
Doctors and Surgeons

Doctors may attend a traditional medical school or an osteopathic medical school, and would be an M.D. or and O.D. respectively. Surgeons are doctors who operate on patients.

Common Qualifications

Doctors complete a long, specialized training process with college, medical school, and residency. They then must pass medical exams to become fully qualified. There are many subspecialties.

Examples of License Titles

These are universally licensed occupations. In the national occupational license database, there are 184 licenses coded to any medical doctor occupation, representing 55 states and territories. Sometimes there are multiple licenses in a state. The most common reason for the duplication is that there are separate boards for Osteopathic Doctors and Medical Doctors in the state, or that Surgeon is a separate path to licensure. Sometimes there are administrative reasons for multiple licenses – temporary licensure, retired/pro-bono licensure, or other limited circumstance licenses. Some states (6) also have ringside physicians for sporting events as an additional license. Telemedicine is also regulated, but rarely as a specific path to licensure. Rarely specific specialties beyond surgeons have their own licenses.

Most common license titles:

Medical Doctor
Physician
Osteopath

Outlier license title examples:

Standard Ankle Surgery Permit
Boxing Ringside Physician

Examples of License Boards

Generally there's a medical board that regulates these licenses. Sometimes there are separate ones for Osteopathic Medicine.

Most common board titles:

Board of Medicine
State Medical Board

Outlier board title examples:

State Board of Healing Arts
Board of Osteopathic Licensure

ONET codes

Doctors are in the range of 29-12XX. There are also Acupuncturists and Naturopathic Physicians that are in the 29-129X, but those are not included here. General licenses for M.D.s and O.D.s should be coded to *all* medical doctors. Surgeons or other specialties can be coded to only their appropriate code.

29-1211.00	Anesthesiologists
29-1212.00	Cardiologists
29-1213.00	Dermatologists
29-1214.00	Emergency Medicine Physicians

29-1215.00	Family Medicine Physicians
29-1216.00	General Internal Medicine Physicians
29-1217.00	Neurologists
29-1218.00	Obstetricians and Gynecologists
29-1221.00	Pediatricians, General
29-1222.00	Physicians, Pathologists
29-1223.00	Psychiatrists Bright Outlook Bright Outlook
29-1224.00	Radiologists
29-1229.00	Physicians, All Other
29-1229.01	Allergists and Immunologists
29-1229.02	Hospitalists
29-1229.03	Urologists
29-1229.04	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Physicians
29-1229.05	Preventive Medicine Physicians
29-1229.06	Sports Medicine Physicians
29-1241.00	Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric
29-1242.00	Orthopedic Surgeons, Except Pediatric
29-1243.00	Pediatric Surgeons
29-1249.00	Surgeons, All Other

Related Occupations

Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners perform many of the same medical duties as general practitioners but follow a different path to qualifications and are covered by different licenses. There are many medical assistants and nursing professions that work closely with doctors of particular specialties. Some kinds of hospital administrators may require a medical background.

Associated Certifications

Too many to list.