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CORRELATION BETWEEN 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D STAUTS AND BODY COMPOSITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND INSULIN RESISTANCE
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Vitamin D is known to reduce insulin resistance trough its effect on calcium and phosphorus metabolism and through regulation of the insulin receptor gene. Besides, vitamin D is a fat-soluble substance and people who have high body fat need higher doses of vitamin D for the optimal body in need. Previous analysis conducted in 58 obese adolescents demonstrated that a 1% increase in fat weight was associated with a 1.15 ± 0.55 nmol/L reduction in serum calcifediol. Thus, there is a need in studying dependence of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25 (OH) D) on patients' fitness, physical activity and insulin resistance in order to understand the necessity of cholecalciferol prescription for the correction of these metabolic disorders.

The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between vitamin 25 (OH) D content in serum and body composition, physical activity and insulin resistance. 35patients (15 females, 20 males) aged 28.1 ± 6.3 years were enrolled into the study between February-March 2021 and provided written consent to use their data. Protocol of examination included the following data:

Body Composition - Height, weight, Body Mass Index (BMI), percentage of total and visceral fat using bioimpedance meter weighing scale (OMRON BF 511) were estimated. To assess the insulin resistance degree a small model of homeostasis (Homeostasis model assessment – HOMA) was used, calculated by means of the HOMA Calculator Version 2.2 Diabetes Trials Unit at the University of Oxford (UK). All individuals underwent a single serum 25 (OH) D. An electrical and chemiluminescent method was used to determine the level of 25 (OH) D in the blood serum. The study was performed using the Elecsys 2010 device (Roche Diagnostics, Germany) using cobas test systems.

Behavioral Outcomes, minutes per week of moderate and vigorous physical activity were used in analyses, dichotomized as less than/greater than 90 minutes/week, based on the median reported time. Patients were asked to report number of hours/days spent sitting or reclining on a typical weekday to examine sedentary behavior. Basic descriptive statistics described the sample. Pearson correlations examined the relationships between the vitamin D content and the fitness, insulin resistance and physical activity. Significance levels were set at $p < 0.05$. The average BMI of the subjects was 34.4 ± 5.4 kg / m², visceral fat $10.4 \pm 5.2\%$, the total fat content in the body was $29 \pm 5.3\%$. Vitamin D insufficiency was found in 91.6% of patients, and vitamin D deficiency in 4.5%. Physical activity more than 90 minutes/week was reported by 8% of patients enrolled into the study. The level of vitamin 25 (OH) D in serum correlated negatively with BMI ($r = -0.414$, $p < 0.05$), the content of visceral fat ($r = -0.626$, $p < 0.05$), total fat ($r = -0.398$, $p < 0.05$) and HOMA-IR ($r = -0.487$, $p < 0.05$).

The following conclusions can be drafted: Sedentary lifestyle, higher content of visceral and total fat contributed to vitamin D deficiency. 25 (OH) D deficiency and insulin resistance are interrelated. It is necessary to prescribe cholecalciferol in order to prevent and correct its deficiency in obese individuals and improve insulin sensitivity.

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OBESITY AND HYPERANDROGENISM IN WOMEN – MECHANISMS OF MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND PECULARITIES OF METABOLIC DISORDERS

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Obesity is a non-infectious epidemic of our century. All over the world, people of different ages tend to suffer from it. If current trends continue, by 2025 2.7 billion people will be overweight, more than 1 billion people will be obese, and approximately 177 million people will be severely affected by obesity. As a matter of fact, every 4th adult Ukrainian is obese. Obesity is associated with many comorbid metabolic diseases and complications. Among those are diabetes mellitus (DM) type 2, cardiovascular diseases, non-plastic processes, osteoporosis, polycystic ovary syndrome and hyperandrogenism.

In case of obesity, the formation of active androgens in peripheral tissues increases. Obesity causes a decrease in the concentration of sex-binding globulins, which leads to an increase in the fraction of free androgens in the blood. Obese women are almost three times more likely to develop polycystic ovary syndrome, whereas 50-80% of women with polycystic ovary syndrome are overweight or obese. In adipocytes of visceral adipose tissue, there is a decrease in the number of insulin receptors. As a result, relative hyperinsulinemia and compensatory insulin resistance develop which leads to impaired glucose tolerance and the development of hyperglycemia, DM type 2. Hyperinsulinemia affects both the ovaries and adrenal glands, increasing the production of androgens. Due to the disorders of the formation and secretion of gonadotropins, the same changes are observed with gonadotropic hormones. The secretion and level of luteinizing hormone increases, consequently, follicle stimulating hormone decreases. In response to these changes, under the influence of luteinizing hormone, the production of androgens in the theca cells of the follicle increases. The maturation of follicles is deteriorated and their atresia occurs. In atresia follicles, the formation of estradiol decreases and androgen production increases. In adipocytes of visceral adipose tissue, the content of androgen receptors and aromatase increases, resulting in the