**Hospital Administration**

The role of a Hospital Administrator is critical in saving lives although the administrator does not himself provide medical services. Hospital administrators oversee operations in a variety of clinical settings; hospitals, outpatient clinics (including ambulatory care centers, surgery centers, imaging centers, and cancer centers), hospices, and drug treatment centers. Administrators have many responsibilities including acting as a liaison between the governing board of trustees, the administration team, the medical staff, and department heads. They also organize and oversee the services of all departments so that they operate as a cohesive unit. Hospital administrators plan budgets, set the rates for health services that are provided and ensure that federal and local regulatory reporting and reimbursement requirements are met. Other important tasks involve planning departmental activities, evaluating doctors and other hospital employees, and creating and maintaining policies. In addition, they set measures for quality assurance, patient services, and public relations. While a physician’s goal is to optimize the health and well-being of his patient, the administrator’s goal is to support that excellent medical care at a broader level by coordinating all physical, human and financial aspects of the hospital towards achieving quality care.

**Dental Hygiene**

Dental hygiene is the science and practice of the recognition, treatment, and prevention of oral diseases. The dental hygienist is a preventive oral health professional who has graduated from an accredited dental hygiene program in an institution of higher education, licensed in dental hygiene who provides educational, clinical, research, administrative, and therapeutic services supporting total health through the promotion of optimal oral health. In practice, dental hygienists integrate the roles of clinician, educator, advocate, manager, and researcher to prevent oral diseases and promote health.

**Pharmacy**

While responsibilities vary among the different areas of pharmacy practice, the bottom line is that pharmacists help patients get well. Pharmacist responsibilities include a range of care for patients, from dispensing medications to monitoring patient health and progress to maximize their response to the medication. Pharmacists also educate consumers and patients on the use of prescriptions and over-the-counter medications, and advise physicians, nurses, and other health professionals on drug decisions. Pharmacists also provide expertise about the composition of drugs, including their chemical, biological, and physical properties and their manufacture and use. They ensure drug purity and strength and make sure that drugs do not interact in a harmful way. Pharmacists are drug experts ultimately concerned about their patients' health and wellness.
Gerontology

As the number of older adults increase worldwide, greater focus will be needed on the promotion of health and well-being across the adult lifespan. Gerontologists are professionally trained to address the needs and promote optimal aging of this approaching, culturally diverse, aging population. Gerontological education encompasses more than just the scientific study of aging from a biological, social and psychological perspective. Gerontologists have the ability to translate the knowledge gained in academic study to the workforce. Gerontologists are nowadays successfully obtaining positions traditionally held by widely recognized clinical disciplines. A growing population of savvy consumers recognizes the benefits of evidence-based practice in providing quality eldercare. In addition, the sheer marketing value of employing staff with some form of geriatric training is creating a dynamic shift in the market as baby boomers explore care for aging parents and begin to contemplate their own aging. Professionally, gerontologists work as administrators of long-term care facilities, nonprofit organization and state agencies. Additional career paths for gerontologists include geriatric care management, training and education, research, and the growing subfield of entrepreneurial gerontologists that create businesses and endeavors to serve the growing older adults population.

Nurse Practitioner

Nurse Practitioners (NP’s) are licensed independent practitioners, who practice in ambulatory, acute, and long term care as primary and/or specialty providers. According to their practice specialty they provide nursing and medical services to individuals, families, and groups. In addition to diagnosing and managing acute episodic and chronic illnesses, NP’s emphasize education, health promotion and disease prevention. Services include ordering, conducting, supervising, and interpreting diagnostic and laboratory tests, and prescription of pharmacologic agents and non-pharmacologic therapies. As licensed independent practitioners, NP’s practice autonomously and in collaboration with healthcare professionals and other individuals to assess, diagnose, treat, and manage the patient's health problems\needs while keeping in mind the holistic, patient-centered care model.. They serve as health care researchers, interdisciplinary consultants, and patient advocates. Entry level preparation for nurse practitioner practice is at the master's, post master's, or doctoral level. The process of certification ensures that nurse practitioners meet national and specialty based competencies and must be for licensure to practice.

Nurse Practitioner Specialties

• Adult-Gerontology (Primary and/or Acute)
• Psychiatric/Mental Health
• Pediatric (Primary and/or Acute)
• Women’s Health
• Family Practice
• And many sub-specialty areas