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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.

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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 ВИНТИ 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 ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებშიდან.

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. Корректуре авторам не высылаются, 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 საყურადღებო!

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, შემავსებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიის ფოტოსურათები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის 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 ფხიხლებში 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.

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BIOMARKERS OF CARDIOMETABOLIC RISK IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION: A CROSS-SECTIONAL PILOT STUDY

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Abstract.

Aim of the Study: To provide a comprehensive assessment of cardiometabolic biomarkers in patients with arterial hypertension and to analyze their relationship with the presence of coronary artery disease and atherosclerosis, as well as to outline directions for further research.

Materials and Methods: A pilot sample of 31 patients with established arterial hypertension was analyzed. Anthropometric indicators, lipid parameters, and inflammatory biomarkers were assessed in relation to documented coronary artery disease and atherosclerosis.

Results: The strongest associations with coronary artery disease and atherosclerosis were observed for waist circumference, BMI, LDL-C, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and systolic blood pressure. Elevated lipoprotein(a) levels were noted in several patients without confirmed disease, suggesting possible early subclinical vascular involvement. These trends are consistent with previously described cardiometabolic patterns in the Kazakhstani population.

Conclusion: Comprehensive assessment of anthropometric and biochemical biomarkers may be useful for early cardiovascular risk stratification in patients with arterial hypertension in Kazakhstan. The observed tendencies highlight potential region-specific features of cardiometabolic risk, warranting further investigation in larger cohorts.

Key words. Arterial hypertension, cardiometabolic risk, biomarkers, ischemic heart disease.

Introduction.

Arterial hypertension (AH) remains one of the most significant risk factors for cardiovascular mortality worldwide [1]. According to the Global Burden of Disease (GBD), elevated blood pressure is the leading modifiable contributor to premature death. Despite advances in treatment and prevention, patients with AH continue to exhibit a high residual risk of complications, including coronary artery disease (CAD) and atherosclerotic vascular damage. This underscores the need for early risk stratification and the identification of biomarkers capable of detecting subclinical organ and vascular damage [2-5].

The burden of cardiovascular disease is particularly high in Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, where hypertension prevalence remains elevated and control rates are suboptimal [6-13]. Recent national data demonstrate that a substantial proportion of adults have uncontrolled blood pressure, with significant disparities between urban and rural populations [2,14-17]. Mortality from cardiovascular diseases in Kazakhstan continues to exceed that in many high-income countries, reflecting persistent gaps in prevention, risk assessment, and access to care [17]. Furthermore, ethnic heterogeneity, lifestyle

patterns, dietary habits, and rapid urbanisation may influence cardiometabolic risk, suggesting that findings from Western populations may not be fully generalisable to this region [18-20].

Several recent studies highlight the need for population-specific approaches to cardiometabolic risk profiling in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. New cut-off values for anthropometric indicators such as body mass index and waist circumference have been proposed based on cardiometabolic risk patterns unique to the region [21]. Additionally, emerging evidence demonstrates ethnic variability in lipoprotein(a) levels and suggests that Kazakhstan may require locally adapted thresholds for assessing atherosclerotic risk [22-23]. Despite these important contributions, comprehensive evaluation of early cardiometabolic biomarkers—including lipid subclasses, lipoprotein(a), inflammatory markers such as high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), and metabolic indicators—remains scarce in this region. Most available data focus on traditional risk factors, while biomarker-based risk stratification in hypertensive patients has not been systematically investigated.

Contemporary ESC/ESH and ACC/AHA guidelines emphasize the role of multifactorial risk assessment, including an extended lipid profile, markers of glucose metabolism, and inflammatory biomarkers. Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), apolipoprotein B, waist circumference, body mass index are recognized as key components of atherogenesis. High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) reflects vascular inflammation and is associated with early stages of atherosclerosis. Despite the available evidence base, uncertainties remain regarding the contribution of individual biomarkers to risk formation in ambulatory patients [6-8]. However, uncertainties remain regarding the contribution of individual biomarkers to risk formation in ambulatory patients. Given the high burden of cardiovascular disease in Central Asia and the limited availability of region-specific biomarker data, there is a clear need for exploratory studies that assess the contribution of early biomarkers to cardiovascular risk among hypertensive patients. The aim of this pilot study was provide a comprehensive assessment of cardiometabolic biomarkers in patients with arterial hypertension and to analyze their relationship with the presence of coronary artery disease and atherosclerosis, as well as to outline directions for further research.

Materials and Methods.

This study was conducted as a cross-sectional pilot investigation including 31 patients with established arterial hypertension.

Clinical and Laboratory Parameters:

For each patient, data were collected on anthropometric characteristics (height, weight, body mass index, waist and hip

circumference, waist-to-hip ratio), blood pressure, lipid profile, inflammatory biomarkers, and other biochemical parameters.

Definition of Outcome Variables:

The presence of coronary artery disease (CAD) and atherosclerosis was recorded as binary variables (0/1). Diagnoses were not based on self-report; all information was extracted from medical documentation, including outpatient records, imaging reports, and cardiology consultations.

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD):

CAD was considered present if documented by any of the following:

1. Cardiologist-confirmed diagnosis (ICD-10 I20–I25).
2. Objective evidence of ischemia (positive stress test or coronary angiography showing $\geq 50\%$ stenosis).
3. History of acute coronary syndrome (myocardial infarction or unstable angina).
4. Prior coronary revascularization (percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting).

Atherosclerosis:

Atherosclerosis was considered present if documented by:

1. Carotid ultrasonography showing increased intima-media thickness or plaque.
2. Peripheral arterial imaging indicating atherosclerotic plaque or stenosis.
3. Coronary angiography demonstrating atherosclerotic lesions.

Data Sources:

All diagnoses were extracted from official medical records (electronic charts, laboratory and imaging reports, cardiology notes). No self-reported diagnoses were used.

Inclusion Criteria:

Patients were included if they:

1. Were ≥ 18 years old.
2. Had a documented diagnosis of arterial hypertension.
3. Had available clinical and laboratory data required for analysis.

Exclusion Criteria:

Patients were excluded if they had:

1. Secondary hypertension.
2. Severe renal impairment (eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m²).
3. Active malignancy.
4. Recent acute cardiovascular events (within 3 months).
5. Acute infection or inflammatory condition at the time of testing.
6. Insufficient medical documentation.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical analysis was performed using StatTech v. 4.10.0 (StatTech LLC, Russia).

Quantitative variables were assessed for normality using the Shapiro–Wilk test. Variables with normal distribution were described using mean (M) and standard deviation (SD), with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) reported as measures of representativeness. In cases of non-normal distribution, quantitative data were described using median (Me) and first

and third quartiles (Q1–Q3).

Comparison of two groups for normally distributed variables with equal variances was carried out using Student's t-test; when variances were unequal, Welch's t-test was applied. For non-normally distributed variables, the Mann–Whitney U test was used. Differences were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Results.

The results of the study are presented in the original tables, which include descriptive statistics for anthropometric, lipid and inflammatory markers.

The obtained data demonstrate a pronounced cardiometabolic burden among patients with arterial hypertension. The observed values of body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, and waist-to-hip ratio indicate a high prevalence of abdominal obesity. These parameters are key components of cardiometabolic risk and are closely associated with the development of atherosclerotic processes. Elevated levels of total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), and triglycerides confirm the presence of atherogenic dyslipidemia, which, according to ESC/EAS guidelines, significantly increases the risk of cardiovascular complications. These findings underscore the importance of regular lipid profile assessment during outpatient monitoring.

The following step was the analysis of differences between patients with and without atherosclerosis. This represents a key element of cardiovascular risk assessment, as atherosclerosis is the morphological foundation of most cardiovascular complications.

Patients with atherosclerosis were considerably older and exhibited more pronounced anthropometric and metabolic disturbances. These findings are consistent with the pathogenic understanding of atherosclerosis, in which age, visceral obesity, elevated LDL-C, and inflammatory processes serve as major determinants of disease progression.

In addition to anthropometric and hemodynamic parameters, several lipid profile components also demonstrated clinically relevant trends. Patients with atherosclerosis showed numerically higher levels of LDL-cholesterol, total cholesterol, and triglycerides, indicating a shift toward a more atherogenic lipid pattern, although statistical significance was not reached due to the small sample size. Notably, elevated lipoprotein(a) values were observed in some patients without confirmed atherosclerosis, which may suggest early subclinical vascular involvement.

To complement the analysis, differences between patients with and without coronary artery disease (CAD) were examined. This stage allows for evaluation of the contribution of different biomarkers to the risk of coronary events and confirms the patterns identified in earlier sections.

The higher BMI, waist circumference, systolic blood pressure, and biochemical parameters among patients with CAD correspond to established mechanisms of atherogenesis and are in line with findings from large cohort studies, such as the Framingham Heart Study. These data emphasize the importance of early identification of patients with excess body weight and metabolic disturbances.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Quantitative Variables.

Indicators	M ± SD / Me	95% CI / Q ₁ – Q ₃	min	max
Age, years, M ± SD	49.13 ± 13.81	44.07 – 54.19	24.00	73.00
Height, m, Me	1.69	1.65 – 1.72	1.58	1.92
Weight, kg, Me	78.00	73.00 – 85.00	63.00	110.00
Body Mass Index (BMI), M ± SD	28.26 ± 4.10	26.75 – 29.76	21.72	39.26
Waist circumference, cm, Me	88.00	79.50 – 93.50	75.00	120.00
Hip circumference, cm, Me	91.00	86.00 – 94.00	80.00	120.00
Waist-to-hip ratio (WHR), Me	0.98	0.94 – 0.99	0.77	1.04
Systolic blood pressure (SBP), mmHg, Me	130.00	120.00 – 130.00	110.00	140.00
Diastolic blood pressure (DBP), mmHg, Me	80.00	80.00 – 80.00	70.00	80.00
Heart rate, bpm, Me	75.00	72.00 – 76.00	65.00	80.00
Creatinine, μmol/L, Me	65.06	65.06 – 65.06	39.60	90.70
Urea, mmol/L, Me	5.78	5.78 – 5.78	2.97	7.40
ALT, U/L, Me	30.70	30.70 – 30.70	15.70	106.00
AST, U/L, Me	18.00	18.00 – 18.00	15.01	41.90
Total cholesterol, mmol/L, Me	6.42	6.19 – 6.46	3.50	10.10
HDL cholesterol, mmol/L, Me	1.45	1.45 – 1.45	0.91	2.93
LDL cholesterol, mmol/L, Me	4.05	3.35 – 4.27	1.47	8.60
Triglycerides, mmol/L, Me	1.39	1.39 – 1.39	0.74	5.07
Atherogenic index, Me	2.92	2.92 – 2.92	2.00	3.60
Apolipoprotein A1, g/L, Me	1.57	1.57 – 1.57	1.30	1.86
Apolipoprotein B, g/L, Me	1.11	1.11 – 1.11	0.90	1.27
hs-CRP (cardio), mg/dL, Me	0.25	0.25 – 0.25	0.06	0.47
Lipoprotein(a), mg/dL, Me	70.00	15.91 – 166.94	0.06	409.00
Glucose, mmol/L, Me	5.74	5.74 – 5.74	4.63	12.49

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Quantitative Variables by Atherosclerosis Status.

Indicators	Atherosclerosis		p-value
	Diagnosis-	Diagnosis+	
Age, years, M (SD)	44.28 (15.22)	55.85 (8.01)	0.011*
Height, m, M (SD)	1.69 [1.65; 1.71]	1.66 [1.63; 1.73]	0.365
Weight, kg, Me [IQR]	75.00 [68.25; 84.75]	80.00 [78.00; 88.00]	0.054
Body Mass Index (BMI), M (SD)	27.24 [23.49; 30.53]	29.36 [28.01; 30.47]	0.101
Waist circumference, cm, Me [IQR]	85.00 [76.00; 93.75]	89.00 [88.00; 92.00]	0.100
Hip circumference, cm, Me [IQR]	89.00 [82.25; 94.00]	92.00 [91.00; 110.00]	0.039*
Waist-to-hip ratio (WHR), Me [IQR]	0.96 [0.94; 0.99]	0.98 [0.95; 0.99]	0.575
Systolic BP (SBP), mmHg, Me [IQR]	130.00 [120.00; 130.00]	130.00 [130.00; 140.00]	0.039*
Diastolic BP (DBP), mmHg, Me [IQR]	80.00 [80.00; 80.00]	80.00 [80.00; 80.00]	0.783
Heart rate, bpm, M (SD)	74.50 [72.00; 75.75]	76.00 [70.00; 76.00]	0.347
Creatinine, μmol/L, Me [IQR]	65.06 [65.06; 65.06]	65.06 [65.06; 68.00]	0.054
Urea, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	5.78 [5.78; 5.78]	5.78 [5.78; 6.00]	0.004*
ALT, U/L, Me [IQR]	30.70 [30.70; 30.70]	30.70 [22.90; 30.70]	0.160
AST, U/L, Me [IQR]	18.00 [18.00; 18.00]	18.00 [18.00; 18.00]	0.417
Total cholesterol, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	6.42 [6.42; 6.42]	6.42 [5.65; 8.41]	0.600
HDL cholesterol, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	1.45 [1.45; 1.45]	1.45 [1.45; 1.47]	0.083
LDL cholesterol, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	4.05 [4.05; 4.05]	4.24 [3.10; 5.62]	0.594
Triglycerides, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	1.39 [1.39; 1.39]	1.39 [1.07; 2.68]	0.681
Atherogenic index, Me [IQR]	2.92 [2.92; 2.92]	2.92 [2.92; 2.92]	0.708
Apolipoprotein A1, g/L, Me [IQR]	1.57 [1.57; 1.57]	1.57 [1.57; 1.57]	0.092
Apolipoprotein B, g/L, Me [IQR]	1.11 [1.11; 1.11]	1.11 [1.11; 1.11]	0.662
hs-CRP (cardio), mg/dL, Me [IQR]	0.25 [0.25; 0.25]	0.25 [0.25; 0.25]	0.142
Lipoprotein(a), mg/dL, Me [IQR]	66.67 [26.76; 114.55]	70.00 [11.30; 217.00]	0.689
Glucose, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	5.74 [5.74; 5.74]	5.74 [5.74; 5.74]	1.000

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Quantitative Variables by CAD Status.

Indicators	CAD		p-value
	Diagnosis-	Diagnosis+	
Age, years, M (SD)	39.06 (9.68)	61.36 (5.56)	< 0.001*
Height, m, M (SD)	1.70 [1.69; 1.73]	1.65 [1.61; 1.66]	0.001*
Weight, kg, Me [IQR]	73.00 [68.00; 85.00]	81.50 [78.00; 85.00]	0.049*
Body Mass Index (BMI), M (SD)	25.26 [23.46; 29.76]	30.66 [28.81; 31.22]	< 0.001*
Waist circumference, cm, Me [IQR]	80.00 [76.00; 92.00]	92.50 [88.25; 94.00]	0.003*
Hip circumference, cm, Me [IQR]	86.00 [82.00; 93.00]	94.00 [91.00; 107.00]	0.001*
Waist-to-hip ratio (WHR), Me [IQR]	0.94 [0.93; 0.99]	0.98 [0.96; 1.00]	0.077
Systolic BP (SBP), mmHg, Me [IQR]	120.00 [120.00; 130.00]	130.00 [130.00; 137.50]	0.009*
Diastolic BP (DBP), mmHg, Me [IQR]	80.00 [80.00; 80.00]	80.00 [80.00; 80.00]	0.340
Heart rate, bpm, M (SD)	75.00 [72.00; 76.00]	73.00 [70.50; 76.00]	0.504
Creatinine, μ mol/L, Me [IQR]	65.06 [65.06; 65.06]	65.06 [65.06; 67.27]	0.302
Urea, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	5.78 [5.78; 5.78]	5.78 [5.78; 6.00]	0.005*
ALT, U/L, Me [IQR]	30.70 [30.70; 30.70]	30.70 [30.70; 30.70]	0.164
AST, U/L, Me [IQR]	18.00 [18.00; 18.00]	18.00 [18.00; 18.00]	0.095
Total cholesterol, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	6.42 [6.30; 6.42]	6.42 [6.17; 7.11]	0.492
HDL cholesterol, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	1.45 [1.45; 1.45]	1.45 [1.45; 1.45]	0.616
LDL cholesterol, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	4.05 [3.42; 4.05]	4.08 [3.34; 4.56]	0.239
Triglycerides, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	1.39 [1.39; 1.39]	1.39 [1.39; 1.39]	0.910
Atherogenic index, Me [IQR]	2.92 [2.92; 2.92]	2.92 [2.92; 2.92]	0.183
Apolipoprotein A1, g/L, Me [IQR]	1.57 [1.57; 1.57]	1.57 [1.57; 1.57]	0.954
Apolipoprotein B, g/L, Me [IQR]	1.11 [1.11; 1.11]	1.11 [1.11; 1.11]	0.255
hs-CRP (cardio), mg/dL, Me [IQR]	0.25 [0.25; 0.25]	0.25 [0.25; 0.25]	0.556
Lipoprotein(a), mg/dL, Me [IQR]	71.48 [47.35; 126.00]	46.62 [12.45; 254.50]	1.000
Glucose, mmol/L, Me [IQR]	5.74 [5.74; 5.74]	5.74 [5.74; 5.74]	0.454

Table 4. Analysis of Waist Circumference by CAD and Atherosclerosis Status.

Indicators	Categories	Waist Circumference, sm			p-value
		Me	Q ₁ – Q ₃	n	
CAD	Diagnosis-	80.00	76.00 – 92.00	17	0.003*
	Diagnosis+	92.50	88.25 – 94.00	14	
Atherosclerosis	Diagnosis-	85.00	76.00 – 93.75	18	0.100
	Diagnosis+	89.00	88.00 – 92.00	13	

* – The differences in indicators are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Table 5. Analysis of BMI by CAD and Atherosclerosis Status.

Indicators	Categories	BMI			p-value
		Me	Q ₁ – Q ₃	n	
CAD	Diagnosis-	25.26	23.46 – 29.76	17	< 0.001*
	Diagnosis+	30.66	28.81 – 31.22	14	
Atherosclerosis	Diagnosis-	27.24	23.49 – 30.53	18	0.101
	Diagnosis+	29.36	28.01 – 30.47	13	

Lipid profile analysis revealed similar tendencies. Patients with CAD tended to exhibit higher LDL-C, total cholesterol, and triglyceride concentrations, aligning with established atherogenic patterns. Although these differences were not statistically significant, the directionality was consistent across indicators. Importantly, several individuals without documented CAD showed elevated lipoprotein(a) levels, which may reflect early stages of subclinical vascular risk and highlights the relevance of Lp(a) assessment in hypertensive patients.

Based on the data, a statistically significant difference in waist circumference was found between patients with and without

CAD ($p = 0.003$). No significant difference was identified when comparing waist circumference by atherosclerosis status ($p = 0.100$), according to the Mann–Whitney U test.

The evaluation of BMI revealed substantial differences in relation to CAD status ($p < 0.001$), while no statistically significant differences were observed when comparing BMI by atherosclerosis status ($p = 0.101$). These findings reinforce the role of BMI and waist circumference as markers of visceral obesity and predictors of early atherosclerotic processes. The results align with ESC/EAS recommendations, which classify visceral obesity as an important determinant of elevated cardiometabolic risk.

A comprehensive analysis of all biochemical parameters by CAD and atherosclerosis status was conducted; however, no statistically significant differences were identified (Mann–Whitney U test).

Discussion.

The findings of this pilot study highlight the importance of a comprehensive biomarker assessment in patients with arterial hypertension. While several observed associations align with established evidence from large epidemiological studies, the results also reveal trends that may be particularly relevant to the Kazakhstani population.

Anthropometric parameters—especially waist circumference and BMI—emerged as the most influential factors, consistent with ESC/ESH and ACC/AHA guidelines [4,5] and the INTERHEART study [9], which identified visceral adiposity as an independent predictor of CAD. Notably, the magnitude of anthropometric differences between CAD-positive and CAD-negative patients in our cohort was greater than typically reported in Western populations, suggesting that central obesity may exert a stronger relative effect on cardiovascular risk in Kazakhstan. This is supported by regional studies showing high prevalence of obesity, early hypertension onset, and worsening cardiometabolic risk [14–18].

Lipid parameters, particularly LDL-C and total cholesterol, demonstrated clinically meaningful trends compatible with atherogenesis. Although statistical significance was limited by the small sample size, the directionality of findings corresponds with patterns seen in Kazakhstan and Central Asia, where atherogenic dyslipidemia remains highly prevalent [14–17,20–23]. Importantly, lipid abnormalities were present even in some patients without confirmed CAD or atherosclerosis, suggesting early subclinical vascular involvement.

Glucose and hs-CRP showed expected tendencies consistent with JUPITER and CANTOS [10–13]. Elevated inflammatory markers in patients without clinical cardiovascular disease may reflect early vascular activation influenced by lifestyle, diet, and genetic heterogeneity typical of Kazakhstan [18–23]. Overall, although classical risk pathways are preserved, their relative strength and clinical manifestation in Kazakhstan may differ from Western cohorts. Thus, this pilot study does not merely reinforce established truths but provides preliminary region-specific evidence suggesting unique trajectories of adiposity, lipid abnormalities, and inflammation shaping cardiovascular risk in Kazakhstani hypertensive patients.

The limitations include the small sample size, incomplete biomarker data, absence of imaging validation of CAD and atherosclerosis, and potential multicollinearity. Despite these constraints, the findings support the need for broad biomarker assessment in outpatient practice and justify a larger prospective study.

Thus, a multifactorial evaluation of anthropometric, lipid, inflammatory, and metabolic markers can enable early detection of vascular injury and inform the development of personalized, region-adapted management strategies for Kazakhstan.

Conclusion.

This pilot study identified several promising cardiovascular risk biomarkers in patients with arterial hypertension, including

anthropometric indicators and lipid parameters, with trends suggesting a potentially stronger contribution of central obesity and atherogenic dyslipidemia in the Kazakhstani population. A comprehensive assessment of these biomarkers may improve early risk stratification and support the development of region-adapted approaches to cardiovascular prevention. Larger studies are required to validate these findings and refine the prognostic value of the identified markers for this population.

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არტერიული ჰიპერტენზიით დაავადებულ პაციენტებში კარდიომეტაბოლური რისკის ბიომარკერები: ჭრითი პილოტური კვლევა გულმირა დერბისალინა¹, ჟანაგულ ბეკბერგენოვა¹, აიაგოზ უმბეტჯანოვა¹, გულსუმ მაულეტბაევა¹, გულნარა ბედელბაევა²

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ანოტაცია

საქმის მიზანი: არტერიული ჰიპერტენზიის მქონე პაციენტებში კარდიომეტაბოლური ბიომარკერების კომპლექსური შეფასება და მათი ასოცირების ანალიზი კორონარული არტერიების დაავადებასთან (CAD) და ათეროსკლეროზთან, ასევე შემდგომი კვლევის მიმართულებების განსაზღვრა.

მასალები და მეთოდები: შესწავლილ იქნა 31 პაციენტის პილოტური ნიმუში დადასტურებული არტერიული ჰიპერტენზიით.

შეფასდა ანთროპომეტრიული მაჩვენებლები, ლიპიდური და გლუკოზის მეტაბოლიზმის პარამეტრები, ასევე ანთებით ბიომარკერები, რომლებიც კორონარული არტერიების დაავადებასა და ათეროსკლეროზთან დოკუმენტირებულ მონაცემებთან იქნა შეკავშირებული.

შედეგები: კორონარული არტერიების დაავადებასთან და ათეროსკლეროზთან ყველაზე ძლიერი ასოციაციები გამოვლინდა წელის გარშემოწერილობის, სხეულის მასის ინდექსის (BMI), LDL-ქოლესტერინის, საერთო ქოლესტერინის, ტრიგლიცერიდების და სისტოლური არტერიული წნევის მიმართ. რამდენიმე პაციენტში, რომლებსაც არ ჰქონდათ დაავადების დადასტურებული ფორმა, აღინიშნებოდა ლიპოპროტეინ(ა)-ს მომატებული დონე, რაც შესაძლოა წარმოადგენდეს სისხლძარღვოვანი დაზიანების სუბკლინიკური ადრეული ფაზის მაჩვენებელს. აღნიშნული ტენდენციები შეესაბამება ყაზახეთის მოსახლეობაში აღწერილ კარდიომეტაბოლურ თავისებურებებს.

დასკვნა: ანთროპომეტრიული და ბიოქიმიური ბიომარკერების კომპლექსური შეფასება შეიძლება ეფექტიანი იყოს არტერიული ჰიპერტენზიის მქონე პაციენტებში გულ-სისხლძარღვოვანი რისკის ადრეული სტრატეგიკაციისათვის ყაზახეთის პირობებში. გამოვლენილი ტენდენციები მიუთითებს კარდიომეტაბოლური რისკის პოტენციურ რეგიონულ თავისებურებებზე, რაც საჭიროებს უფრო ფართომასშტაბიან კვლევას.

БИОМАРКЕРЫ КАРДИОМЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКОГО РИСКА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИЕЙ: ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ ПИЛОТНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ

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Абстракт

Цель исследования: Комплексная оценка кардиометаболических биомаркеров у пациентов с артериальной гипертензией (АГ) и проанализировать их связь с наличием ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС) и атеросклероза, а также определить направления для дальнейших исследований.

Материалы и методы исследования: В пилотное исследование включены 31 пациент с установленной

АГ. Оценивались антропометрические показатели, параметры липидного обмена, воспалительные маркеры и их ассоциации с наличием ИБС и атеросклероза, подтверждённых по медицинской документации.

Результаты исследования: Наиболее выраженные ассоциации с ИБС и атеросклерозом выявлены для окружности талии и индекса массы тела, уровней ЛПНП, общего холестерина и триглицеридов, а также систолического артериального давления. Отмечена тенденция к повышенным значениям липопротеина(а) у части пациентов без подтверждённой ИБС и атеросклероза, что может отражать ранние признаки субклинического сосудистого риска. Полученные данные согласуются с

региональными особенностями кардиометаболического профиля, описанными для Казахстана.

Заключение: Комплексная оценка антропометрических и лабораторных биомаркеров может быть полезна для ранней стратификации сердечно-сосудистого риска у пациентов с АГ в Казахстане. Выявленные тенденции подчёркивают возможные региональные особенности формирования кардиометаболического риска, что требует дальнейшего изучения в более крупных выборках.

Ключевые слова. артериальная гипертензия; кардиометаболический риск; биомаркеры; ишемическая болезнь сердца; атеросклероз; липидный профиль.