



# Meet Your Hospital Team



**COMMUNITY  
HEALTH**  
haʔ4 sʔibəš





A hospital has many different types of care providers. This booklet will help explain how each provider may be involved with your care during the course of your hospital stay.

Doctors/Specialists . . . . .	2
Nurses . . . . .	3
Certified Nurse Assistants . . . . .	4
Respiratory Therapists. . . . .	5
Physical Therapists . . . . .	6
Occupational Therapists . . . . .	7
Phlebotomy Technicians . . . . .	8
Discharge Planners. . . . .	9

## Doctors/Specialists

(MD, OD, Hospitalist, ARNP, NP)

**Doctors** work to help you get well by ordering tests to diagnose problems and ordering medications and treatments to help treat illness and injury.

**Specialists** are a kind of doctor that focus on illness or injury to one particular body system. For example, a specialist that treats problems in the brain is called a neurologist or a specialist that works on problems in the heart is called a cardiologist.

During a hospital stay, you may be seen by many different specialists. Specialists and doctors work together to provide you with the best options for your health.

# Nurses

(RN, LPN)

**Nurses** are able to help you by:

- Giving medicine, pills, IVs, and injections
- Changing dressings and providing wound care
- Assessing how you are responding to medication and treatments
- Keeping your doctors and specialists informed on how you are responding to treatments
- Listening to you and advocating for the care you wish to receive
- Making sure you understand your course of care (discharge plan, new medications, etc.)

# Certified Nurse Assistants

(CNA, MA, Nurse Tech)

**Certified Nurse Assistants** help you with direct needs, often under the supervision of a nurse.

They help you with:

- Basic vital signs like your blood pressure, heart rate and temperature
- Bathing and grooming, such as brushing your teeth or combing your hair if you are unable to
- Turning you and moving you in bed
- Eating
- Cleaning your room and bed linens
- Making sure your room is stocked with appropriate supplies

# Respiratory Therapists

(CRT, RRT)

**Respiratory therapists** see patients who have issues with their lungs. They assist you with:

- Nebulizer treatments
- Ventilator settings
- Suctioning
- Oxygen therapy
- Making sure your lungs stay healthy and strong after a surgery



# Physical Therapists

(PT, DPT, PTA)

**Physical therapists** help you build your strength after a long illness, a fall or a surgery. They work with you to:

- Strengthen muscles and stability
- Learn how to safely use a walker, wheelchair, or prosthetic
- Practice going up and down stairs
- Maneuver in the bathroom, bathtub, and toilet safely
- Provide general support with recovery after you have had a prolonged illness, surgery or accident



# Occupational Therapists

(OT, OTD, OTR)

**Occupational therapists** help you with daily activities after you have had a prolonged illness, surgery or accident. They help you with:

- Fine motor skills like using a pen or pencil, eating, or using scissors
- They also help regain your independence in activities of daily living like cooking and cleaning



# Phlebotomy Technicians

(PBT, MLT, CLS)

**Phlebotomists** help you by taking samples of blood, tissues, and other body fluids for testing.

Doctors review the results of these lab tests to decide the best way to treat their patients.



## Discharge Planners

**Discharge planners** help you get what you need to go home safely after your hospital stay.

This includes:

- Scheduling follow-up appointments
- Medical equipment
- Medication prescriptions sent to pharmacy
- Care coordination for new medical referrals





**COMMUNITY  
HEALTH**

haʔt sʔibəš

7615 Totem Beach Rd, Building A  
Tulalip, WA 98271

360-716-5662

