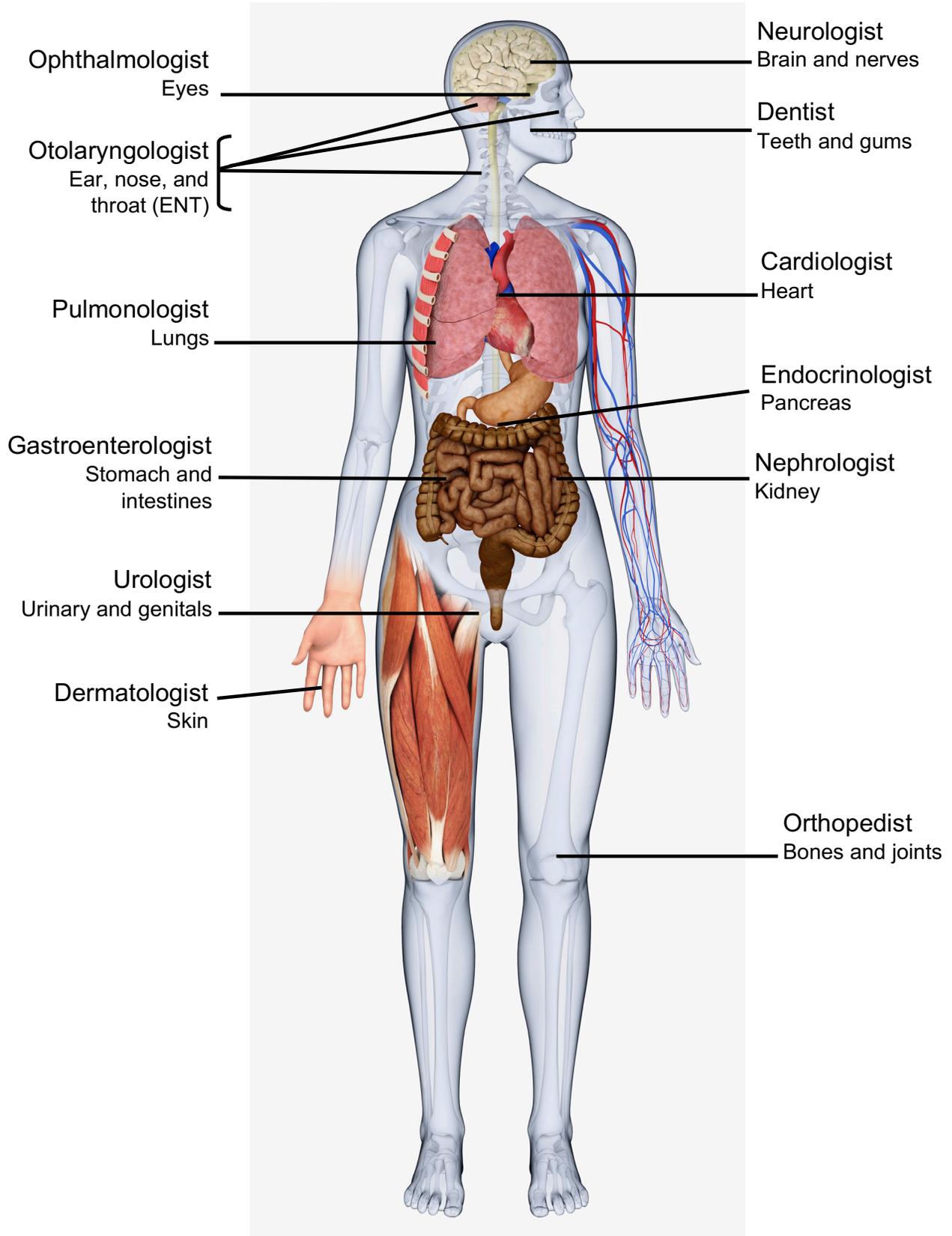




Body map and words to know



Body map



Important words to know

Allergist - A doctor who diagnoses and treats allergies.

Anesthesiologist - Gives medicine before and during surgery to help patients relax, fall asleep and stay asleep through the operation.

Benefits - Health care items or services that can be paid for by a health insurance plan. Health insurance providers, Medicaid and CHIP provide information about what benefits are offered by their plans.

CHIP - Children's Health Insurance Program provides no-cost or low-cost health coverage. It may be a choice for families who make too much to qualify for Medicaid. Each state has its own rules about who qualifies for CHIP.

Chronic - A medical condition that may last for a lifetime. There are times when the illness gets worse or better. A chronic illness usually can be managed, but not cured.

Claim - A request to an insurance provider to pay for medical care or supplies.

Coinsurance - An amount that you may have to pay as your share of the cost for services, after you pay any deductibles. It is usually expressed as a percentage. For example: if your coinsurance is 20 percent, it means that you would have to pay 20 cents for each \$1 of expense.

Co-payment - An amount that you pay as your share of the cost for a medical service or supply, like a doctor's visit or a prescription. A co-payment is usually a set amount like \$10 or \$20. This amount is set by your insurance provider.

Complex care - When your child sees several specialists who work together to treat your child.

Compounding pharmacy - A special pharmacy that has a license to make a medicine just for a certain person. The pharmacy may make a liquid form of a medicine or mix several medicines to make a special strength or dose.

Deductible - The amount of money that you will have to pay out of your own pocket for health care before your health insurance plan will begin to pay any costs.

- Different plans have different deductible amounts.
- There are some costs that your insurance may pay before you have met your deductible.
- There are some costs that may not count toward meeting your deductible.

Dermatologist - A doctor who treats skin, hair and nails.

Developmental pediatrician - A children's doctor who diagnoses and treats developmental disabilities.

Diagnostic tests - Tests and procedures ordered by a health care provider to see if a person has a condition or disease.

Durable medical equipment (DME) - Something that is needed because of a medical condition. It is equipment that can be used over and over. It is ordered by your primary care provider. Some examples of durable medical equipment are hospital beds and respirators.

Endocrinologist - An endocrinologist is a doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating diseases and conditions caused by hormone problems, such as diabetes and growth problems.

Growth chart - Gives you an idea of how your child is developing. You can see how your child has grown.

Hematologist - A doctor who specializes in blood disorders.

Hospitalist - A doctor who takes care of people when they are in the hospital.

Immunizations - Medicines (shots) that are given to your child to prevent illnesses. Primary care providers usually give these shots to your child at certain ages. These are also called vaccinations.

Immunologist - A doctor who diagnoses and manages disorders of the immune system.

Infectious disease specialist - A doctor or specialist who diagnoses and treats infections.

In-network - A provider who works with your health insurance or plan and offers services at a discounted rate.

Neonatologist - A doctor who takes care of premature and critically ill newborn babies.

Neuropsychologist - A doctor who understands how the brain works and assesses and treats patients with brain injury or disease.

Nurse practitioners (NP, CPNP) - Work with doctors and the health care team to diagnose and treat your child. Nurse practitioners have special medical training in order to get certified and licensed. They can give a diagnosis and write prescriptions for medicines and other treatments.

Occupational therapist - An occupational therapist works with patients to improve coordination, motor skills and skills needed to play, function in school and perform routine activities (like hand-eye coordination).

Oncologist - A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating cancer.

Out of network - A provider who does NOT work with your health insurance or plan. If you choose an

out-of-network provider, your insurance may not pay as much or may not pay at all for those services.

Out-of-pocket costs - Costs that you will have to pay for yourself because they are not covered by your insurance. Out-of-pocket costs include deductibles, coinsurance and copayments. Sometimes you can deduct these expenses from your taxes.

Over-the-counter - Drugs and supplies that can be bought without a prescription.

Pain management specialist - A pain management specialist is a doctor with knowledge and training in diagnosing and treating pain.

Pathologist - A doctor who studies body fluids and tissues to help find a diagnosis.

Pediatrician - A doctor who takes care of babies, children and teens.

Pharmacist - Provides medicines for patients, checks for any interactions between drugs and works with the medical team to choose the best medicine.

Physical therapist - A physical therapist uses exercises, stretches and other techniques to improve mobility, decrease pain and reduce any disability related to illness or injury.

Physician assistant (PA) - A nationally certified and state-licensed medical professional. They practice medicine on health care teams with doctors and other providers.

Primary care provider (PCP) - The health care provider your child goes to for medical care like checkups, vaccinations and minor illnesses. This person can also refer your child to a specialist when necessary.

Primary insurance - Also called primary coverage. If you have more than one health insurance plan, this is the insurance plan that pays any claims first.

Procedure - A medical treatment or operation done to diagnose, measure or treat a problem such as a disease or injury.

Provider - A doctor, hospital health care professional or health care facility.

Psychiatrist - A medical doctor who specializes in treating emotional and behavioral problems through psychotherapy, prescribing medications and performing some medical procedures.

Psychologist - A psychologist specializes in treating emotional and behavioral problems through psychological consultation, assessment, testing and therapy.

Qualify - An event or condition that allows you to get a benefit or service.

Radiologist - A specialist who diagnoses and treats diseases and injuries using medical imaging techniques, such as X-rays, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Referral - An order from your primary care provider for your child to see a specialist. Some insurance plans will not pay for services from a specialist unless you get a referral first.

Respiratory therapist - Evaluates, treats and cares for breathing problems and heart problems that can also affect the lungs.

Rheumatologist - A doctor who treats problems involving the joints, muscles, and bones, as well as autoimmune diseases. Rheumatologists treat conditions such as arthritis and lupus.

Secondary insurance - If you have more than one health insurance plan, this plan covers costs that are left over after the primary insurance pays its share.

Services - Health care that is given by a provider. This includes care for keeping your child healthy, as well as treating an illness, injury or condition.

Sleep specialist - A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating sleep disorders.

Specialist - A health care provider who is trained to provide care in a special medical field. For example, a cardiologist is a person who has extra training in caring for heart problems.

Speech therapist - Works with patients who have problems speaking or swallowing.

Surgeon - A doctor who performs operations.

Therapist - Someone who works with a patient who has special needs because of an illness or injury. There are different kinds of therapists including speech, occupational, physical and respiratory.

Vaccinations - See Immunizations.

Other important words:
