

# The Role of Emergency Medicine Physician

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Emergency medicine [1] physicians operate mainly in emergency departments, or "rooms," but they can also be found on the staff of urgent care facilities. Patients with acute health conditions or serious injuries are stabilized and treated by emergency medical physicians. Some patients will be treated and discharged from the ER, while others may need to be admitted to the hospital or evaluated by other specialists. During the course of their workdays, emergency medicine doctors make these decisions.

Regardless of the type of disease or accident, emergency medicine physicians diagnose and treat patients in the emergency room. They are primarily concerned with stabilizing patients as soon as possible and determining the next best course of action. Patients of all ages and walks of life are treated by emergency doctors, including men and women, adults and infants. They treat patients with diseases and disorders related to neurology, cardiology, pulmonology, renal issues, gastrointestinal issues, orthopedic concerns, breastfeeding, gynecology, dermatology, and psychiatry at all stages of their illness. The emergency medicine doctor [2] will begin treatment right away if a patient has suffered severe injuries, is unconscious, or is now showing signs of conditions such as stroke or heart attack

Multiple patients are managed by emergency medicine physicians at the same time. Patients must be triaged immediately based on their symptoms, with life-threatening conditions receiving top priority. This is why you will have to wait a long time for treatment in an emergency room or urgent care clinic. Trauma surgeons who are on standby and able to perform emergency surgery [3] are often referred to by emergency medicine physicians. These two specialties are often confused, but they are two distinct positions

Both medical doctor and surgeon receive the same medical school education. Doctors begin their residency after graduation and work toward specialties. This procedure entails performing the tasks are Medical school takes an average of four years and three- or four-year residency is required. In a true emergency, such as a major car crash, you may be transported to a hospital's emergency room in an ambulance. Call 911 if you have a serious breathing problem. Another cause for concern is an uncontrollable asthma attack, failure to take a deep breath, or symptoms of a blocked airway, such as tightness in the throat and chest.

Depending on the health issue, emergency medicine doctors

[2]. Approach cases from various perspectives. Among the possibilities are:

- Physical exams, which can include vital sign checks and ear, nose, and throat examinations
- Consultation with the patient (discussion of the patient's symptoms)
- Total blood count (CBC), chemistry profile, arterial blood gas (ABS), blood alcohol, and pregnancy tests are examples of blood tests
- EKG (electrocardiogram)
- X-rays, MRIs, CT scans, and ultrasounds are examples of imaging studies

Your emergency medicine doctor will assess the outcomes of their testing as well as any assessments you have completed to decide the next steps. The outcomes are possible like Return home with no additional treatment required, Care instructions will be sent home with you, bring medical devices home with you, such as supplementary oxygen or a catheter.

## References

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