



# What Does Cardiac Electrophysiology Entail? And its Fundamental Symptoms and Sounds

Xiou Xue\*

Department of Cardiology, University of Peking, China

## DESCRIPTION

The parts of the circulatory system that move blood around the body are the blood vessels. Blood cells, nutrients, and oxygen are carried to the body's tissues by these vessels. Additionally, they remove carbon dioxide and waste from the tissues. Because all of the body's tissues depend on blood vessels for their functionality, life cannot exist without them. Blood vessels come in five different varieties: the blood vessels, which drain blood away from the heart; the blood vessels; the capillaries, which are where the blood and tissues exchange chemicals and water; the veins and the veins, which return blood to the heart from the capillaries. The Latin word *vas*, which means vessel, is the root of the word *vascular*, which means related to blood vessels. Avascular structures are those that lack blood vessels and include things like cartilage, the epithelium, the lens and cornea of the eye. Late Middle English artery; from the Latin *arteria*, Greek *arteria*, and possibly air in. Middle English vein; from Latin *vena* and Old French *veine*. "Blood vessel" and "small natural underground channel of water" were the first senses. There are three layers in the arteries and veins. The inner layer, or *tunica intima*, is the thinnest, and the middle layer is thicker in arteries than in veins. The internal elastic lamina is a single layer of flat cells (simple squamous epithelium) held together by a polysaccharide intercellular matrix. It is surrounded by a thin layer of sub endothelial connective tissue interlaced with a number of elastic bands that are arranged in circles. In the *tunica intima*, a thin membrane of elastic fibers runs parallel to the vessel. In arteries, the thickest layer is the middle layer, *tunica media*. It is made up of connective tissue, elastic fibers arranged in a circular pattern, and polysaccharide substances. The external elastic lamina, a thick elastic band,

separates the second and third layers. There may be a lot of vascular smooth muscle in the *tunica media*, especially in arteries, which controls the vessel's diameter. There is only an internal elastic lamina in veins, not an external one. The arteries have thicker *tunica media* than the veins. The *tunica adventitia*, or outermost layer, is the thickest layer in veins. It is completely made of connective tissue. It also contains nutrient capillaries (*vasa vasorum*) in the larger blood vessels and nerves that supply the vessel.

## CONCLUSION

The subfield of cardiology and internal medicine known as cardiac electrophysiology is relatively, an attending cardiologist at the Academic Hospital in Maastricht and professor of medicine at the University of Maastricht in the Netherlands, developed it in the middle of the 1970s. There, the first stimulator based on a microprocessor was developed in 1980. The system is made to visualize the real-time calculated position and orientation of a specialized RF ablation catheter within the patient's heart in order to reduce radiation exposure during fluoroscopy, improve the accuracy of targeted RF ablation, and re-acquire pacing sites for re-ablation.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is grateful to the journal editor and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

<b>Received:</b>	31-October-2022	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPIC-22-15215
<b>Editor assigned:</b>	02-November-2022	<b>PreQC No:</b>	IPIC-22-15215 (PQ)
<b>Reviewed:</b>	16-November-2022	<b>QC No:</b>	IPIC-22-15215
<b>Revised:</b>	21-November-2022	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPIC-22-15215 (R)
<b>Published:</b>	28-November-2022	<b>DOI:</b>	10.21767/2471-8157.8.11.51

**Corresponding author** Xiou Xue, Department of Cardiology, University of Peking, China, E-mail: Xue@163gmail.com

**Citation** Xue X (2022) What Does Cardiac Electrophysiology Entail? And its Fundamental Symptoms and Sounds. *Interv Cardiol J.* 10:51.

**Copyright** © 2022 Xue X. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.