

## Editorial on Clinical Electrophysiology **Vinay Kille\***

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### Editorial

The application of electrophysiology concepts to medicine is known as clinical electrophysiology. Electrotherapy and electrophysiologic research are the two major branches of this discipline (EEG, electromyography, etc.) Clinical electrophysiology, most specifically in clinical cardiac electrophysiology, may be used to research and treat a variety of physiological conditions.

### Electrophysiology of the heart in clinical practice

Cardiac electrophysiology (also known as clinical cardiac electrophysiology, arrhythmia services, or electrophysiology) is a subspecialty of clinical cardiology that deals with the study and treatment of heart rhythm disorders.

### Physical Examination of the eye

Dissections of the visual system may be performed using electrophysiological techniques.

A deep and systematic evaluation of the ocular and visual pathways can be made by combining electrophysiological data with other clinical studies, imaging, and field instrumentation. Alone, electrophysiology can also monitor ocular disease, determining drug-induced ocular toxicity, and evaluating individuals at risk for familial eye disease.

### Electroanalgesia is a form of analgesia that relieves

For over a century, clinical electrophysiology has been used to modulate pain. With the introduction of electroanalgesia, equipment design has changed considerably, and application has become much simpler. Subsensory-level stimulation, sensory-level stimulation, motor-level stimulation, and noxious-level stimulation are the four types of electrotherapy used to modulate pain. Commercial stimulators can typically achieve any of the four levels of stimulation, though some stimulators may be more adept at a certain levels of stimulation than others. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) is an umbrella term used to characterize all forms of electroanalgesia utilizing surface electrodes applied to the skin.

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### Sub-sensory stimulation

Peak amplitudes are usually less than 1 mA, and the phase charges generated are insufficient to excite peripheral nerve fibres and exceed the sensory threshold. Microcurrent electrical nerve stimulators are stimulators that operate at this stage (MENS).

### Stimulation at the motor stage

The effect of motor-level stimulation is frequently delayed, but it has a long-term effect. Since there is no immediate impact, recovery periods are usually longer, lasting 45 minutes or more.

### Noxious-level stimulation

Exercise is vital to your recovery. It may appear to be work, but it serves a reason. Through putting in the best effort in your workouts, the physical therapist will expertly direct you through the healing process. By utilizing low frequency (1-5 pps) or high frequency (80-100 pps) stimuli with durations of up to 1 second and amplitudes that produce pain, noxious-level stimulation seeks to ameliorate pain through the induction of a painful stimulus either at the pain site or at a remote location.