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науково-практичної конференції з онлайн-трансляцією

Ендокринна патологія у віковому аспекті

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У збірнику представлені сучасні дані відносно дослідження механізмів формування та розвитку ендокринопатій та їх ускладнень, висвітлено новітні технології їх діагностики, профілактики та лікування, а також сучасні підходи до розробки ефективних фармпрепаратів для корекції ендокринної патології.

Пріоритетними питаннями конференції були: вплив вікового фактору на формування та характер перебігу ендокринних захворювань та їх ускладнень; сучасні підходи до діагностики, лікування та реабілітації хворих із ендокринною патологією дитячого, підліткового, репродуктивного та похилого віку; удосконалення медичної допомоги населенню з ендокринною патологією з урахуванням вікових особливостей структури та перебігу ендокринопатій; генетичні аспекти формування ендокринної патології у віковому аспекті; ендокринні захворювання та психічне і психологічне здоров'я: складні питання і сучасні рішення.

Матеріали конференції призначаються дитячим та дорослим ендокринологом, лікарям загальної практики – сімейної медицини, терапевтам, педіатрам, кардіологам, невропатологам, гінекологам, хірургам, фахівцям охорони здоров'я, представникам медичних установ та науковцям.

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THE BENEFITS OF VITAMIN D IN COMBINATION WITH VITAMIN K FOR POLYMORBID PATIENTS

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Background. In recent years, more and more data have appeared regarding the complementary role of vitamin D and vitamin K in maintaining health in patients with polymorbidity. Patients with cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes mellitus, osteoporosis, chronic kidney disease (CKD) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease can greatly benefit from improved bone health, cardiovascular support, metabolic optimization and immunomodulatory effects when using a combination of vitamin D and vitamin K. However, it should be taken into account that the presence of several chronic diseases at the same time greatly complicates treatment, and it is important to ensure the right balance between the effectiveness and safety of using different drugs, as well as to prevent polypharmacy.

Aim: to analyze modern scientific publications on the use of a combination of vitamin D and vitamin K in polymorbid patients.

Materials and methods. A search for publications in databases such as PubMed, Cochrane Library and Google Scholar over the last 12 years was conducted.

Results and discussion. Vitamin D is a key component in calcium metabolism, promoting intestinal calcium absorption and supporting bone mineralization. At the same time, vitamin K contributes to the correct distribution of calcium to bone tissue and prevents vascular calcification by maintaining the carboxylation of vitamin K-dependent proteins such as matrix Gla protein and osteocalcin (bone Gla protein). This effect of vitamin K is important for polymorbid patients, especially those at risk of osteoporosis or other disorders of calcium metabolism, and also helps to avoid the accumulation of calcium in the arteries, which contributes to the prevention of adverse cardiovascular events. Observational studies show that long-term use of vitamin K antagonists is associated with increased vascular calcification. Furthermore, combined deficiency of vitamins K and D was associated with an increased risk of all-cause mortality compared with normal levels of these vitamins.

Vitamin K, known as the anti-hemorrhagic vitamin, has shown significant benefits in the prevention and treatment of bone and vascular diseases in recent years. Vitamin K1 (Phylloquinone) is more common in food, but less biologically active than vitamin K2 (Menaquinones, especially Menaquinone-7). Vitamin K2 is associated with the inhibition of arterial calcification. However, there are currently no recommendations on the dosage of vitamin K2 to obtain a preventive effect on adverse cardiovascular events. There is evidence that the inhibition of arterial calcification has a direct dose-dependent effect (a dose of vitamin K2 of 360 µg/day showed better results on vitamin K-dependent protein levels in healthy adults after 12 weeks of treatment compared to a dose of 180 µg/day). In patients with severe CKD on hemodialysis, a positive dose-dependent effect of vitamin K2 on the prevention of vascular calcification was established (a dose of vitamin K2 of 1080 µg/day showed

better results on the levels of vitamin K-dependent proteins compared to doses of 720 µg/day and 360 µg/day when used three times per week for 8 weeks). The toxicity of vitamin K has not been documented yet, and the World Health Organization has not established an upper level of acceptable vitamin K consumption. The United States Food and Drug Administration considers vitamin K₂ supplementation to be a promising pathway for improving cardiovascular outcomes, reducing arterial stiffness, and slowing the progression of vascular and valve calcification.

In a recently published Danish randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial, AVADEC (Aortic Valve DECalcification), 365 men with coronary artery calcification (CAC) scores > 300 arbitrary units (AU) on cardiac noncontrast computer tomography received vitamin K₂ (720 µg/day) and vitamin D (25 µg/day) for 2 years, however, no significant reduction in the rate of progression of CAC was established. Nevertheless, it was found that patients with CAC scores > 400 had a slower progression of CAC. In addition, a reduction in the progression of non-calcified coronary plaque volume was determined. Total cardiac events and all-cause death were significantly lower among study participants, according to unpublished data. Such conflicting findings have become the basis for the new DANish COronary DEcalcification (DANCODE) trial, the initial results of which are planned to be received in early 2026.

Polymorbid elderly patients at high risk of osteoporosis have lower fracture rates and higher bone mineral density with coadministration of vitamins D and K than with vitamin D alone.

In addition, vitamin D is well known for its role in immune regulation, particularly through suppression of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Vitamin D intake also improves endothelial function and improves glycemic control. Although vitamin K is traditionally less associated with immunity, its anti-inflammatory and anti-aging effects have been established. Such positive properties of vitamins D and K indicate a wide potential in the management of patients with chronic systemic inflammation, which is a common pathogenetic factor in polymorbidity.

Conclusions: 1. Combined vitamin D and K supplementation has shown significant health benefits in polymorbid patients, including cardiovascular health, bone integrity, anti-inflammatory effects and immunity. 2. All patients with multiple chronic conditions should be screened for vitamin D and K deficiencies as part of a comprehensive treatment plan. 3. Given the growing evidence supporting the synergistic effects of vitamins D and K, clinicians should consider a combination strategy of prescribing these vitamins to optimize patient outcomes, particularly at high cardiovascular risk.

Keywords: vitamin D, vitamin K, polymorbidity, cardiovascular risk.