

upward trend was observed when comparing the levels of leptin: 1 group (9.84 ± 0.56 ng/ml in men- 7.03 ± 0.79 ng/ml for women – 12.03 ± 2.64 ng/ml); 2 group (10.30 ± 0.79 ng/ml in men- 7.32 ± 0.77 ng/ml for women- 11.52 ± 0.99 ng/ml); 3 group ($12/74 \pm 0.80$ ng/ml in men – 11.94 ± 1.37 ng/ml for women – 13.30 ± 0.96 ng/ml) ($p < 0.05$ between 3 group and 1, 2 groups)

Conclusion. It was found that the increase of adipocytokines in the blood of patients with arterial hypertension increases alongside the increase of insulin levels, which confirms the influence of TNF-alpha and leptin on the development of hyperinsulinemia in hypertensive patients with high body mass.

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OSTEOPOROSIS - AS ONE OF THE UNFAVORABLE PROGNOSTIC FACTORS OF DIABETES MELITUS

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The problem of osteoporosis (OP) on the background of a global "epidemic" of diabetes mellitus (DM) is of particular interest. The mechanism of developing osteoporosis in DM complicated. But, it is clear that the cause of it is insulin deficiency, which may lead to violation of bone formation and losing calcium salts.

Aim: To examine the state of bone mineral density (BMD) in patients with type 1 DM according to ultrasound densitometry by evaluating Z-score.

Materials and methods. The study involved 32 patients with DM type 1, among which 19 people (study group) had complications as a diabetic microangiopathy of varying severity. The average age for the group was 32.4 ± 5.2 years. Manifestation of diabetes occurred: from 10 to 15 years - in 7 patients (21.8%); from 16 to 20 years - 14 (43.8%) and after 20 years - 11 patients (34.4%).

Results and discussion. In 5 patients of the main group Z-score were recorded in the range from -1.3 to -1.9 SD (average -1.6 ± 0.08), which corresponds to the development of osteopenia syndrome (OS). In the remaining patients Z-score was significantly lower, that considered by us as development (OP). In all patients with frequent development of sub- or decompensation states revealed signs of OP. In patients with OS noted relatively favorable disease course and a short anamnesis of DM. Study showed that Z-score had a direct correlation with the duration of the disease ($r=0.67$). More pronounced changes were in patients with onset in childhood and adolescence, which is considered by us as logical process, due to the time of peak bone. Conclusions. In patients with DM type 1, despite the young age of the subjects and almost absence complaints from the skeletal system, to detect changes in BMD of varying severity. Possible development of low reversible disruption of bone tissue in DM needs to solve the issue of early diagnostic of this pathology and find optimal treatments.

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DIAGNOSTIC AND PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF GENE FDPS POLYMORPHISM IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS AND OBESITY

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Osteoarthritis (OA) is considered as a degenerative joint disease that is caused by age, mechanical stress, inflammation, hormonal changes and genetic predisposition. OA is the