**CHANGES OF LIPID PROFILE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS AND DIABETUS MELLITUS TYPE 2**

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In modern science, metabolic infringements that occur primarily in patients with metabolic syndrome, which consist, first of all, of dyslipidemia and type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) play an important role in the development of chronic pancreatitis (CP).

The aim of the present study was to investigate changes of lipid profile in patients with combined course of CP and DM2.

Materials and methods. The study was performed on 63 patients (32 males, 31 females aged 52.1 ± 2,8): group 1 (n = 20) - with combined course of CP and DM2, group 2 (n = 21 ) - with CP, group 3 (n = 22) - with DM2. The survey plan included: anthropometric data, indices of carbohydrate exchange (insulin, glucose, HbA1C, HOMA-IR), lipid metabolism (total cholesterol, triglycerides (TG), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), high-density lipoprotein (HDL)). The level of HbA1C was <7.5% in all patients.

Results. Body mass index (BMI) was higher in groups 1 and 3 than in group 2 (33.2 ± 3.7 vs 25.8 ± 4.2 kg/m2 , $p<0.05$). Dyslipidemia were significantly more frequent in group 1 than in groups 2 and 3 (67.4 % vs 44.2% and 52.3 % respectively, $p<0.05$). Hypertriglyceridemia was detected more frequently in patients group 1 compared with patients groups 2 and 3 (76.3 % vs 38.4% and 52.8 % respectively, $p<0.05$). The levels of total cholesterol, TG and LDL in patients group 1 were higher than in groups 2 and 3 (on average 29 % and 18 %; 19% and 17 %; 34% and 26 % respectively, $p < 0.05$). The level of HDL was lower in patients group 1, than groups 2 and 3 (on average 19% and 15 % respectively, $p < 0.05$). The level of total cholesterol in all groups was increased proportion to BMI ($r = 0.39$; $p <0.05$). The ratio of TG/HDL in group 1 was higher than in group 2 and 3 (on average 38% and 22% respectively, $p < 0.05$). The levels of LDL were correlated with total cholesterol levels ($r = 0.67$; $p <0.001$), with BMI ($r = 0.38$; $p <0.001$), with HOMA-IR ($r = 0.18$; $p <0.001$).

Conclusions. Patients with combined course of CP with DM2 have a highest rate of atherosclerotic vascular lesions.