2022-24
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT WORKFORCE SURVEY
REPORT

July 2024

Prepared by

The Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance

Presented to

The Florida Boards of Medicine and Osteopathic Medicine

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Joseph A. Ladapo, MD, PhD
State Surgeon General

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Key Definitions

Certification of Added Qualifications (CAQs):

Physician assistants (PAs) were asked to provide information on any certifications for added qualifications they held. The National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA) lists 11 specialty areas. Survey respondents hold CAQs in Cardiovascular/Thoracic Surgery, Emergency Medicine, Hospital Medicine, Nephrology, Orthopedic Surgery, Pediatrics, and Psychiatry.

PAs Actively Practicing in Florida:

PAs who are actively practicing medicine in Florida, have a valid practice address in a Florida county, and possess a valid license in active status.

PAs Not Included in this Report:

Not included are PAs holding a Florida license who took the survey and indicated that they did not practice medicine in Florida during the twelve months prior to taking the survey; PAs with inactive licenses; PAs whose primary practice location is not in Florida (based on county responses); and PAs whose license status as of July 22, 2024, does not authorize them to practice (administrative suspension, delinquent, emergency suspension, military active, retired, suspended, and voluntary withdrawal).

PAs Workforce Survey:

The survey completed by all PAs biennially during the Florida physician assistant license renewal process.

Primary Care PAs:

PAs indicating a sub-specialty in Family Medicine (0400-0406), General Internal Medicine (0500-0501), or General Pediatrics (1400-1401), as defined by the American Academy of Family Physicians. In this survey, all practice locations with unique sub-specialty information were included.

Primary Specialty:

The supervisor's primary practice specialty reported by the PAs.

Specialty Area:

PAs were asked to provide the specialty area(s) of their supervising physician.[1] Reponses included specialty area, and, in parentheses, any sub-specialty areas identified in any of the three practice locations:

01 Anesthesiology (0100-0104)

02 Dermatology (0200, 0203-0204)

03 Emergency Medicine (0300-0301, 0304-0305)

04 Family Medicine (0400-0403, 0405-0406)

05 Internal Medicine (0500-0511, 0513-0521)

06 Medical Genetics (0600)

07 Neurology (0700, 0704, 0706-0708)

08 Nuclear Medicine (0800)

09 Obstetrics and Gynecology (0900-0902, 0904-0905)

10 Ophthalmology (1000)

11 Orthopedic Medicine (1100-1103)

12 Otolaryngology (1200-1204)

13 Pathology (1300, 1307)

14 Pediatrics (1400, 1404-1405, 1408-1409, 1411-1415, 1417, 1420-1422, 1425-1427)

15 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (1500, 1503, 1505-1506)

16 Preventive Medicine (1600-1601, 1604-1606)

18 Psychiatry (1800-1801, 1803-1804, 1806-1807)

19 Radiology (1900-1902, 1909, 1912)

20 Surgery (2000-2002, 2004-2011)

21 Urology (2100-2101).

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[1] Appendix A provides the list of specialty and subspecialties published by Department of Health as form DH MQA 5025 (07/17) under Rule 64B-9.002 Physician and Physician Assistant Survey Procedures.

Executive Summary

The 2017 Florida Legislature required a PA Workforce Survey comparable to the Physician Workforce Survey completed by allopathic and osteopathic physicians as part of license renewal, as provided in sections 458.347(6)(b)1.c and 458.347(6)(b)2, Florida Statutes. PAs are required to complete the survey every two years when they renew their license to practice.[2]

A total of 14,427 PAs renewed their license in 2022 and 2024 and responded to the workforce survey,[3] which is a 22.9% increase from the number of PAs who responded to the 2021 and 2023 surveys. Of the 14,427 PA survey respondents who renewed their license in 2022 and 2024 and responded to the workforce survey, 14,342 (or 99.4%) responded to the question about whether they were practicing in Florida; 85% of PA survey respondents who answered this question (or 12,612 of 14,342) confirmed that they were practicing in Florida. With the exception of the PA demographic data, the findings presented in this report are based on the 14,427 PAs who responded to the survey at the time of their renewals in 2022 and 2024.[4]

- The overall pattern of demographic data from the Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance (MQA) licensure database and survey respondents reveals 68.6% of renewing PAs are female, 74% are White, and 34.9% are 31-40 years of age.
- The top four specialty areas of PAs in Florida are Internal Medicine (21%), Family Medicine (15%), Emergency Medicine (14%), and Dermatology (8%).
- Primary care PAs account for 39% of the PA workforce who renewed in 2022 and 2024, which is 19% more than the primary care PAs reported in 2021 and 2023.
- Over 49.4% of PAs work in an office practice setting and 33.5% practice in a hospital.
- More PAs report their practice accepts new Medicare patients (86.3%) compared to new Medicaid patients (66.5%).
- A total of 6.2% of PAs have already retired or plan to retire in the next five years. An additional 7.7% of respondents indicate plans to relocate out of state in the next five years. In total, these PAs represent 14% (or 2,000 of 14,342) of the PAs who renewed in 2022 and 2024.

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[2] *Newly licensed PAs do not complete a survey.*
[3] *It should be noted that not every PA who responded to the survey provided a response to every question. Therefore, the findings generated for each question are based on the number of PAs who responded to that question and not the total number of survey respondents.*
[4] *The PA demographic data is not captured through the PA Workforce Survey; rather, demographic information is captured through MQA's licensure database, which stores PA's self-reported information about their age, ethnicity, and sex (also referred to as a licensure profile). More PAs completed their licensure profile than completed the 2022 and 2024 survey (or 14,837 compared to 14,427, respectively).*

Introduction

The 2024 Physician Assistant Workforce Annual Report is based on responses to the Florida Physician Assistant Workforce Survey. The survey was established as part of the biennial licensure process for PAs in sections 458.347(7) and 459.022(7), Florida Statutes, effective July 1, 2018. PAs must renew their licenses every other year to continue practicing. Since the survey is only administered upon licensure renewal, newly licensed PAs are not included in this analysis.

The survey[5] is administered in the same manner as the physician workforce survey established by section 458.3191, Florida Statutes, and is submitted to the Florida Boards of Medicine and Osteopathic Medicine by MQA.

A total of 14,427 PAs[6] renewed their license during 2022 and 2024 and responded to the workforce survey. Of those who responded to the prompt, 12,162 out of 14,342 (for a 99.4% response rate) respondents (85%) said that they are actively practicing medicine in Florida. This report presents findings from the 14,427 PAs who responded to the survey at the time of their renewals in 2022 and 2024.

The Council on Physician Assistants

The Council on Physician Assistants (Council), established by sections 458.347(9) and 459.022(9), Florida Statutes, makes recommendations to the Florida Department of Health (Department) on the licensure of physician assistants. The Council develops rules regulating the use of PAs by physicians, makes recommendations to the Florida Boards of Medicine and Osteopathic Medicine regarding all matters relating to PAs, and addresses concerns of practicing PAs to improve safety in the clinical practice of licensed PAs.

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[5] It should be noted that the Physician Workforce Survey was updated in 2019. The Physician Assistant Workforce Survey is based on the previous version of the Physician Workforce Survey.
[6] It should be noted that not every PA who responded to the survey responded to every question, therefore the statistics generated for each question are based on the number of respondents for each question and not the total number of overall respondents.

FIGURE 1: PA WORKFORCE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Council Member	Name
Council Chair: Must be a fully licensed PA and is appointed by the State Surgeon General.	John Byrnes, PA-C, DFAAPA
Council Vice Chair: Must be a fully licensed PA and is appointed by the State Surgeon General.	Katie Callaway, PA-C
Member 1: Must be a physician and a member of the Florida Board of Medicine who supervises a PA in the physician's practice.	Wael Barsoum, MD
Member 2: Must be a physician and a member of the Florida Board of Osteopathic Medicine who supervises a PA in the physician's practice.	(Vacant)
Member 3: Must be a fully licensed PA and is appointed by the State Surgeon General.	Dayne Alonso, PA

PA Workforce Demographics

With a population as large as 22,993,039 residents, Florida is ranked as the third most populous state in nation.[7] Figure 2 compares the sex, ethnicity, and race between the PAs who self-reported their demographic information via MQA's licensure database (14,837[8]), and Florida's overall population.

[7] *According to the FLHealthCharts population dashboard, "2022 Population by County."*
[8] *The PA demographic data is not captured through the PA Workforce Survey; rather, demographic information is captured through MQA's licensure database, which stores PA's self-reported information about their age, ethnicity, and sex (also referred to as a licensure profile). More PAs completed their licensure profile than completed the 2022 and 2024 survey (or 14,837 compared to 14,427, respectively).*

Trends in PAs by Sex, Ethnicity, and Race

As shown by Figure 2, the majority of Florida's PAs who self-reported their demographic data information via MQA's licensure database are female: 68.6% (or 10,181 of 14,837), compared to 31.4% (or 4,656 of 14,837) of males.[9] Additionally,10.9% (or 1,662) of PAs who self-reported their demographic information did not provide ethnicity/race information or chose "Other," compared to 89.1% who did (this is a 95.1% response rate for the total demographic data). Of these, 74.0% identified as White, 15.1% as Hispanic, 5.6% as Asian, 5.1% as African American, and 0.31% as Native American.

FIGURE 2: TRENDS IN PAs BY SEX, ETHNICITY, AND RACE

		Female	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Hispanic
U.S. Census Bureau	**Florida**	50.8%	76.8%	17.0%	0.5%	3.1%	27.1%
2022-24 Survey	**Respondents**	68.6%	74.0%	5.1%	0.3%	5.6%	15.1%

While the age range of PAs in this report spans from 23 to 89, the average PAs who responded to the survey were 40 years of age. As shown by Figure 3, the majority of PAs are 31-40 years old at 34.9% of respondents, followed by 23.7% aged 20-30, and 19.6% aged 41-50. The percentage of PAs working past the current retirement age (over 66) is 2.9% (or 446 respondents). The 2021-23 PA Workforce Survey reported the age range of PAs as 25 to 88, compared to the 23 to 89 for the 2022-24 survey, which may reflect more young people entering the workforce. This is further supported in the mode of PA ages reported dropping from 33 to 28 and the average age dropping from 44 to 40.

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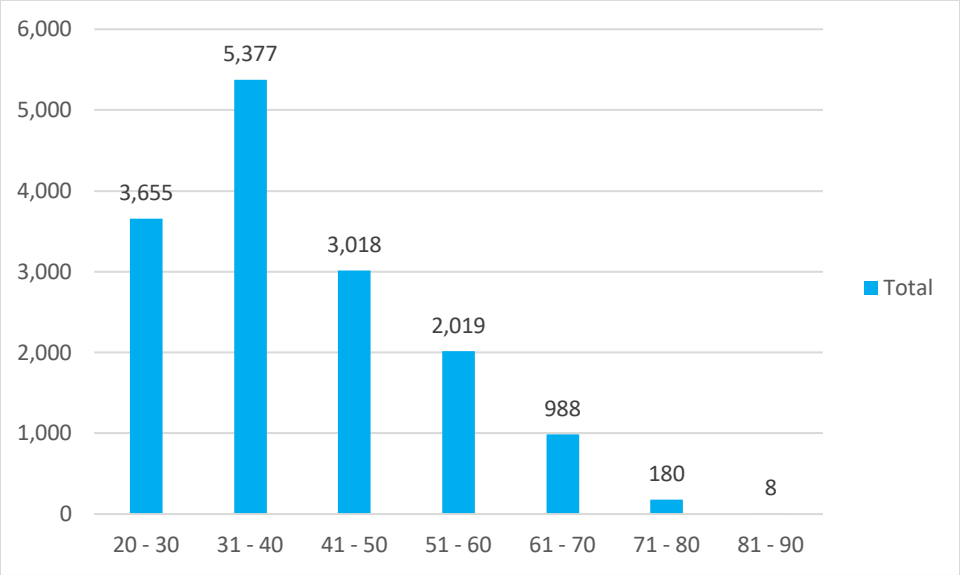
[9] The PA demographic data is not captured through the PA Workforce Survey; rather, demographic information is captured through MQA's licensure database, which stores PA's self-reported information about their age, ethnicity, and sex (also referred to as a licensure profile). More PAs completed their licensure profile than completed the 2022 and 2024 survey (or 14,837 compared to 14,427, respectively).

FIGURE 3: AGE OF PAs



PA Workforce Practice Characteristics

The 2022-24 PA Workforce Survey collects information specific to the practice of health care. What are PAs doing (specialty areas), where do they do it (practice settings), and how much time do they spend with patients compared to other tasks? The survey also reports information on PAs whose practice settings accept Medicaid and Medicare.

Of the total number of PAs who responded to the survey, 83.4% answered questions about their specialty area (or 12,035 of 14,427). Figure 4 captures the distribution of specialty area reported by 12,035 PAs for all practice locations; 872 respondents did not list a primary practice location. The top three reported specialty areas are Internal Medicine, making up 20.7% of respondents, Family Medicine at 15.1%, and Surgery at 14.4%. The top three subspecialty areas (Family Medicine at 1,752, Emergency Medicine at 1,572, and Internal Medicine at 1,106) comprise 36.8% of the total PA workforce that responded to this question (4,430 of 12,035 reported).

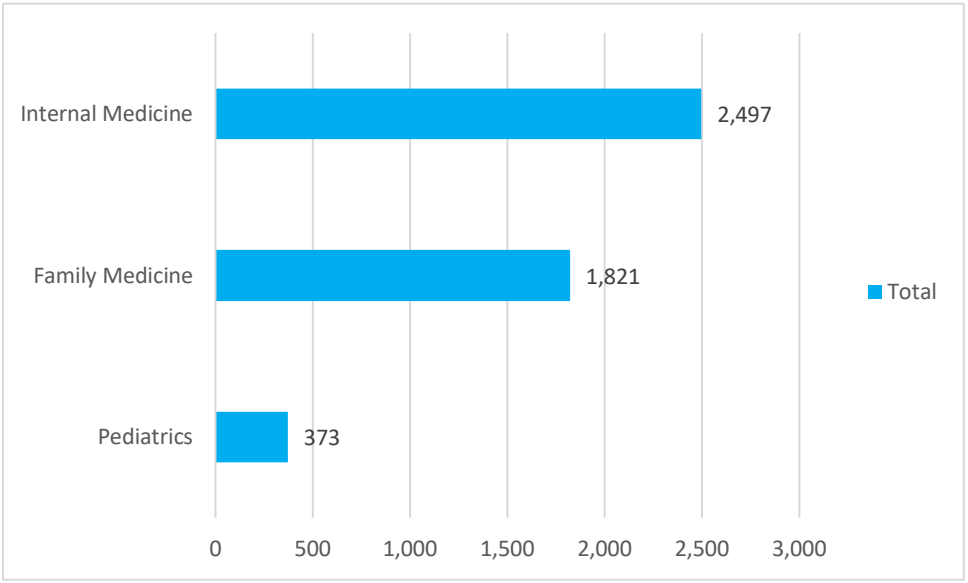
FIGURE 4: 2022-24 PAs BY SUPERVISING PHYSICIAN'S SPECIALTY AREA

Primary Specialty	Number	Percentage
01 Anesthesiology	459	4%
02 Dermatology	927	8%
03 Emergency Medicine	1,687	14%
04 Family Medicine	1,821	15%
05 Internal Medicine	2,497	21%
06 Medical Genetics	0	0%
07 Neurology	191	2%
08 Nuclear Medicine	1	0%
09 Obstetrics and Gynecology	192	2%
10 Ophthalmology	36	0%
11 Orthopedic Medicine	1,040	9%
12 Otolaryngology	256	2%
13 Pathology	5	0%
14 Pediatrics	373	3%
15 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	105	1%
16 Preventative Medicine	97	1%
17 Proctology	0	0%
18 Psychiatry	268	2%
19 Radiology	158	1%
20 Surgery	1,739	14%
21 Urology	183	2%

Primary Care PAs

Primary Care PAs comprise 39% (or 4,691 of 12,035) of all PAs who reported specialties and subspecialties (Figure 5).

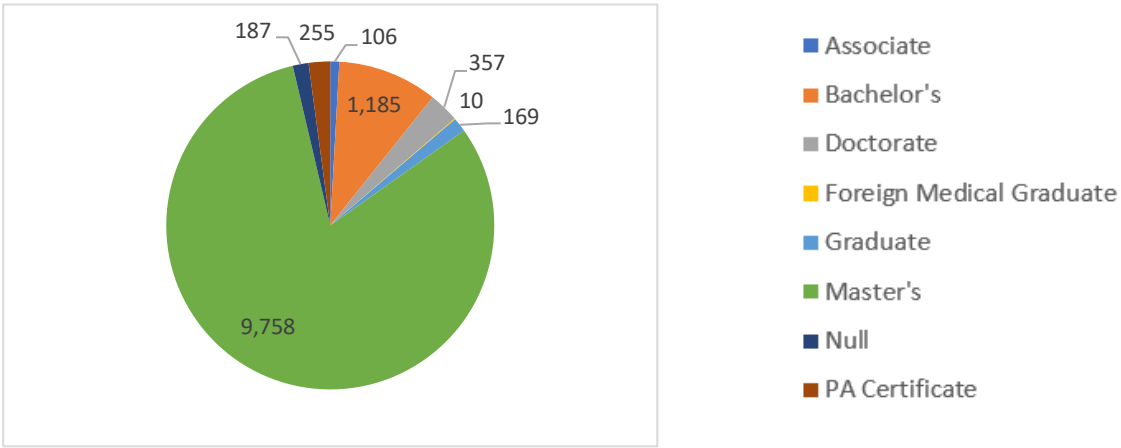
FIGURE 5: PAs IDENTIFYING IN PRIMARY CARE



PA Education

When asked about the highest level of education earned, 83.4% of PAs responded (or 12,028 of 14,427). As shown by Figure 6, the majority of PA survey respondents have earned a master's degree, (81% or 9,758 of 12,028). "Null" refers to responses that were given but unusable.

FIGURE 6: LEVEL OF EDUCATION REPORTED BY PAs



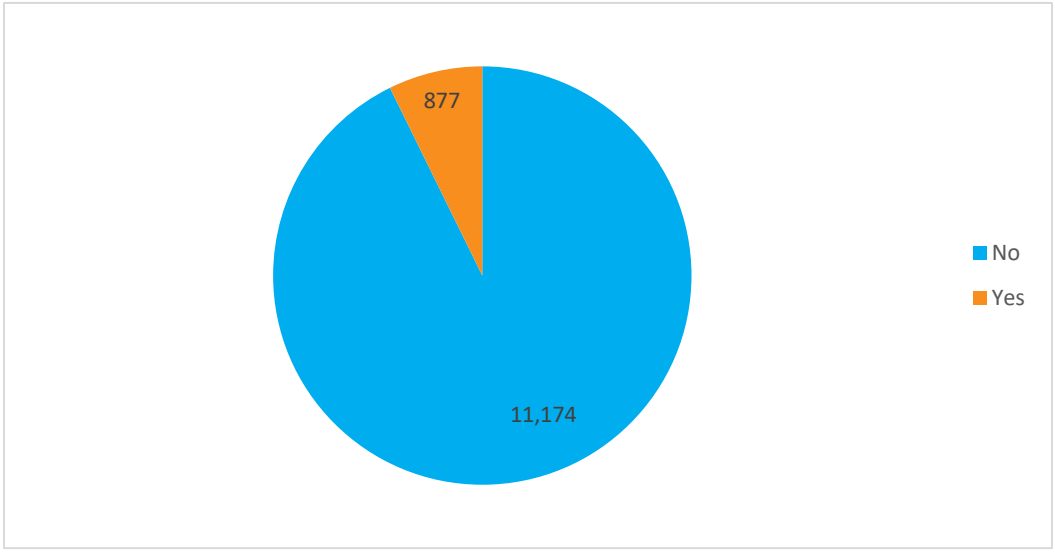
When asked about where they earned their PA degree, 83.8% of PAs responded (12,096 of 14,427), the majority of whom reported earning their PA degree in Florida (80.7% or 7,082 of 12,096). The majority of others earned their PA degree in different states including Georgia, New York, Alabama, and Pennsylvania. Figure 7 lists the top five states where most PAs earned their degrees.

FIGURE 7: TOP 5 STATES WHERE PAs EARNED THEIR DEGREES

State	Number	Percentage
Florida	7,082	58.5%
New York	841	7.0%
Pennsylvania	652	5.4%
Georgia	398	3.3%
Alabama	294	2.4%

NCCPA offers 11 specialty certificates, also referred to as Certificates of Added Qualifications (CAQs). The CAQ is a voluntary credential that Certified PAs can earn in 11 specialties. Figure 8 reveals the number of specialty area CAQs earned by the 12,051 PAs who responded to this survey question. It is important to note that 92.7% of respondents reported that they have not earned a CAQ.

FIGURE 8: PAs WITH A CAQ



PA Practice

Number of Patients per Week[10]

When asked to report the average number of patients they see per week at each practice location, 11,685 of 14,427 responded (or 81%). The majority of PAs reported seeing patients at their primary practice location (11,517 of 11,685, or 98.6%). Only 1.4% (or 168 of 11,685) saw no patients at all, instead reporting involvement in administration, education/research, consulting, or already in the process of retiring.

FIGURE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS SEEN BY PAs

Average Number of Patients Seen per Week	Total PAs	Percentage
0	168	1.4%
1 – 50	4,932	42.2%
51 – 100	5,006	43.4%
101 – 150	1,109	9.5%
151 – 200	298	2.6%
201 – 250	46	0.4%
251 – 300	25	0.2%
301 – 350	1	0%
351 – 400	14	0.1%
401 – 450	1	0%
451 – 500	8	0.1%
501 – 550	1	0%
551 – 600	0	0%
601 +	16	0.1%

[10] The survey included detailed questions for the primary practice location that were not gathered for second or third practice locations (hours spend on administrative matters and other tasks; counts for type of patient insurance coverage; practice setting and employer type; and distance patients travel).

Practice Hours

When asked to report the total number of hours of patient care they provided each week at their primary practice location, 11.1% of PAs responded (or 1,602 of 14,427). PAs reporting patient care hours for primary practice locations (1,594 reporting 100 or less hours) provided an average of 38.5 hours per week on patient care.

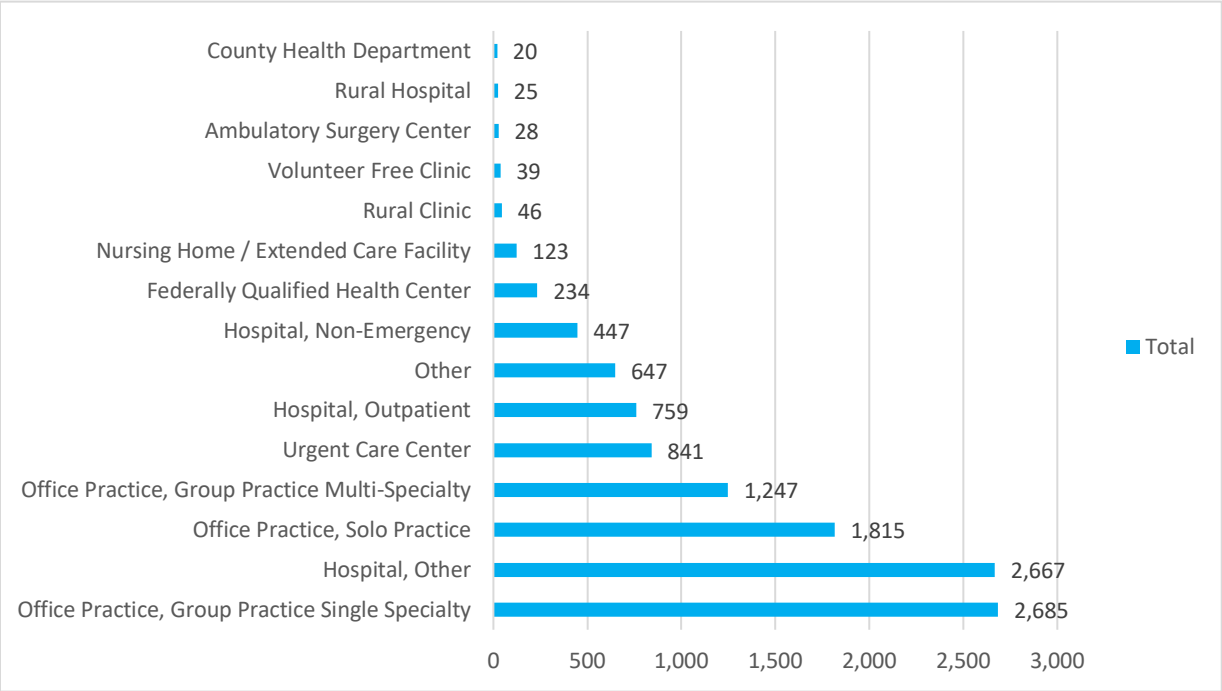
FIGURE 10: NUMBER OF PATIENT CARE HOURS REPORTED PER WEEK AT PRIMARY PRACTICE LOCATION

Patient Care Hours per Week	Total of PAs	Percentage
0	53	3.4%
1 – 50	1,532	95.6%
51 – 100	9	0.6%
101 – 150	4	0.2%
151+	4	0.2%

Practice Settings

When asked to indicate the range of practice settings of primary practice locations, 11,623 PAs responded (or 80.6% of the total respondents). As shown by Figure 11, office practice, group practice single specialty, and hospital-other make up the majority of primary practice locations, each comprising around 23% of the total respondents, or 46% cumulatively.

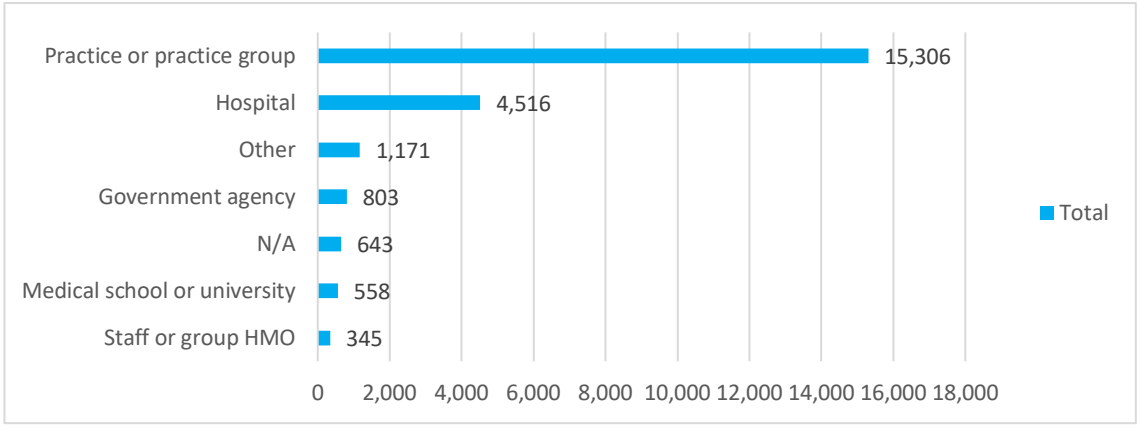
FIGURE 11: PRACTICE SETTINGS OF PRIMARY PRACTICE LOCATIONS



Reported Employers

When asked for information about their type of employer, 82.2% (or 11,862 of 14,427 total PAs) responded. Since some PAs who responded provided more than one employer, a total of 23,342 responses regarding their practice locations were collected. As shown by Figure 12, practice or practice group and hospital are the largest employers at 65.6% and 9.3% of the total 23,342 responses, respectively.

FIGURE 12: REPORTED EMPLOYERS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS



Patient Travel Time

When asked to estimate how far the majority of their patients had to travel; 80.8% of PAs responded (or 11,654 of 14,427). Nearly half (46%) reported their patients traveled 1-10 miles (5,388 of 11,654) (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13: ESTIMATED TRAVEL TIME FOR THE MAJORITY OF PATIENTS

Patient Travel Time	Number of PAs Reporting
1-10 miles	5,388
11-20 miles	3,937
21-30 miles	1,441
31-40 miles	470
Over 40 miles	418

Hospital Care

When asked to report the number of hospitals where they had hospital privileges, 79.4% of PAs responded (or 11,448 of 14,427), the majority of whom reported as having hospital privileges (57.4%, or 6,571 of 11,448) while slightly fewer (42.6% or 4,877) of respondents reported having no hospital privileges. On-call emergency room coverage was provided by 16% of respondents, and 15.6% reported working in trauma centers or attending trauma patients.

Primary Practice Location Patients Type of Insurance

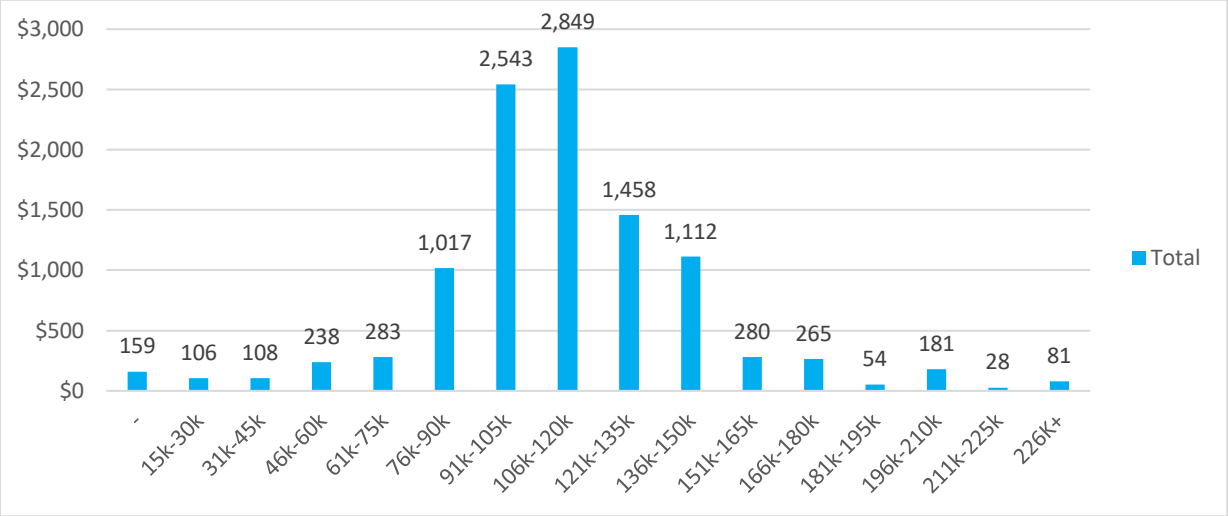
When asked to report whether they accepted new Medicare patients at their primary practice location, 82.1% (or 11,848 of 14,427) PAs responded, the majority of whom said they accepted new Medicare patients at their primary practice location (86.3% or 10,223).

Slightly fewer PAs responded when asked whether they accept new Medicaid patients at their primary practice location (81.4%), where over half reported accepting new Medicaid patients at their primary practice location (66.5% or 7,805).

Reported Salary Ranges

PAs who provided their approximate annual salary earn $116,163, on average, which is 5% more than was reported by the 2021 and 2023 survey respondents. Figure 14 illustrates the distribution of the 10,762 respondents who provided this information, (unusable responses were removed). The majority of PAs who responded reported an approximate annual salary between $106,000 and $120,000, at 26.9% (or 2,849 of 10,762 respondents).

FIGURE 14: REPORTED SALARY RANGES BY PAs



Workforce Attrition

The survey contains two sets of questions to address current and prospective changes in licensed PAs: retirement and relocation, to which 23,862 responses were provided. When asked about their plans to retire, 82.8% (or 11,946 of 14,427) responded. Nearly 8% of PA survey respondents said that they have already retired or are planning to retire within the next five years (or 895 of 11,946) whereas 9% said they plan to relocate (or 1,105 of 11,916). Compared to the responses provided in the 2019-21 PA Workforce Survey, the same percentage of PAs have retired or are planning to retire (8%) and 1% more of PAs plan to relocate.

Retirement

When asked to explain their reason for retiring, 5.5% responded (or 798 of 14,427). The majority of those who plan to retire (76.8%) cited “time to retire” as the top motivation for retiring (Figure 16).

FIGURE 15: PAs PLANNING TO RETIRE

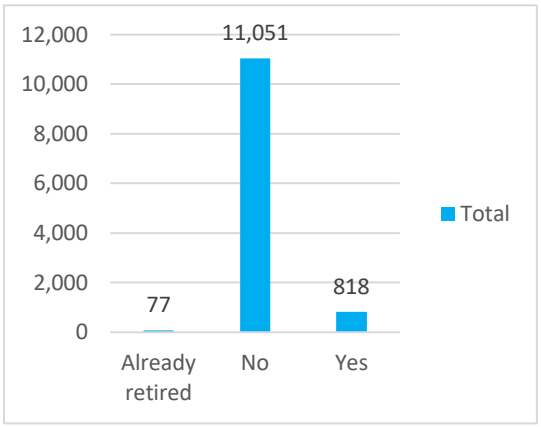
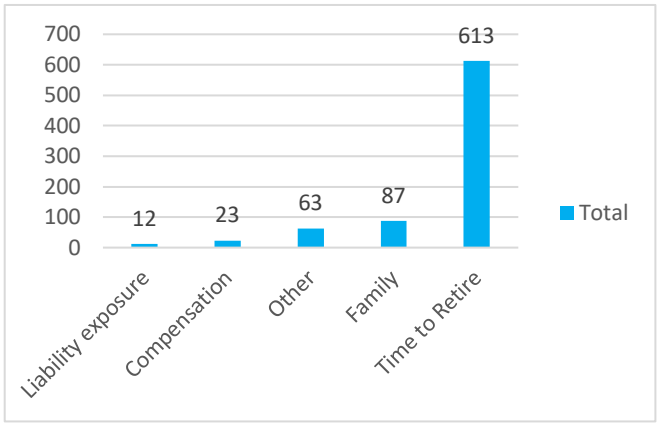


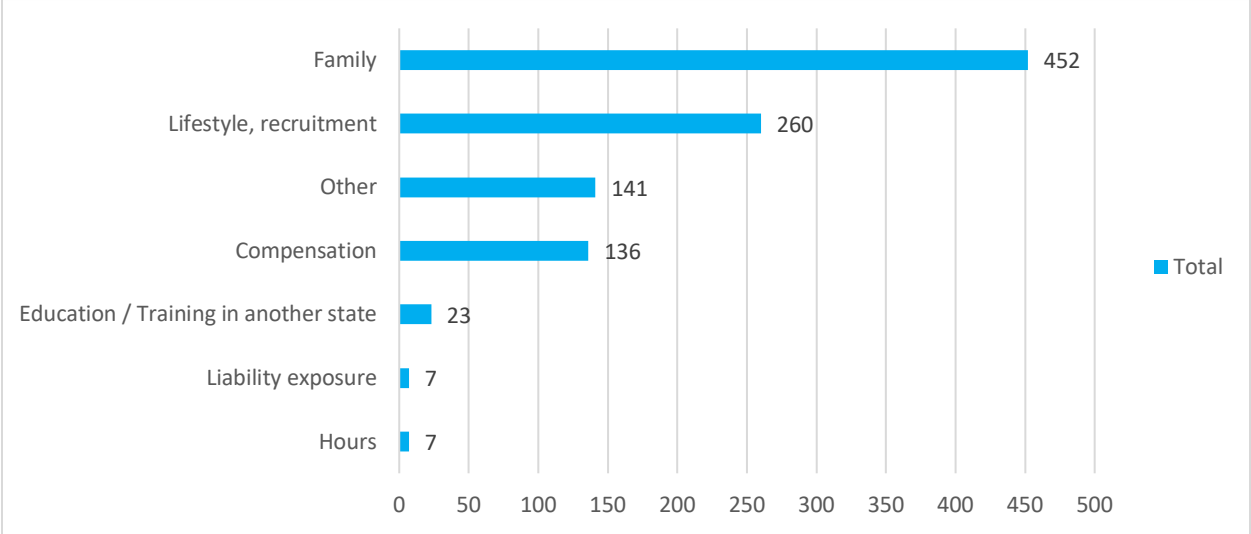
FIGURE 16: RATIONALES OF RETIRING PAs



Relocation

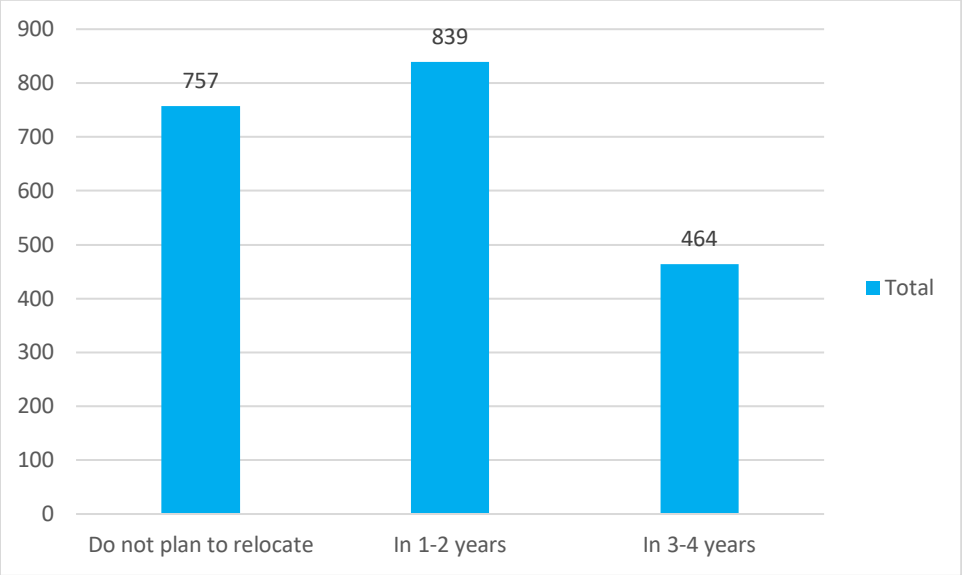
When asked about their plans to relocate, 82.6% responded (or 11,916 of 14,427). Nearly 10.2% of PAs (or 1,105 of 11,916) said they plan to relocate to another state in the next five years, the majority of whom said this was due to family and lifestyle/recruitment (Figure 17).

FIGURE 17: RATIONALES OF PAs LEAVING FLORIDA IN NEXT FIVE YEARS



When asked if they plan to relocate to Florida, 14.3% (or 2,060 of 14,427) responded. Nearly 37% of responding PAs indicated they do not plan to relocate in the next five years whereas 63.3% do (or 1,303 of 2,060).

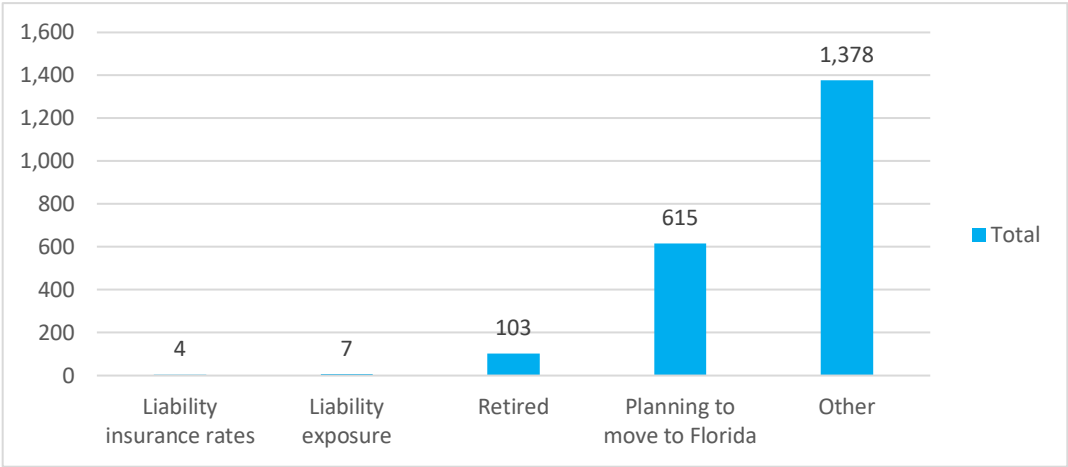
FIGURE 19: PAs PLANNING TO RELOCATE TO FLORIDA



PAs Not Actively Practicing in Florida

When asked about whether or not they are practicing in Florida, 99.4% PAs responded (or 14,342 of 14,427). Over 6% of the total responding PAs mentioned that they were not actively practicing in Florida at the time of their renewal (or 2,180 PAs). When asked to explain, 65% of PAs cited “Other” as their reason for not working in Florida (Figure 25).

FIGURE 25: RATIONALES OF PAs NOT ACTIVELY PRACTICING IN FLORIDA



Appendix A: List of Survey Specialty and Subspecialty Codes

01 Anesthesiology

0100 Anesthesiology, General

0101 Addiction Medicine

0102 Critical Care Medicine

0103 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

0104 Pain Medicine

02 Dermatology

0200 Dermatology, General

0201 Dermatological Immunology

0202 Dermatopathology

0203 MOHS Micrographic Surgery

0204 Pediatric Dermatology

03 Emergency Medicine

0300 Emergency Medicine, General

0301 Emergency Medical Services

0302 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

0303 Medical Toxicology

0304 Pediatric Emergency Medicine

0305 Sports Medicine

0306 Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine

04 Family Medicine

0400 Family Medicine, General

0401 Addiction Medicine

0402 Adolescent Medicine

0403 Geriatric Medicine

0404 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

0405 Sleep Medicine

0406 Sports Medicine

05 Internal Medicine

0500 Internal Medicine, General

0501 Addiction Medicine

0502 Allergy and Immunology

0503 Advanced Heart Failure and Transplant Cardiology

0504 Cardiology

0505 Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology

0506 Critical Care Medicine

0507 Endocrinology

0508 Gastroenterology

0509 Geriatric Medicine

0510 Hematology

0511 Hematology and Oncology

0512 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

0513 Infectious Disease

0514 Interventional Cardiology

0515 Oncology

0516 Nephrology

0517 Pulmonary Disease

0518 Rheumatology

0519 Sleep Medicine

0520 Sports Medicine

0521 Transplant Hepatology

0522 Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine

06 Medical Genetics

0600 Medical Genetics, General

0601 Clinical Biochemical Genetics

0602 Clinical Cytogenetics

0603 Clinical Molecular Genetics

0604 Medical Biochemical Genetics

0605 Molecular Genetic Pathology

07 Neurology

0700 Neurology, General

0701 Addiction Medicine

0702 Clinical Neurophysiology

0703 Epilepsy

0704 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

0705 Neurodevelopmental Disabilities

0706 Neuromuscular Medicine

0707 Pain Medicine

0708 Pediatric Neurology

0709 Sleep Medicine

0710 Vascular Neurology

08 Nuclear Medicine

0800 Nuclear Medicine, General

0801 Nuclear Cardiology

0802 Nuclear Imaging and Therapy

0803 Nuclear Radiology

0804 In Vivo and In Vitro Nuclear Medicine

09 Obstetrics and Gynecology

0900 Obstetrics and Gynecology, General

0901 Critical Care Medicine

0902 Gynecologic Oncology

0903 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

0904 Maternal and Fetal Medicine

0905 Reproductive Endocrinology

10 Ophthalmology

1000 Ophthalmology, General

11 Orthopedic Medicine

1100 Orthopedic Medicine, General

1101 Hand Surgery

1102 Orthopedic Sports Medicine

1103 Orthopedic Surgery

12 Otolaryngology

1200 Otolaryngology, General

1201 Neurotology

1202 Pediatric Otolaryngology

1203 Facial Plastic Surgery

1204 Otolaryngic Allergy

1205 Sleep Medicine

13 Pathology

1300 Pathology, General

1301 Anatomic Pathology

1302 Blood Banking and Transfusion Medicine

1303 Chemical Pathology

1304 Clinical Pathology

1305 Cytopathology

1306 Dermatopathology

1307 Hematologic Pathology

1308 Immunopathology

1309 Medical Microbiology

1310 Molecular Genetic Pathology

1311 Neuropathology

1312 Pediatric Pathology

14 Pediatrics

1400 Pediatrics, General

1401 Adolescent Medicine

1402 Child Abuse Pediatrics

1403 Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics

1404 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

1405 Neonatal and Perinatal Medicine

1406 Neurodevelopmental Disabilities

1407 Pediatric Allergy and Immunology

1408 Pediatric Cardiology

1409 Pediatric Critical Care Medicine

1410 Pediatric Dermatology

1411 Pediatric Emergency Medicine

1412 Pediatric Endocrinology

1413 Pediatric Gastroenterology

1414 Pediatric Hematology and Oncology

1415 Pediatric Infectious Diseases

1416 Pediatric Nephrology

1417 Pediatric Neurology

1418 Pediatric Otolaryngology

1419 Pediatric Pathology

1420 Pediatric Pulmonology

1421 Pediatric Radiology

1422 Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine

1423 Pediatric Rheumatology

1424 Pediatric Transplant Hepatology

1425 Pediatric Urology

1426 Sleep Medicine

1427 Sports Medicine

15 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

1500 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, General

1501 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

1502 Neuromuscular Medicine

1503 Pain Medicine

1504 Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine

1505 Spinal Cord Injury Medicine

1506 Sports Medicine

16 Preventive Medicine

1600 Preventive Medicine, General

1601 Aerospace Medicine

1602 Environmental Medicine

1603 Medical Toxicology

1604 Public Health

1605 Occupational Medicine

1606 Sports Medicine

1607 Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine

17 Proctology

1700 Proctology, General

18 Psychiatry

1800 Psychiatry, General

1801 Addiction Medicine

1802 Adolescent Psychiatry

1803 Forensic Psychiatry

1804 Geriatric Psychiatry

1805 Hospice and Palliative Care

1806 Pain Medicine

1807 Pediatric Psychiatry

1808 Psychosomatic Medicine

1809 Sleep Medicine

19 Radiology

1900 Radiology, General

1901 Body Imaging

1902 Diagnostic Radiology

1903 Diagnostic Roentgenology

1904 Diagnostic Ultrasound

1905 Hospice and Palliative Medicine

1906 Neuroradiology

1907 Nuclear Radiology

1908 Pediatric Radiology

1909 Radiation Oncology

1910 Radiation Therapy

1911 Roentgenology

1912 Vascular and Interventional Radiology

20 Surgery

2000 Surgery, General

2001 Colon and Rectal Surgery

2002 Congenital Cardiac Surgery

2003 Hand Surgery

2004 Neurological Surgery

2005 Orthopedic Surgery

2006 Pediatric Surgery

2007 Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

2008 Surgical Critical Care

2009 Thoracic Surgery

2010 Urological Surgery

2011 Vascular Surgery

21 Urology

2100 Urology, General

2101 Pediatric Urology

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