

Careers in Healthcare

Clinical

Providing Patient Care in a Medical Setting (Additional degree/school is often required)

- Physician
- Physician Assistant
- Nurse
- Nutritionist
- Physical Therapist
- Occupational Therapist
- Chiropractor
- Veterinarian

Allied Health Careers

(Additional degree/school is often required, typically a 2-year program, certificate from a vocational/technical school, or community college)

Allied Medical Professionals have direct contact with patients in a clinical setting. They include most medical professionals who are not medical doctors or nurses, and have direct contact with patients in a clinical setting. Allied healthcare professionals work in nearly all departments and specialties, including radiology, cardiology, and surgery. Most allied professionals will work at larger clinics, hospitals, or doctors' offices. Some also work in medical labs which also could be part of a large clinic or hospital facility.

- Certified Nursing Assistant
- Medical Assistant
- Physical Therapy Assistant
- Cardiovascular Tech
- Radiology Tech / X-Ray Tech
- Chemotherapy Technician
- Dialysis Technician
- EKG Technician
- Emergency Medical Tech (EMT)
- Surgical Tech
- Medical Lab Tech (MLT)
- Pharmacy Tech
- Phlebotomist
- Radiation Therapist
- Ultrasound Technician (Sonographer)

Non-Clinical

Non-Clinical careers are about providing support to the medical staff and helping a doctor's office or hospital to go about its daily business. Whether your major is business, human services, finance, or math, here are some ways you can work in healthcare.

- Health Information Manager
- Health Information Technician
- Health Care Administrator
- Public Health Educator
- Medical Social Worker
- Medical Records (Billing)
- Medical Secretary
- Medical Transcriptionist
- Human Resources
- Finance and Accounting
- Medical Translation
- Medical Sales
- Insurance Processing and Sales
- Case Management
- Program Assistant
- Project Coordinator

Medical Research

Medical research is conducted to aid and support the field of medicine. Medical research can be divided into two general categories: research that contributes to the development of new treatments, and the evaluations of new medical treatments themselves. Medical research may involve doing research on public health, biochemistry, clinical research, microbiology, physiology, oncology and surgery, as well as research on diseases including diabetes or cardiovascular diseases. Common research areas within healthcare include:

- Pharmaceutical
- Genetics
- Microbiology
- Biophysics
- Biochemistry
- Cellular and molecular biology
- Immunology
- Pathology
- Pharmacology
- Physiology
- Virology
- Food processing and safety