This review article presents updated European guidelines for the management of patients with ventricular

arrhythmias (VA) and prevention of sudden cardiac death (SCD). New understanding of SCD epidemiology, modern concepts on genetics, imaging and a large volume of clinical data for stratification of VA and SCD risk, as well as advances in diagnostic assessment and therapeutic strategies contributed to the revision of the previous recommendations. In the given recommendations the leading role is given to genetic analyses, invasive and noninvasive methods of diagnostics, such as electrophysiological

examination, programmed electric stimulation of heart, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). In terms of

preventive treatment, recommendations on expanding general education of the population, the principles of first aid to persons with sudden cardiac arrest and ensuring the availability of out-of-hospital cardiac defibrillation have been prioritized. The indications for beta-blockers, flecainide, implantable cardioverter-defibrillators, catheter ablation, implantable programmed antitachycardia

stimulation devices, and left-sided sympathetic cardiac denervation have expanded considerably.