



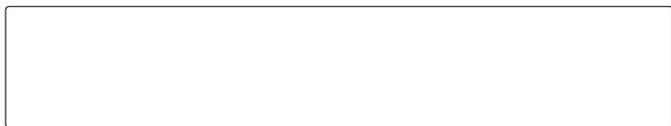
Editorial a SciTechnol journal

Type of Surgeon

Tatsuya Kin*

According to information from the ACS, a general surgeon’s work involves a broad range of conditions affecting various areas of the body. It’s an incredibly versatile specialty that offers training in many conditions and types of procedures, including endoscopic procedures and video-assisted surgery. For many physicians, general surgery is a stepping-stone to numerous different career paths. Duties: Establishes diagnosis and provides preoperative, operative and post-operative care. Responsible for the great management of trauma victims and critically ill patients. Conditions associated with the top and neck, breast, skin, soft tissues, wall , extremities, gastrointestinal, vascular, and endocrine systems. They also perform hernia repairs and biliary system surgeries. Those with the acceptable training also address traumatic injuries. Issues of the colon, rectum, anal canal, and perianal area are often handled by to a colon and rectal surgeon. As the ACS explains, surgeons during this field also affect other organs and tissues, often together with other specialists. It’s worth mentioning these surgeons must complete a fellowship after completing their general surgery training. Consults and diagnoses patients in office, and treats patients experiencing problems of the intestine and colon. Performs operations—including abdominal surgical procedures—to address these problems. This may include robotic surgery to dissect within the pelvis. Performing colonoscopies is also common. Hemorrhoids, fissures, abscesses, fistula-in-ano conditions of the bowel lining, cancer, polyps, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn’s disease, and diverticulitis. The ACS explains that a neurosurgeon, commonly known as a “brain surgeon,” handles disorders and illnesses related to the central, peripheral, and autonomic nervous systems, including their supporting structures and vascular supply.

Also handles surgical emergencies, such as bleeding within the brain and sudden compression of the spinal cord. Brain tumors, intracranial aneurysms, head injuries, and disorders affecting the spine—including spinal canal stenosis, herniated discs, tumors, fractures, and spinal deformities. Cerebrovascular neurosurgery, spinal surgery, pediatric neurosurgery, complex seizure disorders, and functional surgery (movement disorders). According to the American Board of Surgery (ABS), critical care surgeons focus on patients who have acute, life-threatening or potentially life-threatening surgical needs. These fellowship-trained specialists have particular expertise in injuries resulting from trauma, burns, operation, infections, acute inflammation, or ischemia. Conducts trauma evaluations. Performs exploratory surgeries, chest wall stabilizations, appendectomies, and bronchoscopies as well as nonoperative techniques. Coordinates patient care with other providers, Acute medical conditions, traumatic brain injury, burns, automobile crash injuries, severe fall injuries, spleen and liver injuries, and important illness complications. An obstetrician and gynecologist (OB/GYN), the ACS explains, is specifically trained to care for the female reproductive system. They technically operate in two areas of experience that are often coupled together. Obstetrics refers to physicians who work with pregnant patients, deliver babies, and care for them just after the baby is born. The gynecologist primarily treats conditions of the feminine genital system.



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