

## Graphical abstract

Key question: What are the clinical characteristics and biomarker profiles of heart failure (HF) patients with underlying liver fibrosis?

Key findings: Liver fibrosis was common among patients with HF (15-20% across index and validation cohorts) and was associated with worse outcomes and signs of systemic congestion and elevated right heart pressures. Proteomics analysis identifies  $\alpha_v$  integrin inhibition as a potential target for ameliorating congestion-driven fibrosis.

Take home message: In patients with worsening or new-onset heart failure, liver fibrosis measured by blood-based NITs identifies a high-risk phenotype characterised by systemic congestion and elevated right heart pressures. Given the bi-directional relationship of the cardio-hepatic axis, specialists and internists should be aware of the co-existence of advanced liver fibrosis in patients with HF. Patients presenting to cardiology with HF should undergo routine screening for subclinical liver fibrosis with hepatology input as required.

