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Conclusion. Thus, the deterioration of the emotional status, both on the side of the cognitive and somatic subscales, is observed on the background of increasing manifestations of CHF in patients with CFD and concomitant type 2 diabetes and obesity.

Blahodyr Anhelika, Martynenko Maksym

ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Topic relevance. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is one of the most common diseases in population. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a serious risk factor for the occurrence of AMI, as well as in 30% of cases T2DM is comorbidity in patients who were hospitalised with AMI. This issue is relevant since T2DM and AMI can lead to disability, which is a significant social and economic problem.

Materials and Methods. During the investigation it has been surveyed 34 people aged from 60 to 65, 10 women (29,4%) and 24 men (70,6%). All the patients were divided into two clinical groups with patient with AMI and concomitant T2DM in the first and patients with AMI and without T2DM in the second group. The first clinical group contains 11 patients, 6 men (54,5%) and 5 women (45,5%). The second clinical group contains 9 patients, 6 men (66,6%) and 3 women (33,4%). The control group contains 7 practically healthy people. In the present research there has been examined prevalence of bad habits among patients, presence of obesity and complaints associated with cardiovascular system disorders.

Results. In the first group it has been revealed that 2 patients (18,2%) smoke or had been smoking for a long time, in the second group there are 2 patients (22,2%) who smoke or had been smoking for a long time comparing to 0 patients (0%) in control group. Among the patients of the first group 4 people (36,4%) have obesity, among



patients of the second group 2 people (22,2%) have obesity comparing to 0 patients (0%) in control group. In the first group stage 1 hypertension was found in 1 patient (9,1%) comparing to 2 patients (22,2%) in the second group. In the first group stage 2 hypertension was found in 4 patients (36,4%) comparing to 5 patients (55,6%) in the second group. In the first group stage 3 hypertension was found in 6 patients (54,5%) comparing to 2 patients (22,2%) in the second group. There were not found any patients with hypertension in control group. During the research among patients there were found complaints of: chest pain in 9 patients (81,8%) of the first group comparing to 7 patients of the second group (77,7%); shortness of breath – in 3 patients (27,3%) of the first group and in 1 patient of the second group (11,1%); leg swelling – in 4 patients of the first group (36,4%) and in 3 patients of the second group (33,3%). General weakness has been found in all the patients.

Conclusions. The results of the investigation show that T2DM is more complicating (отягощающий) factor in the AMI development, alongside T2DM contributes to recurrences of this disease. Timely detection of the complaints, diagnostic and treatment T2DM and AMI helps to reduce the mortality and to prevent disability. The further investigations are needed to develop new diagnostic and treatment methods, and also prevention of complications.

Chupina Vilena

EARLY CHANGES IN THE VASCULAR WALL IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION COMBINED WITH SUBCLINICAL HYPOTHYROIDISM

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A variety of pathological processes lead to the formation of changes in the vascular wall, and most of them are associated with age and lead to the formation of the so-called vascular aging. One of the key mechanisms for the development of vascular aging is endothelial dysfunction (ED), namely, an imbalance between the systems of