**Summary**

The urgency of atrial fibrillation (AF) as the health and social problems, primarily due to the fact that the rhythm of the heart, being a significant cause of heart failure, stroke and other thromboembolic complications, signifi-cantly increases the relative risk of total and cardiovascular mortality. In addition, complications of AF are the cause of persistent disability of working age. All this leads to the continuation of a number of randomized studies examining the effectiveness of various methods to control the heart rhythm and heart rate, as well as improving the prognosis of the disease. In this article the provisions concerning drug and non-drug treatment of diseases, subject to revision in the latest national and international guidelines.

**Keywords**

Atrial fibrillation, recommendations, anticoagulants, antiarrhythmic drugs, ablation.