# GEORGIAN MEDICAL MEWS

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# ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

# **GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS**

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**GMN:** Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНИТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНИТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებიდან.

# WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

# К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

- 1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках Times New Roman (Кириллица), для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать AcadNusx. Размер шрифта 12. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.
- 2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.
- 3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

- 4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).
- 5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.
- 6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста в tiff формате.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

- 7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.
- 8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform\_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.
- 9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.
- 10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.
- 11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректура авторам не высылается, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.
- 12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

# REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

- 1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface Times New Roman (Cyrillic), print size 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.
- 2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.
- 3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

- 4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.
- 5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles. Tables and graphs must be headed.
- 6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

- 7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.
- 8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform\_requirements.html http://www.icmje.org/urm\_full.pdf
- In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).
- 9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.
- 10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.
- 11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.
- 12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.

### ᲐᲕᲢᲝᲠᲗᲐ ᲡᲐᲧᲣᲠᲐᲓᲦᲔᲑᲝᲓ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დავიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

- 1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე,დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში Times New Roman (Кириллица), ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ AcadNusx. შრიფტის ზომა 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.
- 2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ,რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.
- 3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).
- 4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).
- 5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.
- 6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით tiff ფორმატში. მიკროფოტო-სურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შეღებვის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სუ-რათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.
- 7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.
- 8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფჩხილებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.
- 9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.
- 10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.
- 11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.
- 12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

# Содержание:

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# CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE THYROID GLAND IN WOMEN OF PERI-AND POSTMENOPAUSAL AGE WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME

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### Abstract.

The article deals with the problem of the clinical and functional relationship between the state of the thyroid gland in women of menopausal age and the components of the metabolic syndrome (MS). The purpose of the study: to assess the relationship between thyroid dysfunction and various components of MS in women of peri- and postmenopausal age. 80 menopausal women (mean age 55 years) were examined, of which 40 people with MS constituted the main group, and the comparison group - a similar number of women without MS. The inclusion criterion in the study was the presence of signs of abdominal obesity (AO) according to the WHO criteria (2008). Anthropometric, functional (BP), laboratory (lipidogram, TSH, freeT4, antibodies to TPO, FSH, LH, urinary iodine concentration) and instrumental (ultrasound of the thyroid gland) data, statistical analysis using the program SPSSStatistics version 20 were evaluated. The women were divided into two age groups: group 1 - perimenopausal and group 2 - postmenopausal. There were 40 people in each group (20 women with MS and 20 women without MS). It has been shown that peri- and postmenopausal women with MS have subclinical hypothyroidism. The influence of peripheral blood TSH levels in peri- and postmenopausal women with MS on body weight, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, and sex hormones was established.

**Key words.** Metabolic syndrome, menopausal period, obesity, insulin resistance, thyroid gland.

# Introduction.

Metabolic syndrome (MS) is one of the urgent problems of our time due to its progressive growth and life-threatening complications. About 64% of the population of developed countries are obese, 25-40% suffer from MS [1-3]. MS is a symptom complex of metabolic and cardiovascular disorders, such as arterial hypertension (AH), impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), abdominal obesity (AO), dyslipidemia, which is based on insulin resistance (IR) and systemic hyperinsulinemia. To date, the onset of menopause is considered as one of the main risk factors in the development of metabolic disorders. The interaction of fading ovarian function and the main component of MS contributes to the mutual burden of all components of MS and the formation of vicious circles, creating the basis for the formation of polymorbid pathology [4,5]. The relevance of the problem of MS during menopause is due to both an increase in its purity and a high risk of complications leading to disability and fatal outcome.

Despite the well-known fact of the close relationship between various hormonal influences and metabolic processes in the human body, there is still a lot of uncertainty regarding the state of the organs of the endocrine system and their complex interactions in the pathology of internal organs [6-10]. It is also known that 90% of women crossing the menopause line have multiple metabolic disorders [11,12].

The main component of MS is AO. According to the WHO, in MS, it is AO that leads to IR and compensatory hyperinsulinemia. In women of different ages, AO is often combined with other MS components [12,13]. The thyroid gland is one of the most important and significant organs in the endocrine system. Thyroid dysfunction may be accompanied by insufficient or excessive synthesis of hormones, which negatively affects not only the state of the gland itself, but also leads to various deviations in the work of other organs and systems [10,14].

On the one hand, there are numerous studies confirming the relationship of hypothyroidism with hypertension, coronary heart disease (CHD) and lipid metabolism disorders, and on the other hand, carbohydrate metabolism disorders and hypersympathicotonia are closely correlated with hyperthyroidism. At the same time, IR occurs both in hypo- and hyperthyroidism [15,16].

Studies on the relationship between MS components and thyroid function indicators are of particular interest, since in recent years there has been an opinion about the role of thyroidstimulating hormone (TSH) as a component in the formation of MS. The literature contains ambiguous information about thyroid dysfunction in women of peri- and postmenopausal age against the background of MS [2,12]. Hypothyroidism was higher than in women without MS (22% versus 6%). In another study conducted in Mexico, in individuals without thyroid dysfunction and with subclinical hypothyroidism, the prevalence of MS was the same: 31.6 and 32.06%, respectively [17]. A positive correlation of TSH level with total cholesterol, triglycerides (TG) and waist circumference (OT), free thyroxine (fT4) with high density lipoproteins (HDL) was established. Moreover, the level of fT4 was negatively correlated with WC, insulin levels, and the HOMA-IR index.

In one study, among women with subclinical and overt hypothyroidism, MS was more common only in those with overt hypothyroidism, although the number of women with AO was greater than among those with subclinical hypothyroidism [1,18]. In a population study conducted in the Netherlands, in individuals without thyroid dysfunction, fT4 levels were inversely correlated with TG, cholesterol, BP, AO, and IR. A number of studies have noted that with an increase in the level of TSH, the body mass index (BMI) and the level of blood pressure increase [1,2,3,7,12,18,19]. Regarding dyslipidemia, it was shown that in individuals without thyroid dysfunction, the association between IR and high TSH determined the worst lipid profile. At the same time, several studies have found a correlation between the level of TSH and the development of dyslipidemia, regardless of IR [1-3,15,20-22]. All these data

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may indicate a possible relationship between the functional state of the thyroid gland and the presence of MS.

Given the high prevalence of MS, the study of the relationship between its components and the functional state of the thyroid gland in women of peri- and postmenopausal age is very relevant and requires further study.

### Aim.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the relationship between thyroid dysfunction and various components of the metabolic syndrome in women of peri- and postmenopausal age.

### Materials and methods.

We conducted a cross-sectional one-stage study on the basis of "Salauatty Astana" LLP and the endocrinology department of the multidisciplinary city hospital No. 1.

The object of the study were 80 menopausal women (mean age 55 years), of which 40 people with MS made up the main group, and the comparison group - a similar number of women without MS. In 38 (47.5%) women with MS, there was an increase in the thyroid gland up to 1 degree, and with ultrasound, the total volume of the thyroid gland varied from 5 to 15 cm<sup>3</sup>.

The criterion for inclusion in the study was the presence of signs of AO according to the WHO criteria (2008).

The diagnosis of MS was based on the presence of IR and two of the following:

- 1. arterial hypertension: systolic blood pressure above 130 mm Hg. Art. or diastolic blood pressure above 85 mm Hg. Art.
- 2. dyslipidemia: increased plasma triglycerides (> 1.7 mmol/l) and/or low HDL-C <1.29 mmol/l in women.
- 3. Obesity: BMI>30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and/or WC to hip circumference (TR)>0.80 for women.
- 4. microalbuminuria (rate of albumin excretion in urine (20 μg/min).
- 5. increased venous blood glucose >5.6 mmol/l on an empty stomach.

**Exclusion criteria:** women with a known diagnosis of hypothyroidism or thyrotoxicosis; patients after thyroid surgery or after radioiodine therapy; patients taking glucocorticoids;

women receiving statin therapy. The study also did not include women with severe somatic pathology - type 2 diabetes mellitus, chronic renal failure, respiratory and heart failure, and patients with a history of mental disorders, an acute stage of inflammatory diseases

The study did not contradict the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the local bioethical committee of NJSC "Astana Medical University".

### Results.

In accordance with the goal, all women are divided into two age groups: group 1 - perimenopausal and group 2 - postmenopausal age. Each group included 40 people (20 women with MS and 20 women without MS).

In the clinical picture of women with MS of peri- and postmenopausal age, in addition to the presence of AO of the 1st degree (BMI -  $31.8 \pm 1.02$  kg /  $m^2$ ), astheno-vegetative syndrome was observed, characterized by general weakness (25%), fatigue (85%), headaches. pain (60%), insomnia (24%), hypothyroid syndrome in the form of dry skin (32%), hair loss (21%), teeth marks on the edge of the tongue (15%).

In order to detect thyroid dysfunction in the examined women, in accordance with the criteria of the International Diabetes Federation (2005), the level of TSH, fT4 and antibodies to thyroperoxidase (ATcTPO) was assessed. In cases where the TSH level was above 4.0 mIU/ml, and the fT4 values were normal (7.7-14.2 pmol/l), despite the absence of clinical manifestations of thyroid damage, the diagnosis of subclinical hypothyroidism was established.

As can be seen from Table 1, in women with MS of peri- and postmenopausal age, there was a trend towards an increase in IR according to the HOMA index, as well as an increase in the level of TSH against the background of a normal level of fT4, which indicated signs of subclinical hypothyroidism. The level of peripheral blood TSH in women with MS in the peri- and postmenopausal age period was significantly higher than in women without MS and amounted to 7.62 mIU/or 9.11 mIU/l, respectively.

**Table 1.** Clinical and laboratory characteristics of women of peri- and postmenopausal age with MS (main group) and without MS (comparison group).

	Group of women of	perimenopausal age (45-64 years	Group of women of postmenopausal age (65 years and older)							
Signs	Peri- and postmenopausal age									
	Groups									
	main	comparison	main	comparison						
WC cm	100,8 ± 2,31*	72,4±2,20	105 ± 1,85*	74,8 = 0,83						
ОВ ст	122,1 <sup>±</sup> 1,94	103,6 ± 2,18	132,4 <sup>±</sup> 0,83	$102,3 \pm 0,79$						
BMIkg/m <sup>2</sup>	32,74 <sup>±</sup> 1,17	23,59 ± 0,87	$32,76 \pm 0,89$	25,54 ± 0,83						
HOMA index	5,02 <sup>±</sup> 0,59*	1,67 ± 0,12	5,86 ± 0,54*	1,63 ±0,24						
TSH mIU/ml	7,62 <sup>±</sup> 1,77*	5,44 ± 2,18	9,11 ±1,04*	3,18 <sup>±</sup> 1,24						
fT4 pmol/l	8,22 <sup>±</sup> 3,25*	11,31 = 3,14	7,96 ±2,38*	10,35 \(\frac{1}{2}\)3,51						
ATcTPO IU/ml	151,1 <sup>±</sup> 120,3	194,2 <sup>±</sup> 141,6	142,7 <sup>±</sup> 14,0	152,2 <sup>±</sup> 105,2						

*Note:* \* - p<0.05 compared to the comparison group

Table 2. Effect of TSH on body weight and lipid metabolism in peri- and postmenopausal women.

Indicators	Group of women of perimenopausal age (45-64 years, N=40)				Group of women of postmenopausal age (65 and more, N=40)			
	main group (n=20)	comparison group (n=20)	r	P value	main group (n=20)	r	comparison group (n=20)	P value
TSH, mIU/l	7,62 <sup>±</sup> 1,77*	5,44 <sup>±</sup> 2,18	-	p=0,39	9,11 ± <sub>1,04*</sub>	-	3,18 <sup>±</sup> 1,24	p=0,000
WC, cm	100,8 ± 2,31*	$72,4^{\pm}_{2,20}$	0,092	p=0,00	105 <sup>±</sup> 1,85*	0,066	74,8 <sup>±</sup> 0,83	p=0,00
OB, cm	122,1±1,94*	$103,6^{\pm}2,18$	0,003	p=0,00	132,4 <sup>±</sup> 0,83*	0,032	$102,3 \pm 0,79$	p=0,00
BMI, kg/m2	32,74 <sup>±</sup> 1,17*	$23,59 \pm 0,87$	0,095	p=0,0	32,76 <sup>±</sup> 0,89*	0,220	25,54±0,83	p=0,0
LDL mmol/l	5,67 <sup>±</sup> 0,07*	3,38 <sup>±</sup> 0,38	-0,166	p=0,00	5,72 <sup>±</sup> 0,13*	0,171	3,58 <sup>±</sup> 0,15	p=0,00
HDL mmol/l	0,67 <sup>±</sup> 0,03*	0,9 <sup>±</sup> 0,20	-0,051	p=0,00	0,63 ±0,05*	-0,121	0,8 ± <sub>0,17</sub>	p=0,00

*Note:* \* - p<0.05 compared to the comparison group

 Table 3. Effect of TSH on carbohydrate metabolism in peri- and postmenopausal women.

T 11 /	Group of wome N=40)	en of perimenopaus	al age (	45-64 years,	Group of women of postmenopausal age (65 and more, N=40)			
Indicators	main group (n=20)	comparison group (n=20)	r	P value	main group (n=20)	comparison group (n=20)	r	P value
TSH mIU/ml	7,62 <sup>±</sup> 1,77	5,44 <sup>±</sup> 2,18	-	p=0,39	9,11 ± <sub>1,04*</sub>	3,18 <sup>±</sup> 1,24	-	p=0,000
Glucose mmol/l	6,3 <sup>±</sup> 0,25*	5,1±0,15	0,246	p=1,92	6,4 ± <sub>0,29*</sub>	4,7 <sup>±</sup> 0,38	0,069	p=6,18
Insulin mIU/l	17,9 <sup>±</sup> 1,61*	7,52 <sup>±</sup> 0,53	0,078	p=0,00	18,3 <sup>±</sup> 1,51*	7,7 <sup>±</sup> 0,59	0,100	p=0,00
HOMA index	5,02 <sup>±</sup> 0,59*	1,67 <sup>±</sup> 0,12	0,143	p=0,00	5,86 <sup>±</sup> 0,54*	1,63 <sup>±</sup> 0,24	0,099	p=0,00

Note: \* - p<0.05 compared to the comparison group

Table 4. The effect of TSH on the level of sex hormones in women of peri- and postmenopausal age.

Indicators	Group of women of perimenopausal age (45-64 years, N=40)				Group of women of postmenopausal age (65 and more, N=40)			
	main group (n=20)	comparison group (n=20)	r	P value	main group (n=20)	comparison group (n=20)	r	P value
TSH								
mIU/ml	$7,62^{\pm}1,77$	5,44 <sup>±</sup> 2,18	-	p=0,39	$9,11 \pm_{1,0}$	$3,18 \pm 1,24$	-	p=0,000
svt4	1	1		0.12	1	1		0.00
nmol/l	8,22 = 3,25*	11,31 <sup>±</sup> 3,14	-	p=0,13	$7,96 \pm 2,38$	10,35 <sup>±</sup> 3,51	-	p=0,80
ATkTPO	1	1		0.62	1	1		0.026
IU/ml	151,1 = 120,3	194,2 ±141,6	-	p=0,63	$142,7 \pm 14,0$	$152,2^{\pm}105,2$	-	p=0,036
Iodine in the								
urine	$120,3^{\pm}$ 10,4	$116,7^{\pm}11,1$	-	p=0,62	127,5 <sup>±</sup> 8,8	$119.2 \pm 10.0$	-	p=0,18
mcg/l	120,5—10,4	110,7—11,1			127,5—6,6	117,2—10,0		_
FSH	1	1	0.126	0.74		1	0.154	2.75
mIU/ml	45,56 <sup>±</sup> 12,4*	52,58 <sup>±</sup> 15,0	0,126	p=0,74	$66,59 \pm 2,71^*$	64,82 <sup>±</sup> 1,84	0,154	p=2,75
LG	1	1	-0,039	m=0.19	1	1	0.050	m=0.012
mIU/ml	34,9 <sup>±</sup> 5,87*	$29,5 \pm 5,91$	-0,039	p=0,18	44,25 = 3,58*	55,66 ± 5,90	0,050	p=0,013

*Note:* \* - p<0.05 compared to the comparison group

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The effect of TSH on body weight and lipid metabolism in women with MS in the peri- and postmenopausal age was studied.

As can be seen from Table 2, the level of peripheral blood TSH in women with MS in the peri- and postmenopausal age period was significantly higher than in women without MS. At the same time, elevated TSH levels positively correlated with WC, OB, BMI, as well as with lipid metabolism. So, in the main group of women of the peri- and postmenopausal period, the concentration of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) was higher than in the comparison group, and HDL tended to decrease.

Correlation analysis in this age group showed a weak relationship with indicators that determine body weight (WC, OB, BMI) and lipid metabolism (LDL, HDL).

We also studied the effect of TSH levels on carbohydrate metabolism in this age group.

As can be seen from Table 3, the TSH level clearly correlated with the indicators of carbohydrate metabolism in women with MS in the main group: the concentration of glucose and insulin was significantly higher, and the HOMA index was significantly lower than in comparison group. Correlation analysis also revealed a weak relationship between the level of TSH and indicators of carbohydrate metabolism.

When studying the effect of the level of thyroid hormones and iodine content in urine on the concentration of sex hormones in women with MS of peri- and postmenopausal age (Table 4), it should be noted that of the thyroid hormones, only TSH correlated with the concentration of sex hormones.

Table 4 shows that in the main group of women of the periand postmenopausal age period, a high level of TSH correlated inversely with the concentrations of follicle-stimulating (FSH) and luteinizing hormones (LH) compared with the comparison group. An analysis of the relationship between TSH and the level of sex hormones showed a weak positive relationship with FSH and a negative relationship with LH.

At the same time, elevated TSH levels positively correlated both with WC, OB, BMI, and with parameters of lipid and carbohydrate metabolism. The high level of TSH in women with MS was also inversely correlated with the concentrations of sex hormones (FSH and LH) compared with the group of women without MS. As for the content of iodine in the urine, it should be noted a decrease in its level both in the main and in the comparison group, which indicated the endemicity of iodine in the Northern region of Kazakhstan. Carrying out a correlation analysis of the relationship between ioduria and indicators of MS components was not justified in the examined women.

Thus, analyzing the results of the effect of peripheral blood TSH levels on lipid and carbohydrate metabolism: a decrease in the concentration of anti-atherogenic HDL-C, an increase in glucose levels, insulin concentrations and the HOMA index in women with MS, we can conclude that there is chronic hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance.

### Discussion.

Numerous literature data indicate the existence of a close relationship between various hormonal influences and metabolic processes in the body of women [1,2,6-9,10,11,20]. It is known that the main component of MS is abdominal obesity (AO). According to the WHO, in MS, it is AO that leads to

chronic hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance. The increased interest in the problem of MS and its connection with thyroid dysfunction in women of the menopausal age period is due to the fact that AO may have certain dysfunctions of the thyroid gland [4,5,7,9,10].

Given the high prevalence of MS, the study of the relationship between the components of the metabolic syndrome and the functional state of the thyroid gland in menopausal women is very relevant.

In the body of a woman after 45-50 years, a number of changes occur. In peri- and postmenopausal age, involutive processes dominate in the female reproductive system. They begin to decline, and then the hormonal function of the ovaries stops altogether.

Female sex hormones: estrogens and progesterone are already synthesized in smaller quantities during menopause, and their progressive deficiency causes the so-called "menopausal metabolic syndrome" (MMS) - a complex of metabolic changes that occur during menopause. MMS is characterized by great variability in both clinical manifestations and levels of sex hormones. With MMS, against the background of a deficiency of sex hormones, the concentration of a protein that binds sex steroids decreases, which leads to an increase in the content of free androgens in the blood, which themselves reduce the level of HDL-C and contribute to the development of chronic hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance [5,6,17].

As a result of a comprehensive study in order to study the effect of thyroid dysfunction on the components of MS in women of peri- and postmenopausal age, we established the following patterns: in women with MS, compared with those without MS, an increase in the level of TSH against the background of a normal level of fT4 was found, which indicated the presence of subclinical hypothyroidism in this category of women; a high level of peripheral blood TSH was accompanied by a decrease in the concentration of anti-atherogenic HDL-C, an increase in glucose and insulin levels, as well as an increase in the HOMA index in the group of peri- and postmenopausal women with MS. This was confirmed by the correlation analysis.

The revealed regularity between the level of peripheral blood TSH and indicators of body weight, carbohydrate, and lipid metabolism, as well as sex hormones in women of peri- and postmenopausal age with MS testified to the relationship of thyroid dysfunction with the main components of the metabolic syndrome.

Our results do not contradict the literature data concerning the effect of thyroid dysfunction on MS components in peri- and postmenopausal women [12,14,20,23].

### Conclusions.

In peri- and postmenopausal women with MS, compared with a group of women without MS, an increase in TSH levels against a background of normal fT4 levels indicated the presence of subclinical hypothyroidism. In the study group, compared with the group of women without MS, the effect of peripheral blood TSH on body weight, carbohydrate, and lipid metabolism, as well as sex hormones was established. In women with MS of peri- and postmenopausal age, a significant relationship was found between the level of TSH in peripheral blood and indicators

of carbohydrate metabolism, lipid metabolism, and the level of sex hormones, which is confirmed by a correlation analysis.

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# რეზიუმე

ბაიდურინი ს.ა., ბეკენოვა ფ.კ., ტკაჩოვი ვ.ა., შუგაიპოვა კ.ი., ხუსაინოვა გ.ს.

არასამეწარმეო სააქციო საზოგადოება "ასტანას სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი", ნურ-სულთანი, ქ. ყაზახეთი.სტატიაში განიხილება მენოპაუზის ასაკის მდგომარეობისა ფარისებრი ჯირკვლის ქალებში და მეტაბოლური სინდრომის (მს) კომპონენტების კლინიკურ-ფუნქციონალური ურთიერთკავშირის პრობლემა. გამოკვლევის მიზანი გახდა პერი- და პოსტმენოპაუზის ასაკის ქალებში თირეოიდული დისფუნქციისადამეტაბოლურისინდრომისსხვადასხვა კომპონენტების ურთიერთკავშირის შეფასება.

გამოკვლევა ჩაუტარდა მენოპაუზის პერიოდში მყოფ 80 ქალბატონს (საშუალო ასაკი - 55 წელი), რომელთაგან სინდრომის მქონე 40 ქალბატონი მეტაზოლური შეადგენდა ძირითად ჯგუფს, ხოლო შედარების ჯგუფში შევიდა მეტაბოლური სინდრომის არმქონე ქალბატონების ანალოგიური რაოდეობა. გამოკვლევაში ჩართვის კრიტერიუმი გახლდათ აბდომინალური ნიშნების სიმსუქნის (১৬) არსებობა ჯანმოს კრიტერიუმების თანახმად (2008წ.). ხორციელდებოდა ანთროპომეტრიული, ფუნქციონალური (არტერიული წნევა), ლაბორატორიული (ლიპიდოგრამა, თირეოტროპული ჰორმონი (TSH), თავისუფალი თიროქსინი (FT4), ფარისებრი ჯირკვლის პეროქსიდაზას,

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ფოლიკულომასტიმულირებელი ჰორმონის, მალუთეინიზირებელი ჰორმონის (LH) ანტისხეულები, შარდში ძიდოი კონცენტრაციის შემცველობა) ინსტრუმენტალური (ფარისეზრი ჯირკვლის ულტრაბგერითი გამოკვლევა) მონაცემების შეფასება, სტატისტიკური ანალიზი SPSS Statistics პროგრამის ვერსია 20-ის გამოყენებით. ქალბატონები განაწილდნენ ორ ასაკობრივ ჯგუფად: 1-ლი ჯგუფი - პერიმენოპაუზის ასაკისა და მე-2 ჯგუფი - პოსტმენოპაუზის ასაკის. თითოეულ ჯგუფში შედიოდა 40ადამიანი (20მს-ის მქონე და 20 მს-ის არმქონე ქალბატონი). აღმოჩნდა, რომ მს-ის მქონე პერი- და პოსტმენოპაუზის ასაკის ქალზატონებს აქვთ სუბკლინიკური ჰიპოთირეოზი. დადგინდა მს-ის მქონე პერი- და პოსტმენოპაუზის ასაკის ქალზატონებში პერიფერიული სისხლის თირეოტროპული ჰორმონის (TSH) დონის გავლენა სხეულისმასის, ნახშირწყლებისა და ლიპიდური ცვლების, ასევე სასქესო ჰორმონების მაჩვენებლებზე.

### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

КЛИНИКО-ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЩИТОВИДНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ У ЖЕНЩИН В ПЕРИ-И ПОСТМЕНОПАУЗЕ С МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКИМ СИНДРОМОМ

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В статье рассматривается проблема клиникофункциональной связи состояния щитовидной железы

у женщин климактерического возраста с компонентами метаболического синдрома (МС). Цель исследования: оценка взаимосвязи между дисфункцией щитовидной железы и различными компонентами МС у женщин пери- и постменопаузального возраста.

Обследовано 80 женщин в климактерическом периоде (средний возраст 55 лет), из которых 40 человек с МС составили основную группу, а группу сравнения - такое же количество женщин без МС.

Критерием включения в исследование было наличие признаков абдоминального ожирения (АО) по критериям г.). Оценивались антропометрические, функциональные (АД), лабораторные (липидограмма, ТТГ, свободный Т4, антитела к ТПО, ФСГ, ЛГ, концентрация йода в моче) и инструментальные (УЗИ щитовидной железы) данные, статистический анализ с использованием программы SPSSStatistics версии 20. Женщины были разделены на две возрастные группы: 1-я группа перименопаузального и 2-я группа – постменопаузального возраста. В каждой группе было по 40 человек (20 женщин с МС и 20 женщин без МС). Показано, что у женщин в пери- и постменопаузального возраста с МС наблюдается субклинический гипотиреоз. Установлено уровня ТТГ в периферической крови у женщин в перии постменопаузального возраста с МС на массу тела, углеводный и липидный обмен, а также половые гормоны.

**Ключевые слова:** метаболический синдром, менопаузальный период, ожирение, инсулинорезистентность, щитовидная железа.