

Zdravotnické profese

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Nurse

- a person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital or doctor's office
- a licensed health-care professional who practices independently or is supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who is skilled in promoting and maintaining health

General Nurse

- General nurses **provide direct patient care**, which can include bathing and dressing patients, administering doctor-prescribed medications, and collecting fluid samples.

Registered nurse

- When we say “nurse”, we most often are talking about registered nurses (RNs). RNs assist physicians in providing treatment to patients suffering from all types of illness and injury. Registered nurses provide and coordinate patient care, educate patients about their health and provide advice and emotional support to patients and their family members. RNs are the backbone of medical care in hospitals, homes, schools and the military.

Midwife

- a person, typically a woman, who is trained to assist women in childbirth.
- A **midwife** is a health professional who cares for mothers and newborns around childbirth, a specialization known as midwifery.

Dental Hygienist

- A dental hygienist provides a variety of oral treatments to patients including cleanings, inspections for signs of gum disease and cavities, and gives ongoing and preventive care.
- They teach patients how to maintain good oral health.
- The work is always performed in a dental office and under the supervision of a dentist.

Cardiologist

- A cardiologist is a highly trained specialist who studies and treats conditions and diseases of the heart and cardiovascular system. Experienced cardiologists are always in demand by the most successful clinical practices and medical centers.

Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist

- A CRNA assists an anesthesiologist during surgery. The CRNA ensures a surgical patient has appropriate anesthetic and helps to monitor the patient before, during and after surgery to ensure a safe surgical environment and the best possible outcome for the patient.

Emergency Medical Technician

- EMTs are crucial first responders. They drive ambulances and give aid at the scene of an accident, disaster, or medical emergency. These first line healthcare professionals work with fire, hospital, police, government, or private agencies to administer emergency treatment and transport victims to hospitals for further care.

Paramedic

- Like EMTs, paramedics are first responders who treat people in emergency situations. Paramedics are usually required to have more training than EMTs — often up to 1,800 hours.

Laboratory Technician

- A lab technician makes a laboratory work. A tech looks after the equipment, tools and operating procedures of any laboratory from one studying bone tumors, to one creating a better shampoo. Scientists of all types rely on their laboratory technicians to keep their labs running at the highest levels of efficiency.

Neurologist

- A neurologist studies and treats disorders that of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. A neurologist is a highly specialized MD who sees patients or works on research to treat diseases ranging from Lou Gehrig's disease to migraines. Skilled neurologists are an important part of any medical center or clinical practice.

Nutritionist

- A nutritionist is a key member of a hospital's staff. Nutritionists oversee patient nutrition and food service, keeping in mind everything from medical dietary restrictions, to food allergies and religious requirements. Doctors and nurses depend on nutritionists to help patients heal and maintain health once discharged.

Obstetrician-Gynecologist

- Like other specialists, OB-GYNs receive extensive training in their area of medical expertise. OBs are responsible for all aspects of female reproductive health from diagnosing diseases like uterine cancer, to delivering babies. OB-GYNs are a crucial member of any woman's medical support system.

Orthopedic

- Orthopedic surgeons don't just treat athletes; in fact, they treat everything on our bodies that help us get up in the morning. These skilled specialists take care of any injury or illness involving the bones, joints, ligaments, tendons and muscles. There are many large and growing orthopedic practices in all parts of the country.

Pharmacist

- Pharmacists dispense medications, counsel patients on the use of prescription and over-the-counter medications, and advise physicians on medication therapy. Retail drug stores, medical practice groups and hospitals all employ pharmacists to serve their patients.

Physical Therapist

- Physical Therapists (PTs) help injured or ill people improve movement and manage pain. PTs are an important part of a healthcare team addressing rehabilitation and treatment for patients with chronic conditions, illnesses, or injuries.

Clinical Psychologist

- Clinical psychologists are medical specialists who diagnose and treat mental, emotional and behavioral disorders. Beyond studying mental disorders, clinical psychologists focus on helping their patients treat and improve their mental health.

Psychiatrist

- A psychiatrist is a fully trained MD (Doctor of Medicine) who specializes in mental health, including substance abuse. Psychiatrists can prescribe medication and work to help patients with medication management as part of treatment. Psychiatrists can be in private practice, part of a medical group, or work as part of the staff of a hospital or other medical facility.

Radiologic Technologist

- Anyone who has had a CT has been helped by a radiologic technologist. These techs routinely perform all diagnostic imaging procedures, including X-rays, MRI scans and of course, CT scans. RTs are an indispensable part of the hospital or clinic healthcare team.

VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BpzlyqLafEU>