**St John’s Hospital**

**Accident & Emergency (A&E) - Casualty department**

A medical treatment facility specializing in emergency medicine, the acute care of patients who present without prior appointment – either by their own means or by that of an ambulance. The department provides initial treatment for a broad of which may be life-threatening and require immediate attention. The emergency operates 24 hours a day.

**General Surgery department Endoscopic Surgery department Anaesthetics department**

Surgery departments use operative manual and instrumental techniques on patients to investigate or treat pathological conditions such as a disease or injury, to help improve bodily function or appearance or to repair unwanted ruptured areas. Anaesthesia enables the painless performance of medical procedures.

Practices may vary:

■ General anaesthesia suppresses central nervous system activity and results in unconsciousness and total lack of sensation.

■ Sedation suppresses the central nervous system to a lesser degree, inhibiting both anxiety and creation of long-term memories without resulting in unconsciousness.

■ Regional anaesthesia and local anaesthesia, which causes loss of sensation in the targeted body part. A patient under regional or local anaesthesia remains conscious.

**Cardiology department**

It deals with disorders of the heart as well as parts of the circulatory system. Practices include medical diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart defects, heart failure etc.

**Medical - Diagnostic Imaging - Radiology department**

A variety of imaging techniques such as X-ray radiography, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), nuclear medicine including positron emission tomography (PET), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are used to create visual representations of the interior of a body for clinical analysis and medical

intervention, as well as visual representation of the function of organs or tissues.

**Obstetrics and Gynaecology department**

The department encompasses the two subspecialties of obstetrics (covering pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period) and gynaecology (covering the health of the female reproductive systems).

**Haematology department**

It deals with the treatment of patients with haematological diseases. There is also a haematology laboratory for various kinds of haematological tests.

**Microbiology department**

A full-service laboratory offering diagnostic bacteriology, mycology, parasitology, virology, and mycobacteriology. The laboratory receives specimens from in-patients or out-patients.

**Paediatrics department**

It offers medical care for infants, children and adolescents.

**Physiotherapy (PT) department**

Physical therapy services are provided as primary care treatment or in conjunction with other medical services to improve patients’ quality of life through examination, diagnosis, prognosis, physical intervention, and patient education. Practices include bio-mechanics or kinesiology (using mechanical force and movements), manual therapy, exercise therapy and electrotherapy to remediate impairments and promote mobility and function.

**Orthopaedics department**

It deals with problems relating to the musculoskeletal system (bones, joints, ligaments, tendons, muscles, and nerves). Both surgical and nonsurgical means are used to treat musculoskeletal trauma, spine diseases, sports injuries, degenerative diseases, infections, tumors, and congenital disorders.

Practices involve:

■ Diagnosis of injury or disorder

■ Treatment with medication, exercise, casting, surgery or other options

■ Rehabilitation by recommending exercises or physical therapy to restore movement, strength and function

■ Information and treatment plans to prevent injury or slow the progression of diseases

**Neurology – Psychiatry department**

The department deals with the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of conditions and disease involving the central and peripheral nervous systems, including their coverings, blood vessels, and tissue, such as muscles.

Diagnosis, prevention and treatment of mental disorders are also possible in the psychiatric department, including various maladaptations related to mood, behaviour, cognition, and perceptions. Practices include initial psychiatric assessment, physical examinations, psychological tests etc.