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**Evaluation of the liver and renal function in patients of chronic heart failure based on the body mass index: A retrospective study**

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**Statement of the Problem:** Chronic Heart Failure (CHF) is known to affect hepatic and renal function adversely, but relevant Indian data is scarce. This study aimed to assess liver function tests (LFTs) and renal function tests (RFTs) of CHF patients and their relation to BMI status.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The retrospective study considered data of patients who consulted Madhavbaug clinics in Maharashtra, India between July-December 2018. Baseline LFTs and RFTs were analyzed wholly and based on BMI status, viz. normal-BMI, overweight and obese.

**Findings:** Of 147 patients, majority were males (74.15%) with mean age of 59.15+10.28 years. Based on BMI, three patient sub-groups were made: (56 with normal BMI, 60 were overweight and 30 were obese). Mean SGOT and SGPT were lower in obese group, but this was insignificant ( $p>0.05$ ). Overall ALP was increased in all CHF patients but was comparable in all three sub-groups ( $p>0.05$ ). Mean direct bilirubin were above-normal in all sub-groups, but mean total and indirect bilirubin were normal. Mean A/G ratio was normal in all sub-groups. Total serum protein was below normal in all sub-groups, being lowest in overweight group, but these findings were insignificant ( $p>0.05$ ). RFTs, viz. BUN and serum creatinine, were normal and comparable in all sub-groups ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Conclusion & Significance:** Mild elevation in direct bilirubin and notable ALP elevations were seen in CHF patients but their RFTs were normal. Mean LFTs and RFTs were comparable in patients with normal BMI, overweight or obese patients, indicating lack of association between BMI and hepatic or renal function.