CARDIAC ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY 2 AN ADVANCED VISUAL FOR NURSES TECHS AND FELLOWS

What does an electrophysiology nurse practitioner do? An electrophysiology nurse practitioner—a specialty in cardiology nursing—assists and educates patients undergoing an electrophysiology study procedure of the heart. An electrophysiology study of the heart involves a nonsurgical procedure to obtain information about the heart's electrical activity.

How long does it take to be a cardiac electrophysiologist? The training required to become an electrophysiologist is lengthy and requires eight years after medical school (in the U.S.), entailing three years of internal medicine residency, three years of clinical cardiology fellowship, and two years of clinical cardiac electrophysiology.

How competitive is cardiac electrophysiology? A recent report from the National Resident Matching Program (NRMP)1 showed that approximately 40% of the 130 clinical cardiac electrophysiology fellowship positions in the U.S. remain unfilled. According to the same report, 99% of cardiovascular disease fellowship positions were filled.

How long is the cardiac electrophysiology fellowship? The UCSF Cardiac Electrophysiology Fellowship Program is a 2-year ACGME accredited training program located at UCSF Helen Diller Medical Center at Parnassus Heights.

What are the highest paying nurse practitioners? Aesthetic Nurse Practitioner They work with patients to help improve their appearance through a variety of nonsurgical procedures. Aesthetic NPs earn the highest nurse practitioner salary in

America. Salary: Aesthetic Nurse Practitioners earn an average base salary of approximately $138,817 annually.

What does a cardiac electrophysiology do? Cardiac electrophysiology is the cardiology subspecialty that focuses on the heart's electrical system. Cardiac electrophysiologists are physicians who specialize in the study, diagnosis, and treatment of cardiac arrhythmias (heart-rhythm disorders).

What do electrophysiology techs do? An electrophysiology technician works with a cardiologist to provide cardiac care to patients. Their duties can include: Operating medical equipment to map a cardiovascular system. Preparing patients for procedures or tests.

How much does a clinical cardiac electrophysiologist make in the US? The average cardiology electrophysiology salary in the USA is $98,376 per year or $47.30 per hour. Entry level positions start at $50,000 per year while most experienced workers make up to $200,000 per year.

Why would I be referred to an electrophysiologist? Your primary care doctor or another cardiologist may refer you to an electrophysiologist if you: Have an abnormal heart rhythm. Are undergoing or being considered for cardiac ablation, a procedure that creates scar tissue in order to block erratic signals. Experience syncope, i.e., a sudden loss of consciousness.

How much do electrophysiology technologists make in the US?

What is the highest paying cardiology subspecialty? Out of all of cardiology's subspecialties, the highest 2024 salary belongs to cardiovascular surgeons ($911,000). The lowest, on the other hand, belongs to pediatric/adolescent cardiologists ($356,000).

Is it hard to become an electrophysiologist? To pursue a career as an electrophysiologist, you must complete medical school, a residency, and further years of study in the field of electrophysiology. Additional qualifications and skills may be useful when dealing with patients and cardiologists in your department.

How many hours a week do cardiology fellows work? The CCU Attending should be notified before any procedures are performed on any CCU admissions and Duty

hours: In accordance with the rules of the ACGME, Cardiology fellows should work no more than 80 hours a week. The fellows should have an average of one day off a week (4 days off in a 28-day period).

Is it hard to get a cardiology fellowship? Cardiology is considered one of the more competitive medical fellowships to enter with only about 1,199 available fellowship positions, but lots of interest in the field. With a limited number of fellowship positions available each year, the demand for those spots make it a competitive specialty.

What is the average age of a cardiology fellow? Most participants (70%) were from university programs (Figure 1), 79% were men, the median age was 31 to 35 years, the median clinical work hours were 61 to 70 per week, and the time spent on research-related activities was 2 hours/week.

What are the duties of an electrophysiologist nurse? Duties include but are not limited to the patient assessment, administration of medications, moderate sedation, hemodynamic monitoring, circulating and scrubbing during EP procedures and other procedures scheduled in our invasive procedure labs.

What does an EP PA do? Another major role of the PA working in electrophysiology is to participate in the implantation of cardiac devices. The PA will work with the attending physician when implanting devices such as a pacemaker or an implantable cardioverter defibrillator.

What is an EP practitioner? Electrophysiologists generally work at a larger cardiac practice or hospital where they test for, diagnose, and treat abnormal heart rhythms. They are trained in the use of highly specialized tests, devices, and procedures in order to do so. They also may prescribe medication or make lifestyle recommendations.

What is the difference between an FNP and an ENP? In order to become a family nurse practitioner, you must complete an on-campus or online FNP program. This is true for both FNPs and ENPs, but unlike ENPs, an FNP does not need to receive additional schooling and/or clinical work experience specific to emergency care.

Telkom Consolidated Annual Financial Statements 2017: Key Questions and Answers

1. What are Telkom's key financial highlights for 2017?

Telkom's consolidated annual financial statements for 2017 reveal a revenue decline of 0.2% to R45.1 billion, primarily due to lower fixed-voice and data revenue. However, the company recorded an impressive 28.4% growth in mobile revenue, driven by its increased investment in 4G and fiber infrastructure.

2. How did Telkom perform in terms of profitability?

Telkom's consolidated net income for 2017 declined by 5.8% to R4.7 billion, largely due to the impact of higher depreciation and amortization expenses on its fixed-line network. However, the company's operating profit margin improved slightly to 25.3%.

3. What were Telkom's capital expenditure and investment highlights?

Telkom invested R12.2 billion in capital expenditure during 2017, primarily focused on expanding its mobile and fiber networks. The company's fiber coverage reached 53.7% of the country, and it launched a new LTE-Advanced network to enhance mobile broadband performance.

4. How did Telkom's customer base perform?

Telkom's total mobile customer base grew by 1.2 million to 23.5 million, driven by a strong demand for data services. The company also recorded a 2.9% increase in fixed-line customers, reaching a total of 4.1 million.

5. What is the outlook for Telkom in 2018 and beyond?

Telkom is cautiously optimistic about its growth prospects for 2018. The company plans to continue investing in its mobile and fiber networks, while also exploring new revenue streams in areas such as cloud computing and IoT. Telkom aims to tap into the growing demand for digital services and enhance customer experience through innovation and partnerships.

What are the observations of the euglena? They possess the characteristic features of plants and animals. Euglena has plastids and performs photosynthesis in light, but moves around in search of food using its flagellum at night. There are around 1000 species of Euglena found. They are found in freshwater, saltwater, marshes and also in moist soil.

What helps euglena detect whether light is present or not? An eyespot at the front end of the euglena detects light, and its chloroplasts (structures that contain chlorophyll) trap the sunlight, allowing photosynthesis to occur. But sunlight is not always present, so euglenas cannot remain autotrophic continuously.

How does euglena move? Euglena is a unicellular organism that belongs to the Kingdom Protista and the Phylum Euglenophyta. Euglena move by using a flagellum, a long whip-like structure that functions as a small motor. The flagellum, which is located on the cell's anterior (front) end, twirls to propel it through the water.

What is the ecological importance of the euglena? Euglena can be important components of certain aquatic environments and play a role as both a primary producer, eaten by other organisms, and also as a decomposer (heterotroph) that consumes other organisms and breaks them down, or consumes dead organic material and breaks it down.

How do you observe Euglena under a microscope?

What are 5 characteristics of Euglena? Euglena are characterized by an elongated cell (15–500 micrometres [1 micrometre = 10?6 metre], or 0.0006–0.02 inch) with one nucleus, numerous chloroplasts (cell organelles that contain chlorophyll and are the site of photosynthesis), a contractile vacuole (organelle that regulates the cytoplasm), an eyespot, and one ...

What Colours do Euglena detect? Chlorophyll a and b are the main photosynthetic pigments in Euglena chloroplasts and these molecules absorb two specific wavelengths of light, corresponding to blue and red in the visible spectrum (Eberly et al., 1986).

How does the Euglena respond to light? Euglena rotates about its long axis as it swims, and thus in the presence of light from one side the photoreceptor will be

periodically shaded by the eyespot. It has been suggested1 that this shading causes a succession of phobic responses (shock reactions) which act to point the organism towards the light source.

Do Euglena prefer light or dark? Specifically, Euglena have a red eyespot that locates areas of light and chloroplasts. Red eyespots and chloroplasts are two of the many photosynthetic organelles that facilitate the process of photosynthesis in areas of light, making lighted areas optimal for the survival of Euglena in comparison to areas of darkness.

Will a Euglena move towards or away from bright light? Euglena is found in freshwater?a pond or a swimming pool. Euglena moves towards the light, i.e. phototaxis due to the presence of photoreceptors in the eyespot, which detects the light and helps it moving towards it.

How does Euglena gather energy? Euglena can use light and CO2, photosynthesis, as well as a large variety of organic molecules as the sole source of carbon and energy for growth. Light induces the enzymes, in this case an entire organelle, the chloroplast, that is required to use CO2 as the sole source of carbon and energy for growth.

What allows Euglena to survive? Euglena chloroplasts contain pyrenoids, used in the synthesis of paramylon, a form of starch energy storage enabling Euglena to survive periods of light deprivation. The presence of pyrenoids is used as an identifying feature of the genus, separating it from other euglenoids, such as Lepocinclis and Phacus.

What detects light in the Euglena? Euglena are able to perceive light and the direction it comes from through the use of 2 organelles, an eyespot and a photoreceptor.

What are two facts about the Euglena? Lesson Summary. Euglena are unicellular protists with a characteristic whip-like tail known as a flagellum. They are primarily found in freshwater, but some do live in moist areas or saltwater. They are able to consume matter and organisms and to do photosynthesis when conditions are favorable.

How did Euglena gain the ability to photosynthesize? Most euglenids are free-living osmotrophs, or phagotrophs, some of which are capable of ingesting whole eukaryotic cells. This is probably how photosynthetic forms, such as Euglena, acquired their chloroplasts, through secondary endosymbiosis of a green alga.

What is the movement of the Euglena? Because all euglenids move primarily with their flagella, it is difficult to discern the role of the body distortions in the observed motion. Euglenids are abundant in a wide range of aquatic environments and, with typical sizes from tens to hundreds of micrometers, are easily observed by optical microscopy.

What is the economic importance of the Euglena? Euglena is a rich source of various valuable products such as dietary proteins, provitamins, lipids, and paramylon-like compounds [6,7,8]. Some members like E. gracilis have high economic importance and commercially produced by exploiting there photoautotrophic as well as heterotrophic mode of nutrition.

How does Euglena reproduce? Euglena reproduces asexually by using binary fission. Binary fission uses mitosis where organelles are replicated and the two organisms split to form two exact copies of daughter cells. As the two Euglena organelles split, the cytoplasm pinches off in the middle.

What makes Euglena unique? Euglena contain a protein-based cell wall, rather than a carbohydrate based one as is common for most organisms, and produce a linear ?-glucan storage polysaccharide, paramylon.

What is the structure of the Euglena under a microscope? It is in accordance with Al-Ashra et al. (2014) that they have a cell size ranging from 31-68 ?m, with cells of elongated or oblong shape and having some discoid-shaped chloroplasts. Euglena sp. is motile, has a red to orange stigma, there are chloroplasts and has flagella for swimming and there is a reservoir [14].

What characteristic makes the Euglena different from other animals? Euglena have Chloroplasts hence autrophic while animal cells have no Chloroplasts. Euglena have flagella for locomotion while animal cells don't have. Euglena have contractile vacuoles for Excretion of excess water while animal cells have no contractile

vacuoles.

What are some special facts about the Euglena? Euglena are unicellular protists with a characteristic whip-like tail known as a flagellum. They are primarily found in freshwater, but some do live in moist areas or saltwater. They are able to consume matter and organisms and to do photosynthesis when conditions are favorable.

What are the features observed in Euglena and paramecium? Euglena is a flagellate while Paramecium is a ciliate. Paramecium shows animal characteristics, whereas Euglena shows both animal and plant characteristics. Euglena has chloroplasts but not Paramecium does. Paramecium is a heterotroph while Euglena is both a heterotroph and an autotroph.

What identifying features are used to classify Euglena? Euglena chloroplasts contain pyrenoids, used in the synthesis of paramylon, a form of starch energy storage enabling Euglena to survive periods of light deprivation. The presence of pyrenoids is used as an identifying feature of the genus, separating it from other euglenoids, such as Lepocinclis and Phacus.

What is the shape of the Euglena? They are often discoidal in shape but can also be ovate, lobate, elongate, U-shaped, or ribbon-shaped. Some researchers use the structure and position of the chloroplasts to divide the group into three subgenera. Even though they are able to photosynthesize, Euglena cells also have a phagotrophic ingestion apparatus.

The Dance of Connection: How to Talk to Someone When You're Mad, Hurt, Scared, Frustrated, Insulted, Betrayed, or Desperate

Emotional turmoil is an inevitable part of human life, and it can be challenging to know how to communicate effectively when we're feeling overwhelmed. These emotions can cloud our judgment and make it difficult to articulate our thoughts and feelings. However, open and honest communication is crucial for maintaining healthy relationships. Here's a guide to help you navigate the "dance of connection" when you're faced with these intense emotions:

1. Acknowledge Your Feelings

The first step is to acknowledge and validate your emotions. Don't try to suppress them or pretend they don't exist. Instead, allow yourself to feel what you're feeling and recognize that it's natural to have these reactions. This will help you process your emotions and approach the conversation from a more balanced perspective.

2. Choose the Right Time and Place

Timing is everything when it comes to heartfelt conversations. Don't attempt to have a serious discussion when you're both exhausted or stressed. Choose a time when both parties are relaxed and open to listening. Additionally, find a private and comfortable place where you won't be interrupted or overheard.

3. Use "I" Statements

When expressing your feelings, use "I" statements to avoid blaming or accusing the other person. For example, instead of saying, "You always make me feel bad," try saying, "I feel hurt when you don't consider my feelings." This approach helps create a sense of ownership and responsibility for your emotions, fostering empathy and understanding from the other person.

4. Listen Actively

Once you've expressed your feelings, it's equally important to listen attentively to the other person's perspective without interrupting. Pay attention to their words, tone of voice, and body language. Try to understand their viewpoint without judging or dismissing it. Active listening builds trust and shows that you value their feelings as well.

5. Seek Resolution

The ultimate goal of a heartfelt conversation is to find a resolution that addresses both parties' concerns. Be willing to compromise and negotiate, but don't give up on your core values or accept behavior that violates your boundaries. Remember, the goal is to restore connection and rebuild trust, not to win an argument.

> *telkom consolidated annual financial statements 2017 39*, *lab euglena observations answers*, *the dance of connection how to talk to someone when youre mad hurt scared frustrated insulted betrayed or desperate*

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