

# **GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS**

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ISSN 1512-0112

NO 3 (360) Март 2025

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ТБИЛИСИ - NEW YORK



**ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ**

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

## GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

Monthly Georgia-US joint scientific journal published both in electronic and paper formats of the Agency of Medical Information of the Georgian Association of Business Press.  
Published since 1994. Distributed in NIS, EU and USA.

**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 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](http://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](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. Корректур 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.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html)  
[http://www.icmje.org/urm\\_full.pdf](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, შემაჯამებელი 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.

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## DETERMINATION OF CHARACTERISTIC CHANGES IN FOOT MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS IN OVERWEIGHT ARMENIAN ETHNIC GIRLS OF THE SAME SOMATOTYPE AND AGE GROUP

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### Abstract.

This study aimed to identify the predominant somatotypes among Armenian ethnic girls aged 16–20 and to evaluate correlations between excess weight, somatotype, and morphometric alterations in the feet, lower limbs, and spine. Somatotypes were classified according to Chernorutsky's system (types A, H, I, O, T, and X). The study included Armenian ethnic 30 girls representing A, H, O, and X somatotypes.

A significant correlation was observed between somatotype (particularly when compounded by excess weight) and morphometric deviations in the feet, lower limbs, and spinal curvature.

**Key words.** Body weight, body's biomechanics, excess weight, foot structure, morphometry of the feet, somatotype, deformation of the feet and legs, curvature of the spine.

### Introduction.

Foot pathology is among the most frequent reasons for medical consultation, as even minor structural alterations can disrupt the intricate kinematic chain of the musculoskeletal system, a system dependent on the synchronized interaction of muscles, bones, and joints. Deformities and functional impairments contribute to musculoskeletal dysfunction, affecting the knees, spine, and other structures [1,2]. Furthermore, distorted sensory input from foot mechanoreceptors leads to muscle dystonia, the development of pathological movement patterns, and ultimately, pain syndromes due to compensatory overload in proximal musculoskeletal segments. Consequently, morphofunctional assessment and corrective interventions for foot disorders are essential for preventing and managing broader musculoskeletal pathologies [3]. Sex is a primary determinant of an organism's physical characteristics. The motor function of the female body differs from that of the male not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, largely due to the female body's central biological role in reproduction. A key distinction lies in the female neuroendocrine system, which governs cyclical menstrual function—a process that exerts systemic effects on both the entire organism and specific organs [2]. Structurally, sexual dimorphism is pronounced. The female skeleton is, on average, 7% shorter and 8% narrower than the male skeleton, with notable differences in proportional ratios (e.g., shorter torsos and legs) [4]. In addition, women have a lower center of gravity than men, enhancing their ability to maintain balance. In sports such as mountaineering, dance, and gymnastics, this anatomical trait, along with greater flexibility, shorter limb proportions, and a higher strength-to-body mass ratio, provides women with distinct advantages. Physiologically, women demonstrate 30–50% lower muscle strength than men, with

the disparity most marked in the upper body (40% weaker) [2,4]. This aligns with their reduced muscle mass, higher body fat percentage, and shorter skeletal levers compared to males [4-7]. There are no inherent structural differences between male and female muscle tissue. Women can achieve the same relative muscle strength per unit cross-sectional area as men and exhibit comparable relative gains in strength with training [8,9]. However, sexual dimorphism in muscle development arises primarily from hormonal differences. Testosterone, which is significantly higher in men, promotes greater muscle hypertrophy in response to strength training. Consequently, men typically have about 20 kg more muscle mass than women on average [2,4]. The body contains two primary fat types: essential fat (stored in organs and muscles; 12% in women vs. 3% in men) and subcutaneous fat stored beneath the skin. Women have higher percentages of both fat types, with average total body fat ranging from 20-24% compared to men's 10-15% [5]. Subcutaneous fat distribution also differs sexually, with women's gluteal adipocytes being five times larger than men's due to having twice as many lipogenic (fat-producing) enzymes and half as many lipolytic enzymes [5]. Metabolically, men burn approximately 30% more calories daily than women during both exercise (30% greater caloric expenditure) and rest (200+ additional calories burned nightly) due to muscle tissue's higher metabolic activity [4]. Age-related changes further highlight sexual dimorphism: men maintain stable testosterone levels that preserve smaller adipocytes and slower muscle loss, while women experience a 75% estrogen decline between ages 35-55, accelerating sarcopenia (muscle loss) and shifting fat deposition patterns [4]. Hormonal influences drive distinct fat deposition patterns in women, with accumulation occurring preferentially in the waist, abdomen, buttocks, thighs, and breasts [2,4]. It is believed that women tend to lose abdominal fat more readily than men, whereas fat reduction in the hip area proves more challenging. This physiological pattern reflects an evolutionary adaptation where women's hips serve as a specialized energy reserve, particularly during pregnancy. Biologists classify the adipose tissue deposited in the upper thighs and buttocks as 'essential fat'. The body preferentially metabolizes upper-body fat stores before utilizing lower-body reserves, explaining the greater difficulty in reducing lower-body fat. Targeted exercise regimens, however, can effectively address this fat distribution pattern. Women exhibit greater susceptibility to weight fluctuations, particularly during perimenopause or with decreased physical activity. Consequently, elevated body fat percentages represent a normal physiological characteristic in females [2,4]. Regarding strength development, women's relative strength (normalized to body size) approaches or in



thigh muscles exceeds men's, despite lower absolute strength measurements [2,10]. Prepubertal children (ages 12-14) show negligible sex differences in maximal voluntary strength, while adult women exhibit comparable total muscle strength but reduced arm/torso strength due to shorter skeletal levers and lower center of mass [2,10,11].

### **Study Objective.**

This study aimed to identify patterns of individual and combined anatomical changes in foot shape [10] and size [12], as well as the relationship between foot shape and anatomical types of the lower limbs [13,14] within the same anatomical structure [15] in 16- to 20-year-old girls of the Armenian ethnic group. The study also aimed to determine the presence of similar body structures among 16- to 20-year-old girls of the Armenian ethnic group, to identify individual morphometric changes in the feet, and to study individual changes in the morphometric parameters of the lower limbs. Finally, the study sought to establish the relationship between individual morphometric changes in the feet and changes in the morphometric parameters of the lower limbs, influenced by excess body mass characteristic of the studied ethnic group [16].

### **Materials and Methods.**

The study involved 30 Armenian girls aged 16–20 years with excess body weight, selected based on predefined anthropometric criteria. The age range was determined in accordance with standardized classifications of age-related morphology, physiology, and biochemistry. Assessment and classification tools included multiple approaches, beginning with constitutional body type classification according to Chernorutsky's method [1]. This classification divides somatotypes into three main groups (ectomorph, mesomorph, endomorph) with six subcategories (A, H, I, O, T, X) [1], determined through anthropometric measurements of the body and lower limbs. The six structural subcategories are defined as: A-typical structure, H-typical structure, I-typical structure, O-typical structure, T-typical structure, and X-typical structure [1]. Excess weight determination was calculated using the Broca-Brucksch Index [16], where normal weight equals height in cm minus 100 (for 155-164 cm), 105 (165-174 cm), or 110 ( $\geq 175$  cm), with ideal weight defined as normal weight minus 10% and excess weight as normal weight plus 10%.

Foot morphometry was performed using plantography, with anthropometric measurements [6] determining the following parameters: 1) foot length, 2) oblique foot width, 3) vertical arch height, 4) foot shape (Egyptian, Greek, rectangular), 5) Fick's angle, 6) Chopart's joint angle, 7) heel position angle, 8) ankle angle, and 9) heel angle [7].

### **Results and Discussion.**

The study revealed several key findings regarding somatotype determination and its biomechanical effects among 16–20-year-old girls of the Armenian ethnic group. Analysis using Chernorutsky's classification [1] showed that the dominant constitutional body types in this group were A, H, O, and X, with all participants exhibiting excess body weight and fat distribution patterns corresponding to their specific

somatotype. The study found that all four structural types displayed individual morphometric foot changes, including deformities typical of each type. These changes affected both the longitudinal and transverse geometry of the arch, as well as angular parameters such as the Fick angle and heel bone alignment [7]. Additionally, these foot deformities were accompanied by noticeable adaptations in the lower limbs and spine. Excess weight directly correlated with structural changes in the alignment of the femur and tibia, as well as altered joint loading patterns, which subsequently influenced pelvic tilt and spinal curvature. This suggests a cascading biomechanical effect throughout the kinetic chain. Importantly, the study identified weight-dependent morphological connections, demonstrating a direct relationship between foot deformities and lower limb misalignments. These issues were progressively exacerbated by obesity across all somatotypes, indicating that universal mechanisms of adaptation to weight load operate independently of constitutional body type. Collectively, these findings highlight how excess weight triggers systemic biomechanical adaptations, progressing from the feet upward through the musculoskeletal system.

### **Conclusion.**

The study confirmed our hypothesis that obesity, which is prevalent in the Armenian ethnic group, induces consistent morphometric foot changes. These foot alterations subsequently lead to proportional morphological adaptations throughout the lower limbs, pelvis and spine, resulting in distinctive biomechanical and structural modifications. In our future research, we plan to explore how these changes develop and manifest. Further studies will focus on quantitatively assessing the temporal progression of these adaptations and evaluating their clinical implications, particularly regarding gait asymmetry and joint degeneration. The research is ongoing.

### **Data availability.**

The data underlying this article will be shared on reasonable request to the corresponding author.

### **Funding.**

No funding

### **Ethics declarations.**

### **Ethical Approval:**

All procedures adhered to relevant ethical guidelines. Participants received full disclosure of experimental requirements, and written informed consent was obtained prior to data collection.

This study was conducted in accordance with the experimental protocol satisfied the provisions of European Communities Council Directive (2010/63/UE). All experiments were approved by the Ethics committee of the Yerevan State Medical University after Mkhitar Heratsi (IRB Expert Conclusion N 10-2/22, 19.05.2022). All methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

### **Competing interest.**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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**ОРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ХАРАКТЕРНЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ  
МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ СТОП  
У ДЕВУШЕК АРМЯНСКОЙ ЭТНИЧЕСКОЙ  
ПРИНАДЛЕЖНОСТИ С ИЗБЫТОЧНЫМ ВЕСОМ,  
ОДНОГО СОМАТОТИПА И ВОЗРАСТНОЙ ГРУППЫ**  
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**Ключевые слова:** масса тела, биомеханика тела,  
лишний вес, строение стопы, морфометрия стоп, соматип,  
деформация стоп и ног, искривления позвоночника.

Перед нами стояла задача выявить наиболее  
распространенные соматотипы девушек 16-20 лет  
армянской этнической группы, а в сочетании с лишним  
весом выявить корреляционную связь между нарушениями  
морфометрии стоп и нижних конечностей.

Использовалась классификация М.В.Черноруцкого, по  
которой выделяют шесть условных типов А,Н,І,О,Т,Х.  
В исследовании задействованы 30 девушек армянской  
этнической группы с характерными А,Н,О,Х соматипами.  
Была выявлена корреляционная связь между соматотипом,  
усугубленным лишним весом и морфометрическим  
изменением стоп и нижних конечностей, искривлением  
позвоночника.