patients with CHF and DM). As severity of anemia increased, progressive depletion of glucocorticoid function of adrenal glands was observed due to cortisol content decreasing by 26% ($p<0,05$ compared to patients with CHF, DM and mild anemia).

Perspectives of future investigations are connected with finding out of possible ways of the pharmacological correction of the revealed changes.

FREQUENCY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ANEMIC SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE

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It is known that decreasing of hemoglobin (Hb) level below 12 g/dL is accompanied by progression of chronic heart failure (CHF). Aim of our study was to find out frequency and origin of anemic syndrome (AS) in patients with CHF.

We analyzed 2056 case records of hospitalized patients with CHF. AS was diagnosed in case of Hb below 130 g/dL in males and below 120 g/dL in females (WHO, 2003). Among all examined patients AS was found in 69,21% (1423 cases), which corresponds to the literature data. Among MALE patients AS was diagnosed in 1147 cases (76,22%), in females – in 276 cases (49,19%). We found out that in patients after 45 years anemia is more frequent in males than in females. Only in rare cases anemia was documented as a separate diagnosis (2,81% in case of mild anemia, 50% in case of moderate anemia, 65,8% in case of severe AS). Hyperchromic anemia (MCH>33 pg) was diagnosed in 23 patients (1,62%), hypochromic anemia (MCH<27 pg) – in 128 patients (8,99%); in most cases AS was of normochromic character (1272 patients, 89,39%). Mild macrocytosis (MCV 95-108) was found occasionally (19 cases, 1,34%), microcytosis (MCV<80) – in 163 cases (11,45%), normocytosis – in 1241 patients (87,21%).

Therefore, AS is comorbid to CHF in 69,21% of patients, predominantly in males. In most patients with CHF concomitant anemia is normochromic and normocytic, which requires further investigation of its etiology for an adequate correction of hemoglobin level.

DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DISORDERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CONCOMITANT STREPTOCOCCAL TONSILLITIS

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Disorders of the cardiovascular system, which are etiologically associated with acute and chronic tonsillitis and nasopharyngitis, which by the way occur quite often