**HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS:VIOLATIONS OFCARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM**

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Progressive development of cardiovascular disease in patients with type 2 diabetes is need to analyze the causes of this tragic connection. In the past few decades, diabetes accepted to world scale non-infectious epidemic. Hypertension is a frequent companion of type 2 diabetes. It should be noted that among patients with type 2 diabetes hypertension occurs in 3-4 times more frequently than among those not suffering from diabetes. Arterial hypertension is well-established risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

**Actuality of problem a combination of carbohydrate metabolism disorders of the cardiovascular system (atherosclerosis, essential hypertension, coronary heart disease) is so high in the world, it has resulted to the creation of European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) guidelines for the management of patients with pre-diabetes, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, which are the modern classification of disorders of carbohydrate metabolism:** impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance **and** diabetes mellitus**.**

Impaired fasting glucose **is the main manifestation of carbohydrate metabolism, which affects the vascular function, lipid metabolism, and coagulation. I**mpaired fasting glucose **the secretion of enzymes involved in the production of collagen, endothelial replication delay, promote apoptosis through activation of oxidative processes and** glycated**, leading to accelerated atherogenic process.** Early detection of high risk for diabetes mellitus is necessary for prevention of diabetes and associated cardiovascular complications and some of these metabolic abnormalities would be reversible if detected early. It has been shown in several studies that intensive lifestyle intervention is effective for preventing diabetes mellitus.

Development of diabetes mellitus preceded concealed changes in carbohydrate metabolism, called "prediabetes"- impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance**,** the last one is characterized by postprandial hyperglycemia. The data of postprandial hyperglycemia is more accurate on predicting the risk of cardiovascular disease than fasting glucose level, the results of research. In addition, the detection of elevated postprandial glucose is predictive of increased risk of cardiovascular disease in patients with normal fasting glucose . Impaired fasting glucose and impaired glucose tolerance have been widely used for diagnosis of high glucose levels below the diabetic range.

Review is represented analysis of literature data on the violations of carbohydrate metabolism in hypertensive patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Identifying individuals at risk for diabetes is important for preventing both diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, which is strongly associated with prediabetes.