



Conclusion. It was detected elevated BP, anthropometric data and parameters of carbohydrate metabolism parallel to increasing of leptin level that confirms the impact of leptin on the synthesis of insulin and cellular receptors of insulin.

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SERUM LEPTIN AND HEPATIC FAT CONTENT IN NONDIABETIC PATIENTS WITH NONALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

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Introduction. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common cause of chronic liver injury in patients who have not consumed alcohol in amounts sufficient to be considered to be harmful to the liver.

Aim. This study was undertaken to assess the relationship between serum leptin and the degree of ectopic fat accumulation, hepatic fat accumulation a tool for the quantification of hepatic triglycerides as a continuous variable in humans.

Material and methods. The hepatic fat (HF) content, measured quantitatively by means of computer tomography, serum leptin, biochemical and hormonal metabolic correlates of NAFLD, insulin resistance (IR) were assessed in 42 affected patients, and 19 individuals with comparable anthropometric features but with normal HF content served as controls. Normal or higher than normal HF content was set at 5% wet weight (ww) as suggested by the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases. A history of hepatic disease, substance abuse, or daily consumption of more than 20 g/d alcohol or the equivalent in beer and wine were exclusion criteria. IR was estimated using the computer homeostatic model assessment (HOMA-IR).

Results. Anthropometric features of study groups were not different. Individuals with excessive HF content had higher SBP and serum triglycerides and lower HDL-cholesterol than controls. In patients with NAFLD the HF content ($12,1 \pm 7,8$ vs. $2 \pm 1\%$ wet weight; $P=0.0001$) was increased in comparison with the controls. Patients with NAFLD had lower insulin sensitivity (HOMA-IR insulin sensitivity: 57 ± 25 vs. $68 \pm 27\%$; $P=0.02$), serum leptin (11.3 ± 6.8 vs. 13.1 ± 8.4 ng/ml; $P=0.02$) concentrations. Serum leptin was inversely correlated with the HF content ($r=-0.39$; $P=0.003$) but not HOMA-IR insulin sensitivity.

Conclusion. This study demonstrates that excessive ectopic fat accumulation in the liver NAFLD subjects is associated with lower serum leptin concentration and not with hyperleptinemia.

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ERYTHROPOIETIN ACTIVITY IN CHRONIC HEART FAILURE PATIENTS WITH ANEMIA

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Introduction. Chronic heart failure (CHF) is common and, despite significant therapeutic advances, its prognosis remains poor and comparable with that of many malignant cancers. Recently, much interest has focused on anemia in CHF: