

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

---

ISSN 1512-0112

No 3 (324) March 2022

---

ТБИЛИСИ - NEW YORK



ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

No 3 (324) 2022

Published in cooperation with and under the patronage  
of the Tbilisi State Medical University

Издается в сотрудничестве и под патронажем  
Тбилисского государственного медицинского университета

გამოიცემა თბილისის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტთან  
თანამშრომლობითა და მისი პატრონაჟით

ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
ТБИЛИСИ - НЬЮ-ЙОРК

**GMN: Georgian Medical News** is peer-reviewed 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 კოლეგიის 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 ბაზებიდან.

## **МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ НОВОСТИ ГРУЗИИ**

Ежемесячный совместный грузино-американский научный электронно-печатный журнал  
Общества Ограниченной Ответственности “Грузинская Деловая Пресса”.  
Издается с 1994 г., распространяется в СНГ, ЕС и США

### **ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР**

Николоз Пирцхалаишвили

### **НАУЧНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР**

Елене Гиоргадзе

### **ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ГЛАВНОГО РЕДАКТОРА**

Нино Микаберидзе

### **НАУЧНО-РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ**

**Зураб Вадачкoria - председатель Научно-редакционного совета**

Александр Геннинг (Германия), Амиран Гамкрелидзе (Грузия),

Константин Кипиани (Грузия), Георгий Камкамидзе (Грузия),

Паата Куртанидзе (Грузия), Вахтанг Масхулия (Грузия),

Тенгиз Ризнис (США), Реваз Сепиашвили (Грузия), Дэвид Элуа (США)

### **НАУЧНО-РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ**

**Константин Кипиани - председатель Научно-редакционной коллегии**

Архимандрит Адам - Вахтанг Ахаладзе, Амиран Антадзе, Нелли Антелава,

Георгий Асатиани, Тенгиз Асатиани, Гия Берадзе, Рима Бериашвили, Лео Бокерия,

Отар Герзмава, Лиана Гогияшвили, Нодар Гогешашвили, Николай Гонгадзе, Лия Дваладзе,

Тамар Долиашвили, Манана Жвания, Тамар Зерекидзе, Ирина Квачадзе, Нана Квирквелия,  
Зураб Кеванишвили, Гурам Кикнадзе, Димитрий Кордзаиа, Теймураз Лежава, Нодар Ломидзе,

Джанлуиджи Мелотти, Марина Мамаладзе, Караман Пагава, Мамука Пирцхалаишвили,

Анна Рехвиашвили, Мака Сологашвили, Рамаз Хецуриани,

Рудольф Хохенфеллнер, Кахабер Челидзе, Тинатин Чиковани, Арчил Чхотуа,

Рамаз Шенгелия, Кетеван Эбралидзе

Website:

[www.geomednews.com](http://www.geomednews.com)

**Версия:** печатная. **Цена:** свободная.

**Условия подписки:** подписка принимается на 6 и 12 месяцев.

**По вопросам подписки обращаться по тел.: 293 66 78.**

**Контактный адрес:** Грузия, 0177, Тбилиси, ул. Асатиани 7, IV этаж, комната 408

тел.: 995(32) 254 24 91, 5(55) 75 65 99

Fax: +995(32) 253 70 58, e-mail: [ninomikaber@geomednews.com](mailto:ninomikaber@geomednews.com); [nikopir@geomednews.com](mailto:nikopir@geomednews.com)

**По вопросам размещения рекламы обращаться по тел.: 5(99) 97 95 93**

© 2001. ООО Грузинская деловая пресса

## **GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS**

Monthly Georgia-US joint scientific journal published both in electronic and paper formats by LLC Georgian Business Press. Published since 1994. Distributed in NIS, EU and USA.

### **EDITOR IN CHIEF**

Nikoloz Pirtskhalaishvili

### **SCIENTIFIC EDITOR**

Elene Giorgadze

### **DEPUTY CHIEF EDITOR**

Nino Mikaberidze

### **SCIENTIFIC EDITORIAL COUNCIL**

#### **Zurab Vadachkoria - Head of Editorial council**

Alexander Gënning (Germany), Amiran Gamkrelidze (Georgia), David Elua (USA), Konstantin Kipiani (Georgia), Giorgi Kamkamidze (Georgia), Paata Kurtanidze (Georgia), Vakhtang Maskhulia (Georgia), Tengiz Riznis (USA), Revaz Sepiashvili (Georgia)

### **SCIENTIFIC EDITORIAL BOARD**

#### **Konstantin Kipiani - Head of Editorial board**

Archimandrite Adam - Vakhtang Akhaladze, Amiran Antadze, Nelly Antelava, Giorgi Asatiani, Tengiz Asatiani, Gia Beradze, Rima Beriashvili, Leo Bokeria, Kakhaber Chelidze, Tinatin Chikovani, Archil Chkhotua, Lia Dvaladze, Tamar Doliashvili, Ketevan Ebralidze, Otar Gerzmava, Liana Gogiashvili, Nodar Gogebashvili, Nicholas Gongadze, Rudolf Hohenfellner, Zurab Kevanishvili, Ramaz Khetsuriani, Guram Kiknadze, Dimitri Kordzaia, Irina Kvachadze, Nana Kvirkevelia, Teymuraz Lezhava, Nodar Lomidze, Marina Mamaladze, Gianluigi Melotti, Kharaman Pagava, Mamuka Pirtskhalaishvili, Anna Rekhviashvili, Maka Sologhashvili, Ramaz Shengelia, Tamar Zerekidze, Manana Zhvania

### **CONTACT ADDRESS IN TBILISI**

GMN Editorial Board  
7 Asatiani Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Tbilisi, Georgia 0177

Phone: 995 (32) 254-24-91  
995 (32) 253-70-58  
Fax: 995 (32) 253-70-58

### **CONTACT ADDRESS IN NEW YORK**

NINITEX INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
3 PINE DRIVE SOUTH  
ROSLYN, NY 11576 U.S.A.

Phone: +1 (917) 327-7732

### **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 საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ 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. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალებების 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.



Содержание:

<b>Меньшиков В.В., Лазко Ф.Л., Призов А.П., Беляк Е.А., Лазко М.Ф.</b> ЛЕЧЕНИЕ БОЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ПЕРЕДНЕЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЙ НЕСТАБИЛЬНОСТЬЮ ГОЛЕНОСТОПНОГО СУСТАВА С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ АРТРОСКОПИЧЕСКОЙ ОПЕРАЦИИ БРОСТРОМА-ГОУЛДА.....	7
<b>Alrosan B.A.S., Alkhameed F., Faieq B.O.</b> COMPARISON OF THE METHODS OF SUTURING AND RESECTION OF MENISCUS TEAR IN COMBINATION WITH ACL RECONSTRUCTION.....	15
<b>Merabishvili G., Mosidze B., Demetrashvili Z., Agdgomelashvili I.</b> COMPARISON OF HARTMANN'S PROCEDURE VERSUS RESECTION WITH PRIMARY ANASTOMOSIS IN MANAGEMENT OF LEFT SIDED COLON CANCER OBSTRUCTION: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY.....	21
<b>Lagvilava A., Giorgadze D., Chaduneli G.</b> COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SURGICAL APPROACHES TO THYMIC TUMORS TREATMENT.....	25
<b>Гаджиева Ф.Р., Султанова С.Г.</b> КЛИНИКО-ЛАБОРАТОРНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПОСЛЕРОДОВЫХ ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ.....	32
<b>Бахтияров К.Р., Никитин А.Н., Иванцова М.В.</b> ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ КОРРЕКЦИИ ПЕРЕДНЕ-АПИКАЛЬНОГО ПРОЛАПСА ОРГАНОВ МАЛОГО ТАЗА С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ МЕТОДИКИ МОНОЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЙ CYRENE POSTERIOR В СОЧЕТАНИИ С ПЕРЕДНЕЙ КОЛЬПОРАФИЕЙ.....	38
<b>Дробышева Н.С., Жмырко И.Н., Дибирова П.Ш., Сулейманова А.С., Дробышева Л.А.</b> ИНДЕКС ВЫРАЖЕННОСТИ ЗУБОЧЕЛЮСТНОЙ АНОМАЛИИ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С САГИТТАЛЬНЫМИ ФОРМАМИ ОККЛЮЗИИ.....	45
<b>Khabadze Z., Ismailov F., Makeeva I.</b> DETERMINATION OF CYCLIC FATIGUE OF A NICKEL-TITANIUM COXO SC PRO FILE USING A SIMULATION ENDODONTIC UNIT.....	54
<b>Bitaeva E., Slabkovskaya A., Abramova M., Slabkovsky R., Alimova A., Lukina G.</b> EVALUATION OF CHANGES IN THE PROFILE OF THE FACE DURING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT OF DISTAL OCCLUSION CAUSED BY ANTEPOSITION OF THE UPPER JAW.....	64
<b>Shahinyan T., Amaryan G., Tadevosyan A., Braegger Ch.</b> CLINICAL, ENDOSCOPIC AND HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ARMENIAN CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT ABDOMINAL PAIN AND/OR DYSPEPSIA.....	71
<b>Gromnatska N., Lemishko B., Kulya O., Pasichna I., Beliusova V., Petrushchak I.</b> GENDER RELATED PECULIARITIES OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN.....	78
<b>Barabadze K., Nishnianidze L., Adamia N., Todua M., Shervashidze M.</b> DIFFUSE LUNG DISEASE: A CASE REPORT.....	87
<b>Kacharava T., Nemsadze K., Inasaridze K.</b> PRESENCE OF PRENATAL MATERNAL STRESS INCREASES THE RISK OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADHD SYMPTOMS IN YOUNG CHILDREN.....	92
<b>Shamanadze A., Tchokhnelidze I., Kandashvili T., Khutsishvili L.</b> IMPACT OF MICROBIOME COMPOSITION ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS.....	101
<b>Alsaaty M., Younis A.</b> FREQUENCY OF FIBROMYALGIA IN A SAMPLE OF IRAQI PATIENTS IN MOSUL WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.....	107
<b>Macheiner T., Muradyan A., Mardiyan M., Sekoyan E., Sargsyan K.</b> EVALUATION OF BODY COMPOSITION INFLUENCE ON STRESS RESISTANCE, ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION AND WELLNESS INDICATORS ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL AND GENDER IN YEREVAN, REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.....	112

<b>Кудабаева Х.И., Космуратова Р.Н., Базаргалиев Е.Ш., Шагатаева Б.А.</b> ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕТФОРМИНА НА ДИАМЕТР И КОЛИЧЕСТВО РАЗРЫВОВ ДНК ЛИМФОЦИТОВ КРОВИ ПРИ ОЖИРЕНИИ .....	121
<b>Hryniuk O., Khukhlina O., Davydenko I., Voievidka O., Mandryk O.</b> HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF LIVER AND LUNG TISSUE IN PATIENTS WITH NONALCOHOLIC STEATONERATITIS AND OBESITY DEPENDING ON THE PRESENCE OF COMORBID CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.....	126
<b>Wollina U., Schönlebe J., Kodim A., Hansel G.</b> SEVERE LEUKOCYTOCLASTIC VASCULITIS AFTER COVID-19 VACCINATION – CAUSE OR COINCIDENCE? CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW.....	134
<b>Алиева Н.Р., Керимов А.А., Сафарова П.С., Мамедсалахова П.Н.</b> ТРОМБОТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ И ЛАТЕНТНАЯ ГИПЕРКОАГУЛЯЦИЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ БЕТА-ТАЛАССЕМИЕЙ .....	139
<b>Babulovska A., Chaparoska D., Simonovska N., Perevska Zh., Kostadinovski K., Kikerkov I., Kuzmanovska S.</b> CREATINE KINASE IN PATIENTS WITH RHABDOMYOLYSIS ACUTELY INTOXICATED WITH PSYCHOTROPIC AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.....	145
<b>Синенченко А.Г., Лодягин А.Н., Лоладзе А.Т., Батоцыренов Б.В., Антонова А.М., Коваленко А.Л.</b> КЛИНИЧЕСКИЙ СЛУЧАЙ ОСТРОГО ТЯЖЕЛОГО СОЧЕТАННОГО ОТРАВЛЕНИЯ НАРКОТИЧЕСКИМИ ВЕЩЕСТВАМИ ДЕПРИМИРУЮЩЕГО И ПСИХОСТИМУЛИРУЮЩЕГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ .....	151
<b>Akhalkatsi V., Matiashvili M., Maskhulia L., Obgaidze G., Chikvatia L.</b> EFFECT OF THE COMBINED UTILIZATION OF STATIC PROGRESSIVE STRETCHING AND PHONOPHORESIS WITH HYDROCORTISONE IN REHABILITATION OF KNEE CONTRACTURES CAUSED BY ARTHROFIBROSIS .....	158
<b>Kargin V., Pyatigorskaya N., Brkich G., Zyryanov O., Filippova O., Vladimirova A., Sherina T.</b> SCIENCE-BASED APPROACH TO THE EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF A BIODEGRADABLE CHITOSAN BASED CARRIER .....	164
<b>Узденов М.Б., Кайсинова А.С., Федоров А.А., Майрансаева С.Р., Емкужев К.Э.</b> ОЦЕНКА СИСТЕМНЫХ ПРОВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ РЕАКЦИЙ ПРИ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИИ ОБРАТИМОЙ ОККЛЮЗИИ ПЕРЕДНЕЙ БРЫЖЕЕЧНОЙ АРТЕРИИ ДЛЯ ОБОСНОВАНИЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ.....	170
<b>Абрамцова А.В., Узденов М.Б., Ефименко Н.В., Чалая Е.Н., Ахкубекова Н.К.</b> ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ КОРРИГИРУЮЩЕГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ НАТИВНЫХ И МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫХ СЕЛЕНОМ МИНЕРАЛЬНЫХ ВОД НА МОДЕЛИ МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКОГО СИНДРОМА .....	176
<b>Kikalishvili L., Jandieri K., Turmanidze T., Jandieri L.</b> MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE HEPATIC PORTAL TRACTS IN EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED CHOLESTASIS.....	183
<b>Kalmakhelidze S., Museridze D., Gogebashvili M., Lomaauri K., Gabunia T., Sanikidze T.</b> EFFECTS OF IONIZING RADIATION ON COGNITIVE PARAMETERS IN WHITE MICE .....	187
<b>Zazadze R., Bakuridze L., Chavelashvili L., Gongadze N., Bakuridze A.</b> DEVELOPMENT OF FORMULATION AND TECHNOLOGY OF FOAMING AGENT FROM MASTIC (PISTACIA LENTISCUS L.) GUM.....	192
<b>Motappa R., Debata I., Saraswati S., Mukhopadhyay A.</b> EVALUATION OF INAPPROPRIATE PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE GERIATRIC POPULATION OF AN URBAN SLUM IN BANGALORE.....	198
<b>Mamaladze M., Jalabadze N., Chumburidze T., Svanishvili N., Vadachkoria D.</b> X-RAY SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF DENTAL HARD TISSUE TRACE ELEMENTS (ELECTRON-MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION).....	204

## რეზიუმე

მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილების და/ან დისპეპსიის მქონე HELICOBACTER PYLORI -დადებითი და უარყოფითი ბავშვების კლინიკური, ენდოსკოპიური და ჰისტოლოგიური მახასიათებლები

<sup>1</sup>ტ. შაგინიანი, <sup>2</sup>გ. ამარიანი, <sup>3</sup>ა. ტადეოსიანი, <sup>3</sup>კ. ბრეგერი

<sup>1</sup>ერევნის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი; <sup>2</sup>სამედიცინო ცენტრი არაბიკრი, ბავშვებისა და მოზარდების ჯანმრთელობის ინსტიტუტი, ერევანი, სომხეთი; <sup>3</sup>ბავშვთა საუნივერსიტეტო საავადმყოფო, ციურიხი, შვეიცარია

მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილები (მმტ) და დისპეპსია ხშირ ჩივილებს წარმოადგენს ბავშვებში. ეს სიმპტომები შეიძლება დაკავშირებული იყოს Helicobacter pylori (Hp) ინფექციასთან.

კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა კლინიკური, ენდოსკოპიური და ჰისტოლოგიური მახასიათებლების პროსპექტული ანალიზი Hp+ და Hp-ბავშვებში მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილებით და/ან დისპეპსიით.

კვლევაში ჩართული იყო 2-18 წლის ასაკის პაციენტები მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილებით და/ან დისპეპსიით, რომელთაც 2015 წლის ნოემბრიდან 2017 წლის დეკემბრამდე პერიოდში

ჩატარდა ენდოსკოპია სამედიცინო ცენტრში არაბიკრი - ბავშვებისა და მოზარდების ჯანმრთელობის ინსტიტუტი. ბიოპტატების ჰისტოლოგიური კვლევა ტარდებოდა სიდნეის განახლებული სისტემით. Hp-ინფექციის გამოვლენისათვის ბიოპტატები კუჭიდან და თორმეტგოჯა ნაწლავიდან იღებებოდა გიმზას მიხედვით. ერთი ბიოპტატი კუჭის ანტრალური ნაწილიდან კულტივირდებოდა Hp-ის მიმართ სელექციურ ნიადაგში.

კვლევაში ჩართული იყო 150 პაციენტი: 106 (70.7%) Hp+, 44 (29.3%) Hp-. გულისრევა და ღებინება სარწმუნოდ უფრო ხშირად აღინიშნებოდა Hp+პაციენტებში ( $p<0.05$ ). Hp+პაციენტებში უფრო ხშირად აღინიშნებოდა ნოდულური გასტრიტი ( $p=0.02$ ), კუჭის ( $p=0.056$ ) და თორმეტგოჯა ნაწლავის ეროზიები ( $p=0.019$ ). ქრონიკული აქტიური ( $p=0.027$ ) და არააქტიური გასტრიტის ( $p=0.002$ ), კუჭის მეტაპლაზიის/დისპლაზიის/ატროფიის კუმულაციური ნიშნები ( $p=0.014$ ) და ქრონიკული არააქტიური დუოდენიტი ( $p=0.016$ ) მნიშვნელოვნად უფრო ხშირად გამოვლინდა Hp+პაციენტებში.

Hp-ინფექციის გავრცელების მაჩვენებლები სომეხ ბავშვებში დისპეპსიით და/ან მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილებით საკმაოდ მაღალია. კლინიკური სიმპტომები, ენდოსკოპიური და ჰისტოპათოლოგიური მონაცემები Hp+ და Hp-პაციენტებში მნიშვნელოვნად განსხვავდებოდა.

## GENDER RELATED PECULIARITIES OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN

<sup>1</sup>Gromnatska N., <sup>1</sup>Lemishko B., <sup>1</sup>Kulya O., <sup>1</sup>Pasichna I., <sup>2</sup>Beliusova V., <sup>3</sup>Petrushchak I.

<sup>1</sup>Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University; <sup>2</sup>Municipal Non-profit Enterprise "Lviv Clinical Hospital of Ambulance"; <sup>3</sup>Municipal Non-profit Enterprise "5-th Lviv Clinical Polyclinic", Ukraine

Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a combination of clinical and laboratory abnormalities that increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) developing and is associated with a two-fold increase of cardiovascular outcome and one-and-a-half-fold increase in all-cause mortality [43]. A systematic review that included 378 studies published since 2003 and, depending on different recommendations, showed the median prevalence of MetS in children as 3.3% (range 0–19.2%) and in obese children as 29.2% (range 10–66 %) [8].

Gender peculiarities influence the character and clinical course of somatic pathology. It was determined that examination data of one gender group can't be transferred to all population. Published reports are different in the gender distribution of MetS [4] and MetS components differ by sex [38]. Several studies revealed, that among adults there is a higher prevalence of MetS in females than in males [26] especially in lower socio-economic groups [35]. Female's risk of having MetS kept raising until 70 years old, while males' risk turned down after 50 years old [42].

At the same time, some researchers report a higher incidence of MetS in men, than in women [34]. In Latin America 40% of boys compared to 32.2% of girls with obesity aged 5-18 years had MetS [20]. Similarly, it was reported that both overweight and obesity among Montenegrin urban children were related to higher MetS and this effect was more prominent among boys as compared to girls [41]. This is in contrast to a study conducted by A.P. Ferreira, et al. who used NCEP ATP III diagnostic criteria and classified MetS in 10.7% of boys and 25.0% of girls [17].

It was estimated that abdominal obesity occurred more in women (70%) than in men (46%) [33] and has a more essential influence on blood pressure (BP) increase [3]. While in Framingham Study obesity had a more essential influence on hypertension development in men than in women [32]. Also, 24-hour monitoring of BP demonstrated its higher levels in boys especially at night time [43].

It was demonstrated that BMI, waist circumference (WC), systolic and diastolic BP, glucose and triglycerides (TG) were higher in boys than in girls, while in girls insulin, HOMA-IR, glucose tolerance test were higher than in boys [23].

Dyslipidemia in women is characterized by low levels of high density cholesterol (HDL-C), small particle sizes of low density cholesterol (LDL-C) and high TG level [6,12]. Lipid accumulation patterns differ between women and men with an increase of proatherogenic lipids in men [34].

MetS diagnosis has been linked to increased risk for CVD. Recently, a differential gender approach to cardiometabolic risk gets more traction to gender dependence of the cardiometabolic risk [32]. Gender differences in MetS and its different components contribute to gender differences in CVD [34]. More strong influence of MetS on cardiovascular risk in women in comparison to men was confirmed [7,25]. NHANES study demonstrated that female pattern of risk factors of CVD had worse control, BP and cholesterol level were higher than in males [40]. This is the growing evidence that there is poor prognosis concerning cardiovascular mortality in women with MetS [34].

According to A. Tayiem, et al. [43] and Y. He, et al. [24] large values of WC and BP are more common among females than in males, especially with coronary artery disease (86% vs 69%) [43]. The risk of CVD development rises after 40 years old both in men and women, but significant changes in coronary arteries are observed 7–10 years later in women than in men [14].

There is limited data available on the existence of gender differences in MetS and its components characteristics among children and their influence on left ventricular (LV) remodeling [1,3,8].

To summarize up gender peculiarities of metabolism and cardiovascular risk according to MetS criteria in children are known insufficiently. Further research of gender-specific factors could have an important impact on optimizing of diagnosis and prevention of MetS and its complications.

Purpose - to detect and identify peculiarities of MetS in children depending on gender.

**Material and methods.** The study is a prospective population dynamic with the aim of hypothesis testing. Among 1520 children and adolescents who were examined for somatic pathology or had an annual dynamic or preventive observation 89 children aged from 9 to 18 years with MetS were selected. Group 1 (Boys) consists of 50 boys, group 2 (Girls) – of 39 girls. The median age in groups was 15.0 (12.0–16.0) years.

When the health examination of the children was performed, the written informed consent forms from parents of every recipient for study purposes were obtained. This study was approved by the ethics review board of the Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University with which the researchers were affiliated.

The criteria used for the diagnosis of MetS follows the International Diabetic Federation Consensus (IDF, 2007) [45]. MetS was defined as the presence of three and more out of five abnormalities: abdominal obesity (WC more than 90th percentile according to age and gender, and for girls and boys older than 16 years more than 80 cm and 94 cm respectively), BP more than 130/85 mmHg, fasting glucose more than 5.6 mM/l, fasting TG more than 1.7 mM/l and HDL-C less than 1.03 mM/l and for girls older 16 years less than 1.29 mM/l.

A detailed medical history using a questionnaire and a clinical examination including body mass, body mass index (BMI), neck, waist and hip circumferences, body surface area (BSA) and BP were recorded. Anthropometry was done according to standard methods.

Hypertension was established at BP values greater than 95th percentile of distribution according to sex, age and height, taking into account the data of the classification developed on the basis of the 7th report of the Joint National Committee for Prevention, Identification, Diagnosis and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC7, USA) [30].

Signs of IR were fasting glucose levels greater than 5.6 mM/l, fasting insulin levels more 11.5  $\mu$ U/ml, Homeostasis Model Assessment Insulin Resistance ratio (HOMA-IR) above 2.8, glucose/insulin ratio less than 0.48. Values which were associated with the Quantitative Insulin Sensitivity Check Index (QUICKI) calculation for IR were within a range between 0.45 for healthy children and 0.30 for children with type 2 diabetes. Lower numbers reflect greater IR.

The autonomic nervous system (ANS) was investigated by the method of heart rate variability (HRV) study. Estimation of HRV was provided according to standard protocols of International Measurement Standards, Physiological Interpretation and Clinical Usage, which was worked out by a working group of European Cardiology Society and North American Society of Cardiac Stimulation and Electrophysiology [44].

Analysis of morphometric and kinetic indices of the LV was performed according to echocardiography, which was made on a TOSHIBA XARIO (Japan) ultrasound

scanner 2Mg sensor according to the standard method in M- and B-scan according to the Recommendations of the American Association of Echocardiography [28].

LV hypertrophy (LVH) was estimated when LV myocardial mass (LVMM)/height<sup>2.7</sup> was more than 95th percentile: for girls more than 36.88 g/m<sup>2.7</sup> and for boys more than 39.36 g/m<sup>2.7</sup>, relative thickness of left ventricular wall (RTLW) more than 0.41. Concentric remodeling of LV was identified when LVMM/height<sup>2.7</sup> was less than 95th percentile and RTLW more than 0.41. Eccentric remodeling was estimated when LVMM/height<sup>2.7</sup> was less than 95th percentile and RTLW less than 0.41 [15].

Data statistical analysis was done by integrative systems for statistical analysis and processing STATISTICA 10.0 (StatSoft Inc, USA). The normality of distribution was identified according to the Shapiro-Wilk-Test criterion. The results were presented as median with quartile distribution (25th and 75th percentile) and percent of the data in a group. The comparison of groups was done by using Mann-Whitney U-test. Chi-square test was used for

qualitative data presented as positive/negative. The difference was significant at p-value < .05.

The study was done in the Danylo Halysky Lviv National Medical University.

**Results and discussion.** MetS was estimated in 89 (5.9%) children from 1520 examined children: in 39 (2.6%) girls and 50 (3.3%) boys. There was no gender difference in MetS incidence. Abdominal obesity was found in all children with MetS of both groups. Boys had essentially higher body mass, height, BSA, neck and waist circumferences, WHR than girls (Table 1).

Systolic BP in boys was significantly higher than in girls (p<.05), while diastolic BP didn't differ (Table 2). BP more than 130/85 mmHg was found in 31(62.0%) boys and 21(53.8%) girls with MetS (p> .05). Hypertension was diagnosed in 18 (46.2%) girls and 36 (72.0%) boys (p< .05).

The level of fasting insulin was 1.2 fold higher, index HOMA-IR 1.3 fold higher in girls, than in boys, but difference was not statistically significant (Table 3).

Table 1. Gender difference in anthropometric data in children with MetS

Anthropometric data	Boys, n=50	Girls, n=39	p
Body mass, kg	89.0 (68.0–96.0) <sup>a</sup>	72.0 (56.0–82.0) <sup>a</sup>	<.001
Height, cm	172.5 (160.0–176.0) <sup>a</sup>	160.0 (148.0–165.0) <sup>a</sup>	<.001
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	29.4 (27.1–31.7)	27.7 (24.9–31.0)	.364
BSA, m <sup>2</sup>	2.11 (1.38–2.30) <sup>a</sup>	1.79 (1.53–1.91) <sup>a</sup>	<.001
Neck circumference, cm	38.0 (35.0–41.5) <sup>a</sup>	33.0 (31.5–36.0) <sup>a</sup>	<.001
Waist circumference, cm	95.0 (87.5–102.0) <sup>b</sup>	85.0 (79.0–90.0) <sup>b</sup>	<.0001
Hip circumference, cm	108.0 (101.0–112.0)	103.8 (94.75–113.0)	.658
Waist/hip ratio	0.88 (0.86–0.90) <sup>b</sup>	0.81 (0.78–0.86) <sup>b</sup>	<.0001

a - difference between the groups is significant with p<.001;

b - difference between the groups is significant with p<.0001

Table 2. Gender difference in blood pressure in children with MetS

Parameter	Boys, n=50	Girls, n=39	p
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	140.0 (126.0–150.0) <sup>a</sup>	127.0 (118.0–140.0) <sup>a</sup>	.018
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	80.0 (70.0–90.0)	80.0 (70.0–88.0)	.303
Incidence of blood pressure more than 130/85 mmHg, abs. (%)	31 (62.0)	21(53.8)	.438
Incidence of arterial hypertension, abs. (%)	<b>36 (72.0)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>18 (46.2)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>.013</b>

a - difference between the groups is significant with p < .05

Table 3. Gender difference in carbohydrate metabolism parameters in children with MetS

Carbohydrate metabolism parameters	Boys, n=50	Girls, n=39	p
Fasting insulin, μU/ml	9.6 (5.2–13.9)	11.9 (6.8–17.1)	.062
Fasting glucose, mM/l	5.0 (4.2–5.6)	5.2 (4.5–5.6)	.158
Index HOMA-IR	2.15 (1.43–3.07)	2.77 (1.63–4.29)	.223
Glucose/insulin ratio	0.46 (0.31–0.69)	0.39 (0.25–0.74)	.110
Index QUICKI	0.95 (0.84–1.09)	0.85 (0.75–1.05)	.231
Incidence of fasting hyperin-sulinemia, n (%)	29 (58.0)	16 (41.0)	.112
Incidence of fasting hyperglycemia, abs. (%)	12 (24.0)	6 (15.4)	.315
Incidence of HOMA-IR>2,8, abs. (%)	13 (26.0) <sup>a</sup>	18 (46.2) <sup>a</sup>	<b>.047</b>

a - difference between the groups is significant with p < .05

Table 4. Gender difference in lipid metabolism parameters in children with MetS

Lipid metabolism parameters	Boys, n=50	Girls, n=39	p
Total cholesterol, mM/l	4.3 (3.49–5.30)	4.57 (3.80–5.30)	.441
High density cholesterol, mM/l	1.3 (0.95–1.70)	1.5 (1.10–1.98)	.084
Low density cholesterol, mM/l	2.51 (1.61–3.01)	2.59 (1.72–3.12)	.175
Very low-density cholesterol, mM/l	0.55 (0.41–0.74)	0.50 (0.42–0.60)	.372
Non-high-density cholesterol, mM/l	3.0 (2.19–3.58)	3.24 (2.22–3.91)	.367
Triglycerides, mM/l	1.19 (0.90–1.60)	1.09 (0.92–1.24)	.413
Triglycerides/ high density cholesterol ratio	0.84 (0.57–1.73)	0,76 (0.55–0.96)	.095
Atherogenic ratio	2,1 (1.7–3.01)	2,1 (1.5–3.1)	.330
Incidence of increased TG, abs. (%)	10 (20.0)	5 (12.8)	.369
Incidence of decreased HDL-C, abs. (%)	17 (34.0)	14 (35.9)	.560

The difference between the groups is insignificant with  $p > .05$

Table 5. Gender difference of HRV in background recording in children with MetS

Heart rate variability parameters	Boys, n=22	Girls, n=23	p
Heart rate, beats/min	78.5 (72.0–94.0)	83.0 (74.0–102.0)	.377
R-R min, ms	599.0 (540.0–664.0)	606.0 (517.0–641.0)	.357
R-R max, ms	1015.0 (954.0–1134.0)	920.0 (732.0–1055.0)	.767
RRNN, ms	765.5 (637.0–833.0)	724.0 (590.0–812.0)	.430
SDNN, ms	56.5(40.0–98.0)	45.0 (30.0–85.0)	.216
RMSSD, ms	51.5 (22.0–97.9)	41.0 (25.0–82.0)	.249
pNN50, %	25.3 (1.63–32.9)	17.3 (4.7–41.6)	.658
TP, ms <sup>2</sup>	3840.0 (1803.0–11374.0) <sup>a</sup>	2287.0 (1374.0–5971.0) <sup>a</sup>	<b>.042</b>
VLF, ms <sup>2</sup>	1021.5 (604.0–1842.0)	862.0 (392.0–1602.0)	.172
LF, ms <sup>2</sup>	985.0 (523.0 – 1966.0)	698.0 (535.0–1091.0)	.416
HF, ms <sup>2</sup>	1315.0 (549.0–4950.0)	745.0 (303.0–3183.0)	.062
LF/HF ratio	0.89 (0.52–1.80)	0,86 (0.39–1.63)	.721

<sup>a</sup> - difference between the groups is significant with  $p < .05$

Hyperinsulinemia was estimated in 29 (58.0%) boys and 16 (41.0%) girls. HOMA-IR>2.8 was found 1.8 fold more often in girls 18 (46.2%) than in 13 (26.0%) boys ( $p < .05$ ). Fasting hyperglycemia was identified in 12 (24.0%) boys and in 6 (15.4%) girls. The found data prove that in girls significantly more often IR was found.

Statistically significant difference in lipid metabolism in boys and girls was not estimated (Table 4).

Dyslipidemia with increased TG more than referent norm was estimated in 5 (12.8%) girls and 10 (20.0%) boys. Decreased HDL-C was estimated in both gender groups approximately similarly: in 14 (35.9%) girls and 17 (34.0%) boys.

HRV study in background recording estimated the significant difference in TP in boys and girls (Table 5). While, there were no gender difference between parameters of HRV in the orthostatic test.

The ultrasound examination of the heart determined the increase of LVMM, that was on 31.9% more larger in boys than in girls (Table 6). There was significant difference in thickness of LVPW in boys and in girls also ( $p < .05$ ).

MS is an assembly of several modifiable cardiometabolic risk factors, including abdominal obesity, high fasting glucose and TG, low HDL-C, BP more than 130/85 mmHg that may predispose to the development of type 2 diabetes and CVD [45].

In our study MetS was detected without any significant difference between gender that is similar to V. Calcaterra, et al. [10]. The primary MetS criterion in girls and boys according to IDF Consensus (2007) was abdominal obesity which was estimated in all children without gender difference, while L.Choi, et al. [13] and L.Dearden, et al. [16] estimated the prevalence of abdominal obesity in girls. Also, the study of the European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (ECOSI) determined that the prevalence of severe obesity was generally higher among boys compared to girls [39]. It was demonstrated that visceral but not subcutaneous adipocytes have high lipolytic activity and sensitivity to insulin, angiotensin, adrenergic and sex hormones stimulation. Visceral fat is a major source of circulating free fatty acids, cytokines and adipokines, which increase IR and an atherogenic lipid profile [34].

Table 6. Heart ultrasound examination in children with MetS

Heart ultrasound examination data	Boys, n=20	Girls, n=16	p
LVMM, g	<b>134.9 (103.5–161.5)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>102.2 (68.5–124.5)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>.019</b>
LVMM/BSA ratio, g/m <sup>2</sup>	34.5 (24.8–41.57)	37.1 (32.6–54.0)	.227
LVMM/ height <sup>2.7</sup> ratio, g/m <sup>2.7</sup>	66.1 (53.1–82.3)	61.4 (53.7–68.8)	.389
LV end-diastolic volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	112 (91.5–132.73)	85 (76.1–123.8)	.107
LV end- systolic volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	33.8 (23.6–42.23)	27.0 (22.1–41.0)	.854
LV ejection fraction, %	68.7 (65.0–72.0)	69.5 (66.4–72.0)	.475
Impact volume, cm <sup>3</sup>	78.2 (62.5–98.6)	63.0 (49.7–82.2)	.054
Shortening fraction,%	38.3 (33.2–42,6)	39.7 (36.3–41.1)	.649
Intraventricular septal wall, thickness, cm	0.80 (0.68–0.90)	0.71 (0.66–0.84)	.159
LV posterior wall thickness, cm	<b>0.78 (0.62–0.9)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0.63 (0.53–0.71)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>.015</b>
Relative thickness of LV wall	0.32 (0.28–0.40)	0.29 (0.25–0.35)	.155
E/A ratio	1.45 (1.1–0.4)	1.58 (1.35–1.83)	.610
Isovolumic relaxation time, mc	77.5 (73.0–81.0)	72.0 (68.0–83.5)	.478
Time of the early diastolic flow deceleration, mc	157.5 (124.0–268.0)	148.0 (134.9–187.5)	.638

*a - difference between the groups is significant with p < .05*

MetS can develop as a pattern with a tendency to prevalence to carbohydrate metabolic disturbance with IR, fasting hyperinsulinemia and hyperglycemia, and the pattern of lipid metabolism disturbance with HDL-C decrease and hypertriglyceridemia [10]. In our study no difference between the level of fasting glucose and insulin, HOMA-IR, glucose/insulin ratio, index QUICKI in boys and girls was estimated. But IR determined by HOMA-IR was found 1.8 fold more often in girls 18 (46.2%) than in 13 (26.0%) boys (p<.05). That is similar to literature data that levels of IR were significantly higher in girls than in boys [29] and impaired glucose tolerance occurred relatively more often in women [16], while impaired fasting glucose – in men [21,38].

In our study there was no difference in the pattern of the lipid metabolism, though it was demonstrated that even in 5-year old children TG were significantly higher and HDL-C lower in girls than in boys [29] and in 10-18 years boys LDL-C was lower than in girls [13]. While L.M. Shank, et al. estimated that HDL-C is lower in boys [38].

There are data that changes in carbohydrate metabolism are more dynamic than changes in lipid metabolism, which become significant only in children with abdominal obesity and three MetS criteria [21].

Systolic BP and prevalence of hypertension in boys were higher than in girls, while diastolic BP did not differ that are similar to the literature data [2,13,38].

So, in girls after abdominal obesity more often IR as disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism was found, while in boys more often BP more than 130/85 mmHg and incidence of hypertension.

The reason for the difference in the MetS in boys and girls might be attributed to multi-factors, including gender-specific biology (different hormone status), different

gender psychosocial stressors and lifestyle [14]. Females seem particularly susceptible to develop increased adiposity and disrupted glucose homeostasis as a result of exposure to inutero undernutrition or high sugar environment. The male placenta also is vulnerable to damage by adverse nutritional status [16].

Serious hormonal changes take place during puberty ages in boys and girls. It was suggested that higher numbers of girls are reported to have MetS due to hormonal changes and subsequent central body fat accumulation, especially during puberty [31]. In a cross-sectional study performed by C.Garces, et al. [19] including pubertal children from 12 to 15 years, a significantly higher SHBG level was identified in girls than in boys. The found data prove that sex and growth hormone changes manifest earlier in girls than in boys of the same age. An inverse association between SHBG and age, BMI, systolic BP, TG in children and adults was estimated [2], while it was observed a direct relation of SHBG with HDL-C level in boys and girls with MetS. The lowest tertile of SHBG level had a higher prevalence of MetS in boys. Estimated data prove that SHBG is a predictor of MetS in boys more than in girls [2].

In experiment it was demonstrated that sex-dependent molecular mechanisms of metabolic programming persist in sex-specific differences in adipocyte size, white adipose tissue dysfunction and influences sex-dependent development of obesity [27].

It was discovered that HRV increase may sensitively indicate metabolic changes in the young organism and HRV positively correlates with HOMA-IR [11]. Chronic hyperinsulinemia and hyperglycemia lead to decreased HRV: mainly HF waves, which are usually associated with parasympathetic activity of ANS are decreased, while share

of LF waves in total spectral power increases [11]. In our study was found significant increase of TP in boys, than in girls, while its components: VHF, HF and LF were increased non significantly, that is partly similar to F. Shaffer, et al [37].

More increase of the LVMM and thickness of LVPW in boys than in girls estimates that boys are exposed to concentric LVH and concentric remodeling of LV more than girls.

It was determined, that all MetS criteria may cause the structural and functional changes of the heart. Obesity by itself accelerates the development of LVH, mostly the eccentric variant [9]. It was also investigated that in patients with MetS and LVH but without increased BP LVMM/height index significantly correlates with obesity [3] and CW [36]. Also, these parameters are predictors for LVH in logistic regression [3].

There are several physiological pathways that link weight gain and obesity with increasing of LVMM. In obesity as the result of an increase in the volume of adipose tissue, there is an increase in metabolic needs, a larger number of vascular system, vascular volume and cardiac output [5]. Hypertension is common cardiovascular risk-factor and is associated with LV structure and function changes. From all components of MetS the most strong criteria association was demonstrated between hypertension and LVH [36,37]. In obese male hypertension have additive effect on LVMM and thickness of LVPW, while in female obesity has higher impact on LVMM if compare the influence of hypertension [1].

Obese and hypertensive female are more similar to have eccentric LVH, while in obese and hypertensive males more often concentric LVH was found [1]. The determinants of impact on LVMM are gender, BMI, abdominal obesity, BP and IR according to investigation of T.M. Brady [9].

LVH induced by high BP in children usually presents with an increase in thickness of LVPW (concentric LVH) without increase in cavity size (eccentric LVH). LVH in young may be also the result only of the increased over-activity of the sympathetic ANS or renin-angiotensin system [22].

Also, in female LVH was associated with glucose level and hyperinsulinemia [36]. It was also investigated that in patients with MetS and LVH but without increased BP LVMM/height index significantly positively correlates with BP, fasting glucose, HbA1c, TG, and negatively with HDL-C [3].

In boys LV concentric remodeling may be caused by obesity, especially abdominal obesity, high BP, and over-activity of ANS, when in girls the main causes may be abdominal obesity and IR.

IR and hyperinsulinemia due to lipotoxicity stimulate LVH through several mechanisms. Hyperinsulinemia promotes angiotensin I synthesis in the liver, while angiotensin II is a cardiomyocyte growth factor that promotes LVH. Hyperinsulinemia also activates sympathetic ANS. Adipokines, cytokines, and proinflammatory markers of

the MS abdominal adipose tissue contribute to the regulation of muscular matrix and apoptosis, that are two major aspects of LV remodeling [8].

**Conclusion.** There was no gender difference in MetS incidence in boys and girls. Abdominal obesity was found in all children with MetS of both sex. Boys had essentially higher body mass, height, BSA, neck and waist circumferences, WHR than girls. Total activity of ANS estimated by HRV in boys was higher than in girls, that prove higher reactivity of ANS in boys. LVMM and thickness of LVPW in boys were more large than in girls that prove a higher risk of concentric LVH and concentric remodeling of LV. The girls had the same quantity combinations of MetS components that boys had, while IR estimated by HOMA-IR was diagnosed more often in girls than in boys.

These results indicate that cardiovascular risk factors are already present in children and their prevalence are higher in boys. Serious attention to gender differences must be made and gender-specific strategies focused on children with MetS for the prevention of CVD should be formulated. Further long-term observational studies with larger participant numbers are now needed to confirm the results of this study.

## REFERENCES

1. Akintunde AA, Oladosu Y, Opadijo OG. Gender specific pattern of left ventricular heart adaptation to hypertension and obesity in a tertiary health facility in Nigeria. // *Afr Health Sc.* 2013 Sep; 13: 595-600. Doi:10.4314/ahs.v13i3.11
2. Al-Daghri NM, Khan N, Sabico S, et al. Gender-specific associations of serum sex hormone-binding globulin with features of metabolic syndrome in children. // *Diabet Metab Syndr* 2016; 8: 22. Published online 2016 Mar 8. Doi: 10.1186/s13098-016-0134-8.
3. Al-Daydamony MM, Al-Tahlawi M. What is the effect of metabolic syndrome without hypertension on left ventricular hypertrophy. // *Echocardiography.* 2016; 33: 1284-9.
4. Barstad LH, Júlíusson PB, Johnson LK, et al. Gender-related differences in cardiometabolic risk factors and lifestyle behaviours in treatment-seeking adolescents with severe obesity. *BMC Pediatrics.* 2018; 18: 61 Doi: org/10.1186/s12887.018-1057-3.
5. Bastien M, Poirier P, Lemieux I, et al. Overview of epidemiology and contribution of obesity to cardiovascular disease. // *Prog Cardiovasc Dis.* 2014; 56: 369-81.
6. Benthley-Lewis R, Koruda K, Seely EW. The metabolic syndrome in women. // *Nat Clin Pract Endocrinol Metabol.* 2007 Oct; 3:696-704. Doi:10.1038/ncpend-met0616.
7. Boden-Albala B, Sacco RL, Lee H-S, et al. Metabolic syndrome and ischemic stroke risk. // *Northern Manhattan Study Stroke.* 2008; 39: 30-5.
8. Bohm C, Benz V, Clemenz M, et al. Sexual dimorphism in obesity-mediated left ventricular hypertrophy. // *Am*



- J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2013; 15305: H211-8. Doi 10.1152/ajpheart00593.2012.
9. Brady TM The role of obesity in the development of left ventricular hypertrophy among children and adolescents. // *Current Hypertension Reports*. 01 Jan 2016; 18:3. Doi: 10.1007/s11906/s11906-015-0608-3.
10. Calcaterra V, Larizza D, De Silvestri A, et al. Gender-based differences in the clustering of metabolic syndrome factors in children and adolescents. // *J Ped Endocr Metab*. 2020 Feb 25;33 (2):279-288. doi: 10.1515/jpem-2019-0134.
11. Cherkas A, Abrahamovych O, Golota S, et al. The correlations of glycated hemoglobin and carbohydrate metabolism parameters with heart rate variability in apparently sedentary young male subjects. // *Redox Biology*. 2015; 5:301-7.
12. Chmyr N. Prediction of the development of chronic coronary heart disease in patients with metabolic syndrome at obesity considered age and gender features. Proceeding of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. // *Medical Sciences*. 2018; 52(1): 96-107.
13. Choi L, Yoon TW, Yu M, Kang DR, Choi SE. Gender-specific factors associated with metabolic syndrome among children and adolescents in Korea. // *Diabetes* 2020 Jun; 69(Supplement 1): <https://doi.org/10.2337/db20-2242-PUB>
14. Crea F, Battipaglia I, Andreotti F. Sex differences in mechanisms, presentation and management of ischaemic heart disease. // *Atherosclerosis*. 2015; 241:157-68.
15. Daniels SR, Kimball TR, Morriaon JA, et al. Indexing left ventricular mass to account for differences in body size in children and adolescents without cardiovascular disease. // *Am J Cardiol*. 1995; 20: 1251-60.
16. Dearden L, Bouret SG, Ozanne SE. Sex and gender differences in developmental programming of metabolism. // *Mol Metab*. 2018 Sep;15: 8-19. doi: 10.1016/j.molmet.2018.04.007. Epub 2018 Apr 30.
17. Ferreira AP, Ferreira CB, Brito CJ, et al. Prediction of metabolic syndrome in children through anthropometric indicators. // *Arq Bras Cardiol*. 2011; 96: 121-5.
18. Friend A, Craig L, Turner S. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome in children: a systematic review of the literature. // *Metab Syndr Relat Disord*. 2013;11: 71-80.
19. Garces C, de Oya I, Lasuncion MA, et al. Sex hormone binding globuline and lipid profile in pubertal children. // *Metabolism*. February 2010; 59: 166-71.
20. Govindan M, Gurm R, Mohan S, et al. Gender differences in physiologic markers and health behaviours associated with childhood obesity. *Pediatrics*. 2013;132: 468-74.
21. Gromnatska N, Cherkas A, Lemishko B, et al. The pattern of metabolic syndrome in children with abdominal obesity. // *Georg Med News*. 2019; 4(289): 68-72.
22. Grossman C, Grossman A, Koren-Morag N, et al. Intraventricular septum thickness predicts future systolic hypertension in young healthy pilots. // *Hypertens Res*. 2008; 31: 15-20. Doi: 10.1291/hypres3115.
23. Guzzetti C, Ibba A, Casula L, et al. Sex-related difference and effect of puberty on metabolic syndrome in obese children and adolescents. // *ESPE Abstracts*. 2018; 89: P-P2-140.
24. He Y, Jiang B, Wang J. Prevalence of the metabolic syndrome and its relation to cardiovascular disease in an elderly Chinese population. // *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2006;47:1588-94. Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2005.11.074.
25. Igleseder B, Cip P, Malaimare L, et al. The metabolic syndrome is a strong risk factor for early carotid atherosclerosis in women. // *Stroke*. 2005; 36: 1212-7.
26. Lee S, Ko Y, Kwak C, et al. Gender differences in metabolic syndrome components among the Korean 66-year old population with metabolic syndrome. // *BMC Geriatr*. 2016; 27. Published online 2016 Jan 23. Doi: 10.1186/s12877-016-0202-9.
27. Litzenburger T, Huber E.-K, Dinger K, et al. Maternal high-fat diet induces long-term obesity with sex-dependent metabolic programming of adipocyte differentiation, hypertrophy and dysfunction in the offspring. // *Clin Sci (Lond)*. 2020; 134 (7): 921-39. <https://doi.org/10.1042/CS20191229>.
28. Lopez L, Colan SD, Frommelt PC, et al. Recommendations for quantification methods during the performance of a pediatric echocardiogram: A Report from the Pediatric Measurements Writing Group of the American Society of Echocardiography Pediatric and Congenital Heart Disease Council. // *Am Soc Echocardiogr*. 2010 May; 23: 465-95; quiz 576-7. Doi: 10.1016/j.echo.2010.03.019.
29. Murphy MJ, Metcalf BS, Voss LD, et al. EarlyBird Study. Girls at five are intrinsically more insulin resistant than boys: the Programming Hypotheses Revisited - The EarlyBird Study (Early Bird 6). // *Pediatrics*. 2004. Jan; 113:82-6.
30. National High Blood Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. The Fourth Report on the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure in children and adolescents. // *Pediatrics*. 2004; 114: 5555-76.
31. Neumark-Sztainer D, Rock CL, Thornquist MD, et al. Weight-control behaviours among adults and adolescents: associations with dietary intake. *Prev Med*. 2000; 30: 381-91.
32. O'Donnell CJ, Elosua R. Cardiovascular risk factors. Insights from Framingham Heart Study. // *Rev Esp Cardiol*. 2008; 61: 299-310.
33. Pyorala K, Lehto S, De Bacquer D, et al. EUROASPIRE I Group; EUROASPIRE II Group. Risk factors management in diabetic and nondiabetic patients with coronary heart disease. Findings from the EUROASPIRE I and EUROASPIRE II surveys. // *Diabetologia*. 2004; 47: 1257-65.
34. Regitz-Zagrosek V, Lehmkuhl E, Weickert MO. Gender differences in the metabolic syndrome and their role for cardiovascular disease. // *Clin Res Cardiol March*. 2006; 95: 136-47.
35. Santos AC, Ebragim S, Barros H. Gender, socio-economic status and metabolic syndrome in middle-aged and old adults. // *BMC Public Health*. 2008; 8: 62. Published online 2008 Feb 18. Doi: 10.1186/1471-2458-8-62.
36. Satoh S, Omuza S, Inoue H, et al. Gender differences

in factors influencing electrocardiographic findings of left ventricular hypertrophy in severe aortic stenosis. // Heart Vessels. 2014; 29: 659-66.

37. Shaffer F, Ginsburg JP. An overview of heart rate variability metrics and norms. // Front Public Health. 2017; 5: 258.

38. Shank LM, Higgins Neyland MK, Lavender JM, et al. Sex differences in metabolic syndrome components in adolescent military dependents at high-risk for adult obesity. // *Pediatr Obese*. 2020 Aug;15 (8):e12638. doi: 10.1111/ijpo.12638. Epub 2020 Apr 14.

39. Spinelli A, Buoncristiano M, Kovacs VA, et al. Prevalence of severe obesity among primary school children in 21 European Countries. // *Obes Facts*. 2019; 12:244-58. Doi: 10.1159/000500436. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000500436>.

40. Stramba-Badiale M, Fox KM, Priori CS, et al. Cardiovascular diseases in a woman: a statement the policy conference of the European Society of Cardiology (RSC-report). // *European Heart J*. 2006; 27: 994-1005.

41. Martinović M, Belojević G, Jakšić M, Kavarić N, Klisić A. Cardiometabolic risk among Montenegrin urban children in relation to obesity and gender. *Acta Clin Croat*. 2021 Mar;60(1):3-9. doi: 10.20471/acc.2021.60.01.01.

42. Tian X, Xu X, Zhang K, et al. Gender difference of metabolic syndrome and its association with dietary diversity at different ages. // *Oncotarget*. 2017 Sep 2; 8: 73568-73578. Doi: 10.18632/oncotarget20625.

43. Trayem AA, Almallah M, Conboy T, et al. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome and individual components among patients with coronary artery disease. // *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2010 Sep 28; 56: 1113-32.

44. Variability standards of measurement, physiological interpretation and clinical usage. Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology. // *Circulation*. 1996; 93:1043-65.

45. Zimmet P, Alberti KG, Kaufman FT, et al. IDF Consensus Group. IDF Consensus. The metabolic syndrome in children and adolescents. –an IDF consensus report. // *Pediatr Diabetes*. 2007; 8 (5): 299-306.

## SUMMARY

### GENDER RELATED PECULIARITIES OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN

<sup>1</sup>Gromnatska N., <sup>1</sup>Lemishko B., <sup>1</sup>Kulya O., <sup>1</sup>Pasichna I., <sup>2</sup>Beliusova V., <sup>3</sup>Petrushchak I.

<sup>1</sup>Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University; <sup>2</sup>Municipal Non-profit Enterprise "Lviv Clinical Hospital of Ambulance"; <sup>3</sup>Municipal Non-profit Enterprise "5-th Lviv Clinical Polyclinic", Ukraine

Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a combination of clinical and laboratory abnormalities that increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Purpose - to detect and identify peculiarities of MetS and its criteria in children depending on gender.

MetS was estimated in 89 (5.9%) children from 1520 examined children: in 39 (2.6%) girls and 50 (3.3%) boys ( $p>0.05$ ) aged from 9 to 18 years. Children were selected for examination of anthropometric data, blood pressure, total cholesterol, HDL-C, LDL-C, triglycerides, fasting glucose and insulin, index HOMA-IR, glucose/insulin ratio and QUICKI. Heart rate variability (HRV) study and echocardiography were done. Diagnosis of MetS was provided according to IDF Consensus (2007).

Abdominal obesity was diagnosed in all children with MetS. Boys had essentially more large body mass, height, body surface area, neck and waist circumferences, weight/height ratio than girls ( $p<0,001$ ). Blood pressure in boys was higher than in girls, arterial hypertension in boys (72,0%) was diagnosed more often than in girls (46,2%). Insulin resistance was identified 1,5 times more often in girls than in boys ( $p<0,05$ ). Statistically significant difference in lipid metabolism in boys and girls was not estimated. According to HRV boys had higher activity of the autonomous nervous system than girls. Left ventricular (LV) myocardial mass and thickness of the LV posterior wall in boys were significantly larger than in girls that proved a higher risk of LV hypertrophy and concentric remodeling.

Attention to gender differences of MetS must be paid and gender-specific strategies for the prevention of cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes mellitus should be formulated.

**Keywords:** metabolic syndrome, children, gender.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

### ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКОГО СИНДРОМА У ДЕТЕЙ

<sup>1</sup>Громнацкая Н.Н., <sup>1</sup>Лемишко Б.Б., <sup>1</sup>Куля Е.О., <sup>1</sup>Пасична И.А., <sup>2</sup>Белюсова В.Н., <sup>3</sup>Петрущак И.А.

<sup>1</sup>Львовский национальный медицинский университет им. Данила Галицкого; <sup>2</sup>Коммунальное некоммерческое предприятие "Клиническая больница скорой медицинской помощи г. Львова"; <sup>3</sup>Коммунальное некоммерческое предприятие "5 городская клиническая поликлиника г. Львова", Украина

Метаболический синдром (МС) является комбинацией клинических и лабораторных нарушений, которые увеличивают риск сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и сахарного диабета типа 2.

Целью исследования явилось определить гендерные особенности развития метаболического синдрома и его критериев у детей.

МС выявлен у 89 (5,9%) из 1520 обследованных детей: 39 (2,6%) девочек и 50 (3,3%) мальчиков в возрасте 9-18 лет. Исследованы антропометрические по-

казатели, артериальное давление, общий холестерин, холестерин липопротеидов высокой плотности, холестерин липопротеидов низкой плотности, триглицериды, глюкоза и инсулин крови натощак, подсчитаны индексы HOMA-IR, глюкоза/инсулин и QUICKI. Изучена вариабельность сердечного ритма и выполнена эхокардиография. Диагностика МС проводилась согласно консенсусу IDF (2007).

Абдоминальное ожирение выявлено у всех детей с МС. Мальчики имели достоверно большую массу тела, рост, площадь поверхности тела, окружность шеи и талии, соотношение окружность талии/окружность бедер, чем девочки ( $p < .001$ ). Показатели артериального давления у мальчиков превышали аналогичные показатели у девочек ( $p < .05$ ). Артериальная гипертензия у мальчиков (72,0%) диагностирована достоверно чаще, чем у девочек (46,2%). Инсулинорезистентность выявлена в 1,5 раза чаще у девочек, чем у мальчиков ( $p < .05$ ). Статистически достоверная разница в показателях липидного обмена у мальчиков и девочек не обнаружена. Согласно данным вариабельности сердечного ритма, для мальчиков характерна более высокая активность автономной нервной системы. Масса миокарда и толщина задней стенки левого желудочка у мальчиков были большими, что указывает на высокий риск формирования гипертрофии и концентрического ремоделирования.

При разработке стратегий профилактики кардиоваскулярных заболеваний и сахарного диабета типа 2 следует учитывать гендерные особенности МС у детей.

## რეზიუმე

მეტაბოლური სინდრომის გენდერული თავისებურებანი ბავშვებში

<sup>1</sup>ნ. გრომნაცკაია, <sup>1</sup>ბ. ლემიშკო, <sup>1</sup>ე. კულია, <sup>1</sup>ი. პასინა, <sup>2</sup>გ. ბელიუსოვა, <sup>3</sup>ი. პეტრუშჩაკი

<sup>1</sup>ლვოვის დანილა გალიცკის სახელობის ეროვნული სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი; <sup>2</sup>ლვოვის “სასწრაფო სამედიცინო დახმარების კლინიკური საავადმყოფო”; <sup>3</sup>ქ. ლვოვის “საქალაქო კლინიკური საავადმყოფო №5”

მეტაბოლური სინდრომი წარმოადგენს კლინიკური და ლაბორატორიული დარღვევების კომბინაციას, რომელიც ზრდის კარდიოვასკულური

დაავადებების და შაქრიანი დიაბეტი ტიპი 2-ის განვითარების რისკს.

კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა მეტაბოლური სინდრომის განვითარების გენდერული თავისებურებების და მისი კრიტერიუმების განსაზღვრა ბავშვებში.

მეტაბოლური სინდრომი გამოვლინდა 89 (5,9%) გამოკვლეული 1520 ბავშვიდან: 9-18 წლის ასაკის 39 (2,6%) გოგონა და 50 (3,3%) ვაჟი. გამოკვლეულია ანთროპომეტრიული მაჩვენებლები, არტერიული წნევა, საერთო ქოლესტერინი, მაღალი სიმკვრივის ლიპოპროტეიდები, დაბალი სიმკვრივის ლიპოპროტეიდები, ტრიგლიცერიდები, გლუკოზა და ინსულინი სისხლში უზმოდ, გამოთვლილია ინდექსები HOMA-IR, გლუკოზა/ინსულინი და QUICKI. შესწავლილია გულის რიტმის ვარიაბელობა და ჩატარებულია ექოკარდიოგრაფია. მეტაბოლური სინდრომის დიაგნოსტიკა ხორციელდებოდა IDF (2007) კონსენსუსის შესაბამისად.

აბდომინური სიმსუქნე გამოვლინდა მეტაბოლური სინდრომის მქონე ყველა ბავშვს. ვაჟებს გოგონებთან შედარებით ჰქონდათ სარწმუნოდ მეტი სხეულის მასა, სიმაღლე, სხეულის ზედაპირის ფართობი, კისრის და წელის გარშემოწერილობა, თანაფარდობა წელის გარშემოწერილობა/თქოების გარშემოწერილობა ( $p < .001$ ). არტერიული წნევის მაჩვენებლები ვაჟებში აღემატებოდა გოგონების ანალოგიურ მაჩვენებლებს ( $p < .05$ ). არტერიული ჰიპერტენზია ვაჟებში (72,0%) დიაგნოსტირდა სარწმუნოდ უფრო ხშირად, ვიდრე გოგონებში (46,2%). ინსულინრეზისტენტობა გოგონებში გამოვლინდა 1,5-ჯერ უფრო ხშირად ( $p < .05$ ), ვიდრე ვაჟებში. სტატისტიკურად სარწმუნო განსხვავება ლიპიდური ცვლის მაჩვენებლებში ვაჟებსა და გოგონებში არ გამოვლინდა. გულის რიტმის ვარიაბელობის მონაცემების მიხედვით, ვაჟებისთვის დამახასიათებელია ავტონომიური ნერვული სისტემის უფრო მაღალი აქტივობა. მიოკარდიუმის მასა და მარცხენა პარკუჭის უკანა კედლის სისქე ვაჟებში იყო მეტი, რაც მიუთითებს ჰიპერტროფიის და კონცენტრული რემოდელირების განვითარების მაღალი რისკის შესახებ. კარდიოვასკულური დაავადებების და შაქრიანი დიაბეტი ტიპი 2-ის პროფილაქტიკის სტრატეგიის შემუშავებისას მიზანშეწონილია ბავშვებში მეტაბოლური სინდრომის გენდერული თავისებურებების გათვალისწინება.