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## MARKERS OF EARLY DIAGNOSTICS OF CARDIORENAL SYNDROME IN PRACTICE OF THERAPEUTIC

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**Actuality.** Cardiorenal syndrome (CRS) is a pathophysiological disorder of the heart and kidneys, in which the dysfunction of one of these organs leads to the dysfunction of the other. Timely diagnosed (cattle) allows you to start the necessary therapy on time, prevent the development of complications and reduce lethality. Clinical symptoms appear only in the late stages of cattle, so the use and development of early diagnosis can detect damage at the cellular level.

**The aim.** To study modern methods of diagnosis of cardiovascular syndrome in therapy.

**Materials and methods.** Combined cardiorenal pathology, review and analysis of scientific methodological literature on methods of diagnosis of cattle.

**Results.** Expression of biomarkers is the most modern and accurate method of diagnosis in today's therapy. Several groups of markers are considered: markers of kidney damage (creatinine, microalbuminuria, cystatin C, NGAL, IL-18); Markers of myocardial ischemia and necrosis (myeloperoxidase, troponin T and I, choline, MB-CKK); Markers of cardiovascular remodeling (MNUP, MMP, NT-pro-MNUP), as well as markers of proinflammatory reactions, biomechanical stress and metabolic risk.

**Conclusions.** The use of visualization diagnostics in cattle is limited by a high risk of complications in patients with kidney pathology. Therefore, the modern diagnosis of this syndrome is based on the use of non-invasive methods, such as the expression of biomasters that will be able to detect organ damage in the early stages of the disease.