Cherpita Valentyna, Zhuravlyova Larysa
Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

THE LEVEL OF VISFATIN AND INDICATORS OF CARBOHYDRATE AND LIPID METABOLISM IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH THE COMBINED PATHOLOGY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES AND OSTEOARTHRITIS

Purpose: to determine the interdependence of indicators of glucose metabolism and lipid metabolism with levels of visfatin (VF) in women with T2DM and OA in pre- and postmenopause.

Methods: to conduct the study, we selected a group of 120 pre- and postmenopausal women, who were divided into three groups: 1st (n=20) – women with a monocourse of T2DM; 2nd (n=20) – with a monocourse of OA; 3rd (n=64) – with comorbid course of T2DM and OA. The control group consisted of 16 relatively healthy women of the appropriate age. In order to determine the level of VF blood, a variant of indirect non-competitive heterogeneous enzyme immunoassay was used on the analyzer «Labline-90» (Austria) using a commercial test system manufactured by the company «Elabscience» (China).

The Results: When studying the features of the course of T2DM and OA in pre- and postmenopausal women, violations of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism were recorded due to probable ($p < 0,001$) increase in VF levels in OA (4,2±1,1 ng/ml) and T2DM (3,9±1,2 ng/ml). The highest level of VF was recorded in the group of comorbid combination of T2DM and OA (5,5±1,0 ng/ml) compared to the levels of relatively healthy women of the same age group (1,8±0,5 ng/ml). Thus, a violation of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in pre and postmenopausal women against the background of hypervisfatinemia in OA and T2DM, especially in their comorbid combination compared to a control group of relatively healthy women of the same age, was reliably established.

Conclusions: The highest level of VF was recorded in the group of comorbid pathology of T2DM and OA. The results obtained by the study are fully confirmed by other studies , which indicate a rather close relationship between insulin resistance and T2DM due to VF and the development of OA.