



Ventricular Arrhythmias: Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Treatment

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Ventricular arrhythmias (VAs) occur most often in the context of structural heart disease, with a small group of patients presenting idiopathic VA without any structural abnormalities.

Pharmacological therapy often fails, necessitating catheter ablation, which can reduce recurrent episodes of VA and improve patient prognoses; however, patients with hemodynamically unstable ventricular arrhythmias have a rate of procedural complications and mortality. Recent data suggest that mechanical circulatory support can provide valuable support to prevent peri-procedure adverse outcomes.

In recent years, new diagnostic and therapeutic techniques have been developed to improve the prognosis of patients suffering from VA. In particular, advanced imaging including computed tomography and magnetic resonance; new techniques to perform catheter ablation; and genetic testing can improve the management of VA.

The aim of the present Special Issue is to provide a clear and modern overview on the contemporary diagnosis and treatment of VA, with a focus on modern cardiac imaging techniques and catheter ablation procedures.

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