

6. CARDIORENAL SYNDROME



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Introduction. Cardiorenal syndrome (CRS) is a condition characterized by the complex bidirectional relationship between the heart and kidneys, leading to acute or chronic dysfunction of these organs. The relationship between cardiorenal connectors and hemodynamic and non-hemodynamic factors is essential to understanding this syndrome. The clinical importance of these interactions relates to the observed changes in hemodynamic factors, neurohormonal markers, and inflammatory processes. It is a complex disease that is associated with adverse reactions, increased risk of hospitalization, mortality and decreased quality of life.

Aim of study. Study of cardiorenal syndrome based on contemporary literature.

Methods and materials. A systematic review of the literature was performed using the Medline, PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases to identify relevant articles referring to "cardiorenal syndrome", "heart failure" and "chronic kidney disease".

Results. This review focuses on the classification and subcategories of the cardiorenal syndrome, the clinical significance of biomarkers in the diagnosis of CRS, and the identification of mechanisms underlying its development and progression. In the end, the review summarizes the available therapeutic options that can improve the survival of patients with CRS and/or mitigate the progression of the disease.

Conclusion. Cardiorenal syndrome must be managed appropriately to efficiently reduce mortality and morbidity rates, requiring a strategic, multidisciplinary, multidimensional, and systematic approach. Managing CRS provides valuable perspectives for researchers, healthcare professionals, and decision-makers involved in the complex management and treatment of this condition.

Keywords. Cardiorenal syndrome, heart failure, chronic kidney disease.