



A Note on Specialization of Interventional cardiology

Sadia Alif*

Department of Cardiology, University of Beijing, China

INTRODUCTION

Cardiology is a component of medicine that deals with cardiovascular issues as well as specific fragments of the cardiovascular system. The field includes clinical diagnosis and treatment of internal cardiac arrest, coronary heart disease, heart failure, valvular coronary artery disease and electrophysiology. Doctors working in the field of medicine are called cardiologists, which specialize in internal medicine. Pediatric cardiologists are pediatric cardiologists. Doctors who spend significant amounts of time on cardiovascular surgery are called cardiothoracic specialists or cardiologists, specializing in conventional medical care. All cardiologists are focused on cardiovascular issues, however investigations of heart problems in adults and adolescents use a variety of preparation methods. Therefore, an elderly cardiologist is unprepared to deal with adolescents, and pediatric cardiologists are not ready to deal with adult heart disease.

DESCRIPTION

Careful observation is not included in the cardiologist and is at the heart of the cardiothoracic medical procedure [1]. For example, coronary conduit sidestep a medical procedure, cardiopulmonary detour and valve substitution is performed by a specialist, not a cardiologist. However, a few trivial methods of carelessness, for example, cardiac catheterization and pacemaker implants are performed by cardiologists with extra preparation for careless prayer interventional cardiology and electrophysiology separately. Cardiology is a specialized function of internal medicine. Being a cardiologist United States, three years stay in internal medicine followed by a three-year partnership in cardiology. Continuous exercise in sub-specialty is possible. The sub-forte identified in the United States by ACGME is cardiovascular electrophysiology, echocardiography, interventional cardiology, and atomic cardiology. The subspecialties recognized in the United States by the American Osteo-

pathic Association Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists include clinical cardiology electrophysiology and interventional cardiology [2].

Cardiovascular electrophysiology is a study to describe, diagnose, and treat cardiac electrical tests. The term is often used to describe the investigation of those abnormalities with the recording of an intracardiac catheter of unrestricted action and the response of the cardiovascular system to the coronary arteries (PES). These tests were performed to diagnose complex arrhythmias, to describe side effects, to examine abnormal electrocardiograms, to assess the risk of developing arrhythmias later, and to plan treatment. These strategies continuously include recovery techniques (regular radiofrequency removal, or crying) without showing symptoms and predictability. Other practical methods used in this field include anti-depressant drug treatment and placement of pacemakers and programmed implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (AICD) [3]. Cardiac electrophysiology (EPS) studies usually measure the response of an injured or cardiomyopathic myocardium to PES in specific types of drugs to assess the likelihood that the system will successfully prevent fatal ventricular tachycardia (VT) or Ventricular Fibrillation (VF). Frequently the progression of EPS drugs should be directed to empower the cardiologist to select a single long-term treatment option that better prevents or reverses the development of VT or VF following PES. Such tests may similarly be directed at the eyes of a newly implanted or newly removed heart transplant or AICD [4]. Clinical cardiovascular electrophysiology is part of the cardiovascular specialist and is concerned with the review and treatment of cardiovascular complications. Skilled cardiologists in this field are often referred to as electrophysiologists. Electrophysiologists are adjusted to the system, volume, and electrical activity of the heart.

CONCLUSION

Electrophysiologists work closely with various cardiologists and

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Corresponding author Sadia Alif, Department of Cardiology, University of Beijing, China, E-mail: Sadia@gmail.com

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cardiologists to assist or direct the treatment of arrhythmias. They are ready to undergo surgery and surgery to treat cardiac arrhythmia. Preparations are expected to turn into an electrophysiologist longer and require 8 years after clinical school. Three years of in-hospital stay, three years of Cardiology collaboration, and two years of clinical electrophysiology of the heart.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest for the

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