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**КАФЕДРА КЛІНІЧНОЇ ІМУНОЛОГІЇ, АЛЕРГОЛОГІЇ
ТА ЕНДОКРИНОЛОГІЇ**

МЕТАБОЛІЧНИЙ СИНДРОМ У ЗАГАЛЬНОКЛІНІЧНІЙ ПРАКТИЦІ

**Матеріали науково-практичної інтернет-конференції
з міжнародною участю
8-10 червня 2016 року**



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Матеріали
науково-практичної інтернет-конференції з міжнародною участю

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Метаболічний синдром у загальноклінічній практиці // Матеріали науково-практичної інтернет-конференції з міжнародною участю. – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2016. – 58 с.

У збірнику представлено матеріали науково-практичної інтернет-конференції «Метаболічний синдром у загальноклінічній практиці» (Чернівці, 8-10.06.2016р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією в авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені фундаментальним аспектам епідеміології, патогенезу, імунопатології метаболічного синдрому, питанням коморбідності метаболічного синдрому та захворювань внутрішніх органів, сучасних можливостей його діагностики та лікування, персоніфікованого підходу до менеджменту метаболічного синдрому.

Загальна редакція – доктор медичних наук, професор Пашковська Н.В.
Редактор – кандидат медичних наук, доцент Оленович О.А.

Шишко Е.И., Мохорт Т.В.

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Шишко О.Н., Мохорт Т.В., Константинова Е.Э.,

Буко И.В., Цапаева Н.Л.

Влияние различных факторов метаболического синдрома на изменение показателей прооксидантно-антиоксидантного статуса и микроциркуляции бульбарной конъюнктивы у пациентов с предиабетом и сахарным диабетом 2 типа

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administration; the performance of the animals in the III group was studied 21 days later, in IV one – after 31 days, respectively.

The animals were slaughtered under light ether anesthesia, in compliance with the EEC Directive №609 (1986) and MPH of Ukraine №690 of 23.09.2009. The quantitative assessment of proteins in histochemical preparations stained with bromphenol blue by Mikel Calvo technique, was performed by a computer-based microspectrophotometry according to the ratio R/B. Differences between the groups of research were performed by Student's test.

Results. The R/B ratio in subendothelial basal membrane of the capillaries in interstices of cortex, medulla and papilla of the kidneys was: in intact animals – $1,04 \pm 0,010$, in experimental animals on the 11th day of the experiment – $1,04 \pm 0,014$, on the 21st day – $1,29 \pm 0,016$, on the 31st day – $1,31 \pm 0,017$ respectively.

In endothelial cells of the capillaries of interstices in cortex, medulla and papilla of the kidneys the ratio R/B was: in intact animals – $1,14 \pm 0,017$, in experimental animals on the 11th day of the experiment – $1,16 \pm 0,019$, on the 21st day – $1,40 \pm 0,016$, on the 31st day – $1,44 \pm 0,017$ respectively.

Conclusion. The given data indicate that both – subendothelial basal membrane and the endothelium of blood vessels in interstices of renal cortex, medulla and papilla react in terms similar to subendothelial basal membrane and the endothelium of the kidney glomeruli – on the 21st day of experiment.

INFLUENCE OF LIPID METABOLISM DISORDERS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENAL DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH HYPOTHYROIDISM

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Introduction. Nowadays a special attention is paid to various non-immune factors of kidney damage. Being one of the symptoms of hypothyroidism, hyperlipidemia is known to belong to such factors, causing nephropathy. However, existing literary data regarding the mechanisms of the development of renal dysfunction under the condition of thyroid hormone deficiency remains unclear and contradictory.

Considering that, the **objective of this research** was to study the character of the influence of lipid metabolism disorders on the development of renal dysfunction in patients with hypothyroidism.

Material and methods. To accomplish this, 39 patients with primary hypothyroidism (7 men and 32 women) and 10 healthy individuals, who served as control group, participated in the study.

The verification of the diagnosis was based on a thorough clinical-anamnestic and laboratory-instrumental investigations according to the criteria, proposed by the WHO experts committee.

The severity of the disease was assessed by the degree of clinical symptoms manifestation. Since the examination of patients was carried out during their hospital treatment, individuals with mild hypothyroidism were absent among those involved into the study, so moderate hypothyroidism was diagnosed in 36% of examined patients and severe hypothyroidism – in 64% of enrolled individuals.

The levels of general cholesterol (GC) and β -lipoproteins (β -LP) were measured in the blood using standard clinical methods.

Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was assessed by endogenous creatinine clearance according to CKD-EPI formula (Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration, 2009; 2011). Statistical analysis of the obtained data was performed by means of «Statistica 6,0» software, using paired Student's t-criterion and linear correlation analysis.

Results. According to the obtained data, hypothyroidism was accompanied by the significant reduction of GFR as compared with the corresponding index in healthy individuals by 8,3% in moderate hypothyroidism and by 9,9% in case of severe form of the disease); moreover, no statistically significant influence of disease severity on the filtration rate was noted.

Despite the administered replacement therapy by thyroid hormones medications, normalization of lipid metabolism indices wasn't found – hypercholesterolemia remained in 30 patients, hyperlipoproteinemia – in 26 patients. The level of GC in hypothyroid patients reliably exceeded control index – by 1,5 times under condition of moderate hypothyroidism, by 1,6 times – in case of severe form of the disease. Besides, β -LP contents exceeded control level by 27,0% in patients with moderate hypothyroidism and by 28,1% – in severe hypothyroidism.

Correlation analysis of studied indices revealed the negative correlation, though unreliable, between GFR and levels of GC and β -LP in patients with moderate hypothyroidism. Furthermore, negative and statistically significant correlation was established between GFR of patients with moderate

hypothyroidism and age of these patients. The latter, in its turn, was linked with mentioned lipid metabolism parameters – GC and β -LP – by positive correlation of moderate strength.

The strength of correlation between GFR and studied biochemical indices enhanced simultaneously with the worsening of hypothyroidism course: the amplification of its negative correlation with the level of GC and β -LP was observed in patients with severe hypothyroidism, that emphasizes pathogenetic role of mentioned lipid metabolism parameters in the development of renal dysfunctions under the condition of thyroid hormone deficiency. At the same time, the strong correlation remained between mentioned lipid metabolism indices, as well as GFR, and the age of patients with severe hypothyroidism.

Conclusion. The reliable reduction of glomerular filtration rate develops under the condition of thyroid hormone deficiency, and reversely correlates with blood level of general cholesterol and β -lipoproteins, significantly worsens under the age of patients with hypothyroidism and progresses depending on the disease severity.

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