Roles and Responsibilities of Oncologists

Roberto Alfred*

Department of Dentistry, Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, USA

Short Communication

*For Correspondence:

Roberto Alfred, Department of Dentistry, Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, USA

E-mail: robertoalferd@nfs.edu

DESCRIPTION

Oncology is a branch of medicine that focuses on the investigation, diagnosis, and treatment of people who have cancer or are at risk of developing cancer. It includes the following: preventative medicine Medical oncology (chemotherapy, immunotherapy, hormone therapy, and other cancer-treatment drugs), radiation oncology (cancer-treatment radiation therapy), surgical oncology (cancer-treatment surgery), and palliative medicine. Oncology is the study of cancer. A physician who treats cancer and offers medical attention to someone who has been diagnosed with cancer is known as an oncologist. A cancer specialist is another name for an oncologist. An oncologist treats patients who have been diagnosed with cancer and conducts cancer research. From the time of diagnosis until the patient recovers or passes away, the oncologist will monitor their care.

Medical oncology, radiation oncology, and surgical oncology are the three main subfields in oncology.

An oncologist is a physician who specializes in cancer diagnosis and treatment. Some oncologists focus on a specific type of cancer treatment. As a member of a multidisciplinary team, the oncologist also helps the patient by collaborating with and coordinating the efforts of other specialists.

Various types of oncologists

There are different types of oncologists, they are as follows:

- Medical oncologist
- Surgical oncologist
- Radiation oncologist
- Geriatric oncologists
- Gynecologic oncologists
- Hematologist-oncologists

- Neuro-oncologists
- Pediatric oncologists
- Thoracic oncologists
- Urologic oncologists

A medical oncologist uses chemotherapy or other medications to treat cancer, such as hormone therapy and immunotherapy. During an operation, a surgical oncologist removes the tumour or cancerous tissue. They may also initiate biopsies. A radiation oncologist specializing in the use of radiation therapy to treat cancer (radiotherapy). An oncologist who specializes in diagnosing and treating specific patient populations or cancer subtypes. An oncologist monitors a patient's care throughout the course of the disease. The examination has initiated. An oncologist oversees a patient's care throughout the disease's progression. The diagnosis is the first step. Their responsibilities include the following:

- Tests to determine whether a person has cancer are recommended.
- Explaining a cancer diagnosis, including the cancer's type and stage
- Discussing all treatment options and one's treatment preference
- Providing compassionate and high-quality care
- Assisting in dealing with the symptoms and side effects of cancer and its treatment.

Oncologists contribute to cancer research (including therapeutics, biology, epidemiology, and clinical outcomes research), health education, clinical teaching, and ethics, in addition to the clinical care.

Multiple types of treatment, such as surgery, cancer drugs, and or radiation therapy, may be part of a person's cancer treatment strategy. This implies that various kinds of oncologists and other medical professionals collaborate to develop a patient's comprehensive treatment strategy. Primary healthcare teams oftenly include pathologists, radiologists, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, oncology nurses, social workers, pharmacists, and other medical specialists. This team may also include of medical professionals from different specialties.