include surveillance and monitoring, screening, establishing, and administering intervention programs for prevention or treatment of diseases, designing studies for determining risk factors of effectiveness of prevention approaches and analyzing data. These specialists have a master's degree in epidemiology.

3080 Midwife (CNM)

Midwives are trained to assist a woman during childbirth. Midwives also provide prenatal care for pregnant women, birth education for women and their partners, and care for mothers and newborn babies after the birth.

3090 Nuclear Medicine – Non-Radiologist (Dosimetrist)

This branch of medicine is concerned with the use of radioisotopes in the diagnosis, management and treatment of disease. Nuclear medicine uses small amounts of radioactive materials or radiopharmaceuticals, substances that are attracted to specific organs, bones, or tissues.

3112 Nurse Practitioner – Geriatric

A geriatric nurse practitioner (NP) is a state-licensed nurse and specializes in the branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease in older people and the problems specific to aging. An NP may function as a primary direct provider of health care and prescribe medications.

3113 Nurse Practitioner – Medical Specialty

Nurse practitioners – medical specialty are state-licensed nurses, and their primary function involves any specialty found in the Medical Specialties section of this document with the exception of the following: family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, geriatrics, and any of the respective subspecialties. The NP specializes in providing the patient with a broad spectrum of care, both preventive and curative, over a period of time and in coordinating all of the care the patient receives. An NP may function as a primary direct provider of health care and prescribe medications or as a support position for physicians.

3115 Nurse Practitioner – Primary Care

Nurse practitioners – primary care are state-licensed nurses, and their primary function involves the specialties of family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, and any of the respective subspecialties. The NP specializes in providing the patient with a broad spectrum of care, both preventive and curative, over a period of time and in coordinating all of the care the patient receives. A primary care NP often functions as a primary direct provider of health care and prescribes medications.

3116 Nurse Practitioner – Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology

Nurse practitioners – Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology specialty are state-licensed nurses, and their primary function involves any specialty found in the Radiology/ Anesthesiology/ Pathology Specialties section of this document. The NP specializes in providing the patient with a broad spectrum of care and helps coordinate the care the patient receives. The NP functions as a support position for physicians.

3117 Nurse Practitioner – Surgical Specialty

Nurse practitioners – surgical specialty are state-licensed nurses, and their primary function involves any specialty found in the Surgical Specialties section of this document. The NP specializes in providing the patient with a broad spectrum of care and helps coordinate the care the patient receives. A surgical NP functions as a support position for physicians.

3118 Nutritionist (Non-MD)

In a hospital or nursing home, a nutritionist is a person who plans or formulates special meals for patients. Nutritionist can also be simply a euphemism for a cook who works in a medical facility, but who does not have extensive training in special nutritional needs. In clinical practices, a nutritionist is a specialist in nutrition. Nutritionists can help patients with special needs, allergies, health problems, or a desire for increased energy or weight change devise healthy diets. Training requirements vary by state.

3120 Occupational Therapist

An occupational therapist is a licensed health professional who is trained to evaluate patients with joint conditions, such as arthritis, to determine the impact the disease has on their daily living activities. Occupational therapists can design and prescribe assistive devices that can improve the quality of daily living activities for patients with arthritis and other conditions of the muscles and joints.

3130 Optometrist

An optometrist is a Doctor of Optometry, an OD. This individual is a healthcare professional who is licensed to provide primary eye care services. Optometrists examine and diagnose eye diseases such as glaucoma, cataracts, and retinal diseases, diagnose related systemic (body-wide) conditions such as hypertension and diabetes that may affect the eyes, examine, diagnose, and treat visual conditions such as nearsightedness, farsightedness, astigmatism and presbyopia, and prescribe glasses, contact lenses, low-vision rehabilitation, and medications. Optometrists also perform minor surgical procedures such as the removal of foreign bodies.

3042 Orthodontics

Orthodontics involves the diagnosis, prevention, interception and treatment of all forms of malocclusion of the teeth and associated alterations in their surrounding structures; the design, application, and control of functional and corrective appliances; and the guidance of the dentition and its supporting structures to attain and maintain optimum occlusal relations in physiological and esthetic harmony among facial and cranial structures.

3041 Pediatrics – Dentistry

Licensed by the state board of dentistry, a pediatric dentist specializes in both primary and comprehensive preventive and therapeutic oral health care for infants and children through adolescence, including those with special healthcare needs.

3155 Perfusionist

A perfusionist is a specialized health professional who operates the heart-lung machine during cardiac surgery and other surgeries that require cardiopulmonary bypass. The perfusionist's main responsibility is to support the physiological and metabolic needs of the cardiac surgical patient so that the cardiac surgeon may operate. The perfusionist is solely responsible for the circulatory and respiratory functions of the heart-lung machine. Perfusionists can be involved in procurement of cardiothoracic donor organs for transplant.

3160 Pharmacist

A pharmacist is a professional who fills prescriptions. Pharmacists are familiar with medication ingredients, interactions, cautions, and hints. Pharmacists prepare and distribute medicines and give information about them.

3170 Physical Therapist

Physician therapists are trained and certified by a state or accrediting body to design and implement physical therapy programs. Physical therapists use specially designed exercises and equipment to help patients regain or improve their physical abilities. Physical therapists work with many types of patients, from infants born with musculoskeletal birth defects to adults suffering from sciatica or the aftereffects of injury, to elderly post-stroke patients.

3180 Physician Assistant – Medical

Physician assistant – medical training (PA) programs are accredited by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants. They work under the supervision of a licensed doctor (an MD) or osteopathic physician (a DO). A PA can perform histories and physical examinations that do not go beyond a particular level. A PA can order any test that the PA is competent to interpret and provide the appropriate treatment. PAs follow patients through their hospital course or their course of treatment in a clinic setting.

3182 Physician Assistant – Primary Care

PA training programs are accredited by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants. They work under the supervision of a licensed doctor (an MD) or osteopathic physician (a DO). A PA can perform histories and physical examinations that do not go beyond a particular level. A PA can order any test that the PA is competent to interpret and provide the appropriate treatment. PAs follow patients through their hospital course or their course of treatment in a clinic setting.

3183 Physician Assistant – Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology

PA training programs are accredited by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants. A PA is a Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology practitioner who works under the supervision of a licensed doctor (an MD) or osteopathic physician (a DO). PAs can practice in virtually all Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology specialties, provided they are professionally trained and supervised. PAs can be second and third assists in Radiology/Anesthesiology/Pathology procedures.

3185 Physician Assistant – Surgical

PA training programs are accredited by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants. A PA is a surgical practitioner who works under the supervision of a licensed doctor (an MD) or osteopathic physician (a DO). PAs can practice in virtually all surgical specialties, provided they are professionally trained and supervised. PAs can be second and third assists in surgical procedures and can perform simple surgical procedures such as laceration repairs.

3212 Psychology (Master's Level)

This professional specializes in diagnosing and treating diseases of the brain, emotional disturbances, and behavior problems. Psychology practitioners use psychotherapy as treatment. These providers have a certified master's degree in psychology.

3230 Social Worker(LICSW)

A social worker helps individuals deal with a variety of mental health and daily living problems to improve overall functioning. A social worker usually has a master's degree in social work and has studied sociology, growth and development, mental health theory and practice, human behavior or social environment, psychology, and research methods.

3235 Speech Pathology

This specialist evaluates and treats communication disorders and swallowing problems. Speech pathologists usually have an MA or doctorate in their specialty, as well as a certificate of clinical competence (CCC) earned by working under supervision.

**Most definitions are from the American Board of Medical Specialties' website.*

5100 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / President – Physician

A physician CEO plans, directs, and coordinates the overall activity of the organization, participates with the governing board in planning and determining the strategic direction of the organization, and is responsible for all operational and financial performance. This position is the top physician executive and reports directly to the governing board.

5090 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / President – Non-Physician

A non-physician CEO plans, directs, and coordinates the overall activity of the organization, participates with the governing board in planning and determining the strategic direction of the organization, and is responsible for all operational and financial performance. This position is the top executive and reports directly to the governing board.

5170 Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

This position is responsible for maintaining contracts and processes so that adherence to federal and state regulations is maintained. Responsibilities may include conducting internal reviews and monitoring for compliance as well as coordinating with other departments, such as legal, interpreting new or changing regulations.

5160 In-House Legal Counsel

This position is responsible for legal matters related to risk management and professional liability, business transactions and contracting, human resources, and federal, state, and local regulations. This position may be considered the Vice President of Legal.

5000 Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

This position is responsible for the organization's financial management, financial planning/budgeting, fiscal policies, and administration of accounting practices. The role is typically involved in Board finance committees and subcommittees. The CFO often directs and coordinates business office activity (e.g., insurance claims, filing, billing, collections, and accounts receivable).

5005 VP, Finance

This position is responsible for high-level leadership of the finance, budgeting and/or accounting functions. In medical group organizations without a CFO position, it may be the highest-ranking finance position.

5190 Director, Finance / Controller

This position is typically responsible for preparing financial statements, supervising the financial departments, and monitoring financial and operational performance including cash flow. This position may be referred to as the Controller.

5200 Director, Health Information Management

This position oversees all medical records personnel, policies, and budget. The incumbent typically holds a professional certification in medical records management and may be responsible for related functions such as transcription and coding.

5595 Manager, Finance / Accounting

This position is responsible for financial reports related to budgets, accounts payable, receivables, and expenses. The incumbent is typically responsible for reviewing budgets.

Medical Group Executive Role Titles and Descriptions

Continued

5110 Director, Payer Relations / Reimbursement

This position is responsible for interactions with insurance companies or payers with which the medical group contracts. Duties may include negotiation of payment rates, analysis of over/underpayments, and resolution of contract and billing issues with payers.

5500 Director, Revenue Cycle (Professional)

This position is typically responsible for several functions across revenue cycle operations, business office, and collections functions. Duties include staffing, budgeting and daily operations. Additional areas of responsibility may include scheduling, registration and insurance verification, professional coding, and related compliance matters.

5570 Director, Physician Compensation

This position is responsible for overseeing physician compensation including pay philosophies and policies, documentation, conducting analysis, recommending modifications, budgeting, and communicating with physicians on pay related issues. Benefits plans responsibility may also be subsumed within this role. This position often reports to the VP of finance, CFO, or CHRO.

5150 Manager, Business Office

This position is responsible for traditional business office operations including rejections/denials management, cash posting, customer service, and collections as well as related functions. The position has a more focused span of responsibility than the director, revenue cycle.

5590 Director, Business Office

This position is responsible for coordinating business office operations across the medical group. Duties include oversight of third-party reimbursement, physician billing, collections, contract administration, and management reporting. The position has a more focused span of responsibility than the director, revenue cycle.

5545 Manager, Human Resources

This position is responsible for functions within the human resources department regarding human resources administration such as employee or labor relations, employment, wage and benefit administration, and staff development. The position reports to the Director or VP of Human Resources.

5575 Manager, Physician Compensation

This position is responsible for functions within the human resources department regarding management of provider compensation. The position reports to the Director or VP of Human Resources or Physician Compensation.

5585 Manager, Physician Recruiting

This position is responsible for functions within the human resources department regarding sourcing, recruiting, and hiring of physicians. The position reports to the Director or VP of Human Resources.

5040 Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)

This position is responsible for overall human resources or personnel administration including employee or labor relations, employment, wage and benefit administration, staff development, policy design, and employee safety. This is the highest level of human resources leadership for the medical group.

Medical Group Executive Role Titles and Descriptions

Continued

5041

Director, Human Resources

This position is responsible for certain functions with human resources administration such as employee or labor relations, employment, wage and benefit administration, and staff development. The role supervises department staff, manages a budget and leads policy and procedure development. The human resources director reports to the VP of HR or CHRO.

5580

Director, Physician Recruiting

This position is responsible for functions within the human resources department regarding provider recruitment. The position reports to the VP of HR or CHRO.

5045

VP, Human Resources

This position is responsible for development, implementation and coordination of policies relating to all aspects of human resources and personnel administration. Duties may include oversight of recruitment, salary and benefits administration, labor law compliance, and employee relations. This position reports to the CHRO or may be the most senior HR leader in the organization.

5515

Manager, IT / Help Desk / EHR

This position is responsible for daily operations information systems functions including help desk management/staffing and/or EMR systems. The position typically reports to the Director of IT.

5010

Chief Information Officer (CIO)

This position maintains overall accountability for information systems and computer activities, hardware, software, programming, networks, systems design, and implementation. This is the most senior information technology position within the organization, is part of the executive leadership team, and typically reports to the CEO or board of directors.

5017

Chief Medical Informatics Officer (CMIO)

This position develops and manages the organization's capabilities in information systems and tools that are applied to medical information. The CMIO coordinates analytical support for medical management, including profiling, health economics, and business analytics or performance metrics. The CMIO works with the information systems department to prioritize medical management needs. This position typically reports to the CMO or the CIO.

5510

Director, Information Technology

This position is responsible for daily operations and staffing of information systems functions and related operational and capital budgeting, project management, and reporting. The position typically reports to the CIO.

5155

Manager, Business Analytics

This position is responsible for individual metric creation and dashboard development. This position is also involved in data system projects in areas such as health outcomes research, clinical data evaluation, care delivery design, patient flows, clinical episodes, and reimbursement design.

5050 Director, Analytics/Decision Support

This position is responsible for daily business intelligence and analytics solutions. Duties may include implementation and review of processes and systems within the medical group, business intelligence and analytics as well as project management and reporting. The position typically reports to the CFO or CIO.

5025 Chief Nursing Officer (CNO) / Patient Care Executive

This position exercises leadership responsibility over the practice of nursing as a member of the executive team. The CNO is responsible for evaluating, developing, recommending, and implementing policies and procedures related to the delivery of safe and efficient, high-quality nursing care. The CNO directs and coordinates the activities of a staff of managerial, professional, or technical and auxiliary nursing personnel.

5020 Director, Nursing

This position is responsible for planning and directing the activities of nursing staff and ancillary nursing personnel. Additionally, the nursing director is responsible for annual operational and financial planning. The nursing director reviews and evaluates nursing services to ensure the quality of patient care and effective use of resources. The nursing director develops and interprets policies and procedures relating to nursing professional practice.

5105 Manager, Clinic Operations I (< 15 providers)

This position is responsible for front-line management of clinic operations at a site or location with fewer than fifteen full-time equivalent (FTE) providers (MD/DO/advanced practice clinicians). Daily responsibilities are focused on hiring, scheduling and staff performance management; maintenance of patient service and satisfaction programs; and support of clinical quality initiatives. Clerical and administrative staff typically report to this position as well as clinical staff in some cases.

5530 Manager, Clinic Operations II (15 – 30 providers)

This position is responsible for front-line management of clinic operations at a site or location with 15 to 30 full-time equivalent (FTE) providers (MD/DO/advanced practice clinicians). Daily responsibilities are focused on hiring, scheduling and staff performance management; maintenance of patient service and satisfaction programs; and support of clinical quality initiatives. Clerical and administrative staff and supervisors typically report to this position as well as clinical staff in some cases.

5540 Manager, Clinic Operations III (> 30 providers)

This position is responsible for front-line management of clinic operations at a site or location with more than thirty full-time equivalent (FTE) providers (MD/DO/advanced practice clinicians). Daily responsibilities are focused on hiring, scheduling and staff performance management; maintenance of patient service and satisfaction programs; and support of clinical quality initiatives. Clerical and administrative staff and supervisors typically report to this position as well as clinical staff in some cases.

5125 Chief Administrative Officer

This position is responsible for a broad range of tasks and activities that drive the strategic direction of the organization. This position assists the CEO with planning and leadership of organizational goals and activities. This position typically reports to the CEO or president.

Medical Group Executive Role Titles and Descriptions

Continued

5345 VP, Ambulatory Services

This position is responsible for coordinating business direction and strategic initiatives within ambulatory services divisions. Duties typically include the exploration, expansion, development, and management of strategic and operations plans while maintaining goals.

5350 VP, Ancillary/Support Services

This position is responsible for coordinating business direction, frontline management, and strategic initiatives for ancillary or support services. Duties typically include the development and management of operational plans while achieving clinical and operational outcomes.

5325 VP, Operations/Clinic Operations

This position is responsible for front-line coordination and management of overall clinic operations. Duties can include staff performance management; maintenance of patient service and satisfaction programs; and support of clinical quality initiatives.

5140 Chief Operating Officer (COO)

This position is responsible for a broad range of daily operations of the medical practice or any other affiliated organizations. The COO assists the CEO with planning and leadership of patient and non-patient care activities. This position reports to the CEO or president. In some organizations, this role may be the VP of Medical Group Operations.

5030 Director, Facilities Management

This position is responsible for major building projects and facilities expansions, space planning, remodeling of current facilities and maintenance of equipment and facilities. The incumbent may be responsible for related areas such as parking and security functions.

5520 Director of Operations / Practice Administrator

This position is responsible for the overall management of a physician practice or specialty. Duties include planning/budgeting, staffing and human resources management, regulatory compliance, and physician relations. The role differs from a practice manager in that this position is typically involved with higher-level physician recruitment and contracting and may work in a dyad structure with a physician leader on issues related to clinical practice and physician performance management.

5550 Chief Pharmacy Officer / VP of Pharmacy

This position is responsible for operational and financial management of pharmacy functions across the medical group which may include retail pharmacy operations. Duties typically include management of drug formularies, pharmacy policies and procedures, pharmacist professional practice guidelines, and related medication safety initiatives.

5310 Director, Care Coordination/Case Management

This position is responsible for managing patient transitions across the continuum of care. The position is often based in the inpatient setting. The duties include coordinating care across inpatient and outpatient services, including longer-term placement for some patients in rehabilitation services or skilled nursing facilities. Emphasis is placed on caring for the patient at the most appropriate level of care given the patient's clinical condition.

5505 Manager, Lab / Imaging / Pharmacy

This position is responsible for managing pharmacy, imaging, and/or laboratory functions of the medical group.

5525 Manager, Quality

This position is responsible for frontline quality improvement activities at the organization. This position is responsible for the managing processes and procedures that monitor and improve quality including routine reporting across specialties.

5188 Chair, Primary Care

This position is responsible for senior-level management of a broad range of ONLY primary care specialties. May be referred to as the Department of Primary Care. The incumbent works through medical directors or section chiefs of individual specialties to achieve clinical, operational, and financial goals for the organization.

5189 Chair, Medical Specialties

This position is responsible for senior-level management of a broad range of ONLY medical specialties. May be referred to as the Department of Medicine. The incumbent works through medical directors or section chiefs of individual specialties to achieve clinical, operational, and financial goals for the organization.

5016 Chief Medical Quality Officer (Physician)

This is a physician-based role. The position is responsible to oversee and manage quality, safety and performance improvement projects within the medical group for the planning, administration, and monitoring of all quality management, regulatory requirements, and quality improvement processes. The CMQO develops policies, practices, and systems to monitor and implement quality measurements while ensuring compliance with regulatory agency standards and requirements and other key quality performance indicators.

5220 Chief Quality Officer – Non-Physician

This position is responsible for the planning, administration and monitoring of all quality management, regulatory requirements, and quality improvement processes. The CQO develops policies, practices, and systems to monitor and implement quality measurements while ensuring compliance with regulatory agency standards and requirements and other key quality performance indicators.

5015 Chief Medical Officer (CMO)

This position develops and implements strategic goals related to quality improvement and management programs followed by medical and nursing staff. The CMO develops policies, practices and systems to monitor and implement quality control standards and measurements while ensuring compliance with regulatory agency standards and requirements.

5186 Chair, Primary Care / Medical Specialties

This position is responsible for senior-level management of a broad range of primary care and medical specialties. May be referred to as the Department of Medicine. The incumbent works through medical directors or section chiefs of individual specialties to achieve clinical, operational, and financial goals for the organization.

5187 Chair, Surgical Specialties

This position is responsible for senior-level management of a broad range of surgical specialties. May be referred to as the Department of Surgery. The incumbent works through medical directors or section chiefs of individual specialties to achieve clinical, operational, and financial goals for the organization.

5077 Medical Director, Primary Care

This position is responsible for managing and directing the activities of the primary care specialties (family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, and possibly obstetrics and gynecology) and administering the group's programs and policies. The medical director for primary care ensures clinic operations meet financial, quality, and productivity goals.

5076 Medical Director, Medical Specialty

This position is responsible for overseeing the range of services within a medical specialty, including related subspecialties (e.g., general cardiology, interventional, and EP). The medical director for a medical specialty directs the planning, implementation, and staffing of services to meet the organization's objectives.

5078 Medical Director, Surgical Specialty

This position is responsible for overseeing the range of services within a surgical specialty which may include related subspecialties (e.g., OB/GYN to include obstetrics, gynecology, perinatology, etc.). The medical director for a surgical specialty directs the planning, implementation and staffing of services to meet the organization's objectives.

5067 Director, Medical Education

This position is responsible for the administration of education activities including medical school relationships, residency programs, and allied health programs. Duties typically include responsibility for compliance with regulations and reporting requirements for these programs. Report physician and non-physician incumbents under this title.

5221 Director, Quality Management / Performance Improvement

This position provides leadership and direction for quality improvement activities at the organization. This position is responsible for the development and maintenance of processes and procedures that monitor and improve quality including routine reporting across specialties. The incumbent may manage transfer of data to quality review organizations.

5400 Chief Integration Officer – Non-Physician

This position is responsible for ensuring the coordination of all interacting systems within the medical group for population health management. The main focus of the position is on the physician integration needed to build and maintain accountable care management platforms that allow for risk segmentation. In some organizations, this role may be the Chief Accountable Care Officer. This is a non-physician position.

5405 Chief Integration Officer – Physician

This position is responsible for ensuring the coordination of all interacting systems within the medical group for population health management. The main focus of the position is on the physician integration needed to build and maintain accountable care management platforms that allow for risk segmentation. In some organizations, this role may be the Chief Accountable Care Officer. This is a physician position.

5305 VP, Population Health

This position is responsible for coordinating data analysis and processes to improve health outcomes, reduce cost, and achieve patient satisfaction metrics. Duties typically include clinical quality review, and cost data review which may include managing risk-bearing payer contracts. This position reports to the Chief Integration Officer. Care coordination functions may report directly or indirectly to the role.

5565 Manager, Marketing

This position is responsible for overseeing and managing the implementation support of the organization's marketing plan. The role can include internal and external communications and may be involved with media relations.

5060 Chief Marketing Officer

This position is responsible for marketing policies and programs across the medical group. Duties typically include coordination of sales, marketing functions, programs, and policies that relate to the promotion of the organization.

5360 VP, Strategy/Business Development

This position is responsible for coordinating business direction and strategic initiatives of the medical group. Duties typically include the exploration, expansion, development, and management of business opportunities while maintaining organizational goals.

5365 VP, Marketing

This position is responsible for the development and implementation of marketing policies and programs across the medical group. Duties typically include administration of department budgeting and supervision of marketing/communications. May be the highest-level marketing resource within the organization.

5120 Director, Marketing / Public Relations / Communications

This position is responsible for the development, management and implementation support of the organization's marketing plan. The role often includes responsibilities for internal and external communications and may be involved with media relations. May report to VP of Marketing or other executive team members.

5560 Director, Strategy / Business Development

This position is responsible for the facilitation of strategic plan development, elements of strategic plan implementation, and general support of business development activities. Project-oriented work may include new clinic and service line development, mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, and other growth-oriented activities.