Observations on the Development of Cardiac Electrophysiology

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Editorial

Over the last three decades, the field of cardiac electrophysiology has developed tremendously. In parallel with the rest of the world, India has made significant advances in cardiac electrophysiology and arrhythmia treatment. Thanks to ever-increasing connectivity helped by a revolution in electronic communication and social media, the rising number of electrophysiologists today forms a vibrant community. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has cast a pall over the year 2020. It has wreaked havoc on many countries’ economies. However, the medical profession saw it as a challenge. We’ve found new possibilities even as we battle this deadly disease. We’ve discovered new and effective ways to communicate with one another, to continue medical education through virtual meetings, and to schedule research activities during this period.

In reality, in the fields of education and science, these virtual experiences are a fantastic development. Digital meetings and webinars can do to medical conferences what online journals did to textbooks and what Twitter is doing to journals. We don’t have to wait a year to meet, connect, and deliver important trial results to the international community. Collaboration between various global electrophysiology societies has also improved as a result of virtual meetings. The scope is absolutely incredible!

Artificial intelligence (AI) is quickly gaining ground. We can construct computational algorithms that are extremely efficient and predictive by analysing data from thousands, if not millions, of patients. They are so strong that the human mind cannot comprehend them. Over the next decade, the way science is done will also change dramatically. Social networking networks, mobile devices, and smart watches can also be used as new data collection methods. With its large population and high internet penetration, India can play a leading role in research and the generation of new ideas and guidance. One of the difficulties we face in India is the teaching of electrophysiology fellows. The lack of centres of excellence capable of training electrophysiologists has hindered the specialty’s development in India. On the other hand, there is reason to be optimistic.

Communication technology has the potential to disrupt education and training. We can provide a level playing field for our fellows to learn and improve through virtual experiences without requiring them to travel long distances to medical conferences and centres of excellence in western countries.