Abstract
Cirrhotic cardiomyopathy (CCM) is a condition concerning heart muscle dysfunction in patients with cirrhosis. Cirrhosis leads to the development of a hyperdynamic syndrome, manifested by high CO, increased HR and effective arterial BP and reduced total systemic vascular resistance. Continuous Noninvasive Arterial Pressure (CNAP) device assess patient’s haemodynamic profile in a non-invasive way. **Purpose** To screen patients with cirrhosis, which may lead to earlier diagnosing CCM. **Methods** The study included 70 patients, with cirrhosis, caused by alcohol ([ALD], 22), autoimmune (26), viral (9) other reasons (13), qualified for Ltx. Each patient had a 6-minute walking test (6MWT) done and hemodynamic monitoring using CNAP device. **Results** Patients differ between etiologies of liver diseases. Median NTproBNP level was highest in ALD group (253 pg/ml) and viral group (177.5 pg/ul) compared to autoimmune group (51 pg/ul) and other (114 pg/ml). Median QTc interval was more prolonged in patients with viral aetiology (456 ms) and ALD aetiology (441 ms) than autoimmune.

**Biography**
Maciej Kusztal - 6th year medical student of Warsaw Medical University. His main objects of interest comprise internal medicine and cardiology but also emergency medicine and intensive care.

1. Physical exercise in the rehabilitation of dialysis patients
2. Recommendations of the Working Group of the Polish Nephrology Society regarding the quality criteria of dialysis treatment of patients due to end-stage.
3. Probation officer in the face of new tasks and changes in the social rehabilitation system.
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