THE RELATIONSHIP OF OBESITY AND INSULIN RESISTANCE IN MENOPAUSAL WOMAN

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Aim of research was determination of insulin resistance and obesity.
Stuff and methods. The research was held on 281 women: 198 had ischemic heart disease main group and 83 women without ischemic heart disease control group. Middle age of patients in main group was 51.45.4 years, in control group 49.85.06 years. During research body weight index(BWI kg/m²), waist size(WS), relation of waist size towards thigh size, glucose and basal insulin in plasma were determined on an empty stomach and on oral glucose tolerance test(OGTT). Results of research. Popularity of obesity, in different degree, was in main group 70%(139), in control group in 40%(37). In main group 115 women had abdominal type of obesity, 24 had femoral type of obesity; in control group 32 had male and 5- female type. During OGTT in women with carbohydrate metabolism disorders in the form of glucose tolerance disorders(GTD) in main group in premenopausal woman glucose level in plasma 8.42.3mmol/l, insulin in plasma 36.67.7mkME/ml, in postmenopausal woman 8.72.8mmol/l and 31.36.8mkME/ml agreeably; in control group in premenopausal woman glucose level in plasma 8.22.1mmol/l, insulin in plasma 38.68.2mkME/ml, in postmenopausal woman 8.92.7mmol/l and 34.36.9mkME/ml agreeably. Authentic line correlation was fawned between insulin and cortisol(p0.05). Consequently, hyperinsulinemia and obesity forming in menopause is manifestation of menopausal metabolic syndrome line correlation was fawned between insulin and BMI (0,001).