

*Perspective***A note on scope of general surgery**

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Reviewed: 18-Mar-2022, QC No. AJMSOA-22-58732; Revised: 23-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. AJMSOA-22-58732 (R); Published: 30-Mar-2022**INTRODUCTION**

General surgery is a surgical speciality that focuses on the oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, appendix, and bile ducts, as well as the thyroid gland. They also treat skin, breast, soft tissue, trauma, peripheral artery disease, and hernias, as well as performing endoscopic procedures including gastroscopy and colonoscopy. General surgery is in high public and professional demand, ensuring that future general surgeons will have lucrative and rewarding careers.

General surgeons set the standard for surgical treatment. To give services to our patients, we select the treatments with which we are most comfortable. General surgeons are sometimes the only members of the local medical team who are knowledgeable with the surgery performed or the treatment necessary when patients are sent for advanced major surgery. The qualified general surgeon must also have knowledge and skills in illnesses that necessitate team-based multidisciplinary treatment, as well as leadership abilities. General surgeons are highly valued not just by patients, but also by health-care providers. In today's market, a general surgeon with broad expertise in a variety of fields is needed.

A general surgeon is an expert in all aspects of surgery, from the first consultation to the preparation, procedure, and post-operative care. Surgical research into disease systems including immunology and genetics has reshaped therapy choices for individual patients, allowing for a better awareness of disease etiologies and development. A primary core of knowledge including anatomy, physiology, metabolism, immunology, nutrition, pathology, wound healing, shock and resuscitation, critical care, and neoplasia, which is common to all surgical disciplines, is known as general surgery. Procedures such as major abdominal surgery are now being substituted with minimally invasive laparoscopic treatments that frequently minimise discomfort, speed recovery, and lower costs without losing good outcomes, by today's high-tech instruments and

modern technology.

There are some related surgeries are such as,

Laparoscopic surgery

Laparoscopy is a medical procedure that allows a surgeon to see within the belly (tummy) and pelvis without having to make large incisions in the skin. This procedure is also known as keyhole surgery or minimally invasive surgery. Obstetrical forceps, scissors, probes, dissectors, hooks, and retractors are some of the surgical equipment used in laparoscopic surgery.

Colorectal surgery

Colorectal surgery is a field in medicine dealing with disorders of the rectum, anus, and colon. This is known as colonic resection and anastomosis surgery.

Breast surgery

Breast surgery is a procedure that modifies a woman's or a man's breast looks. For a variety of reasons, these operations are carried out. Aesthetic operations, such as rebuilding or expanding the breast to make it seem more youthful, are undertaken.

Endocrine surgery

Endocrine surgery is a surgical subspecialty that focuses on endocrine gland surgery, which includes the thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands, endocrine pancreas glands, and certain neuroendocrine glands.

Pediatric surgery

Pediatric surgery is a surgical specialist that deals with foetuses, babies, children, adolescents, and young adults.

Trauma surgery

Trauma surgery is a surgical specialty that focuses on the treatment and management of injuries produced by impact forces, which are often life-threatening. This is fast-paced and demanding practice that has very little time for the lengthy discussions that may otherwise be seen in some medical consultations.

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