The aim. To investigate frequency and character of clinico - instrumental signs of the defeat of bones’ tissue for patients with fatty illness of liver.

Materials and methods. The results of investigation were analysed in 62 patients with the signs of moderate steatos liver (verified from data of BRIDLES), among them: women were 36 (58,1 %), men 26 (41,9 %). Avarige age of patients was 46,4±3,2. The structural-functional state of bones’ tissue was determined by the method of ultrasonic densitometry. It was investigated the speed of distribution to the ultrasound (SDU, m/с), wide scale weakening of ultrasound (WWU, дБ/Mhz), the index of durability of bone fabric (1D BF,%), indexes of T and Z. In patients younger 50 МЩК the was estimated only Z - criterion. It was used a questionnaire with help of the minute test of estimation osteoporosis of risk (one - minute osteoporosis risk test), offered by International Association of Osteoporosis (IOA) in modification of Povoroznuk V.V., Dzerovich N.I. (2006)

Results. According to the data of the minute test and anthropometric inspection, it was established that the high risk of osteoporosis took place in 56,4 % (35 persons), women prevailed - 24 (38,7 %, р < 0,05). Among the anamnestic data which took place for mentioned patients, there were complaints of fatigueability and aching pains in a back after staying in a forced position or walking (43,5%), the presence of low-energy fractures radix (17,8%), spine (19,3%), femur (3,2%), the presence of femoral the relatives of the first- degree relation, number of own teeth to 20 and less (35,4%).

The estimation of anthropometric data with determination of index of mass of body elucided the presence of obesity of 1-2 degree for 21 (33,9 %) patients, reduction index of mass of body - in 37 %. Here in 12 (19,3 %) persons mass of body was less than, than 50 kg At an objective inspection in 18 (29 %) patients were observed strengthening of pectoral kiphosis, compensatory hyperlordosis, increase in the index Forestier, in 19(30,5)- reduced grow.

Examination of patients with the high risk of osteoporosis the method of BRIDLES revealed the precenc of osteopenia in 30 patients (48,3 % ) of patients, from them in 12 (19,3 %) is an osteoporosis, that folded 34,3 % from the group of high risk. By means of cross-correlation analysis it is set reliable negative relationship between the indexes of BRIDLES and age of women :for SDU made - 0,63 (р<0,001), WWU - 0,61 (р<0,001), IDBF- 0,67 (р<0,001). The correlation analysis also revealed a relationship between the index of WWU, which represents quality of bones’ tissue, and duration of fatty illness of liver (of r, - 0,77 (р=0,001).

Conclusion. At clinico - instrumental inspection the presence of osteopenia is set in every second from all patients with fatty illness of liver, here osteoporosis - in every one in five of them. For women the presence of osteopenia appeared in 1,7 times more frequent than for men, osteoporosis - in 4,9 times.