**EFFECTS OF OBESITY AT THE LEVEL OF OBESTATIN IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2.**

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**Introduction.** One of the components of the development and aggravating factor of arterial hypertension (AH) is obesity. The abdominal nature of obesity is modified as the most important risk factor for diabetes mellitus (DM) type 2 and hypertension, and both states have become global in prevalence; some researchers even introduced the term «Diabesity».

**The purpose of the study**: analyze the effect of obestatin on the body weight of patients with arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus type 2, as well as to evaluate the nature of the relationship between anthropometric parameters and obestatin in this cohort of patients depending on the presence or absence of obesity.

**Materials and methods**:105 patients with AH were examined, which were divided into groups, depending on the presence of diabetes mellitus type 2. The main group consisted of 75 patients with a combination of hypertension and diabetes mellitus type 2 (mean age 60.03 ± 1.17). The comparison group consisted of 30 patients with AH without diabetes mellitus type 2 (mean age 57.1 ± 2.23, p <0.05). Patients of the main group were distributed according to the presence or absence of obesity according to the body mass index. So, obesity was diagnosed in 39 people (the first subgroup) and 36 patients had normal body weight (the second subgroup).

**Results and Discussion**: comorbidity of hypertension and diabetes mellitus type 2 is associated with high activity of obestatin (3.15 ± 0.06, p <0.05), compared with a group of patients with arterial hypertension without diabetes mellitus type 2 (2.97 ± 0.04, p <0.05), which argues in favor of a compensatory response at this stage. Adherence of obesity to arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus type 2 mellitus is accompanied by a maladaptive reduction of obestatin compared with patients without obesity, which can be considered a factor in the development and progression of obesity, taking into account the anorexic properties of obestatin.

**Conclusions**: In patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus type 2, an increase in the level of obestatin is observed, which, given its anorexic properties, is evidence in favor of the existence of compensation in this cohort of patients.

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