

impaired glucose homeostasis (IGH) and 31 (27.2%) patients with normal glucose regulation (NGR). Group assessment found that IGH meets in higher proportion among nondiabetic patients with MS (84.4%), than among nondiabetic patients without MS (29.7%).

Conclusions: Lipid metabolism disorders is more common in the group of hypertensive patients with MS, and were not altered by the presence of DM. DLP was mainly manifested by a significant reduction in HDL-C, high levels of TG, TC and LDL-C and increased TC/HDL-C ratio, which implies a more enhanced atherogenic activity in groups of patients with MS.

Glucose metabolism disorders are common in 72.8% of hypertensive patients and only 27.2% of them have normal glucose regulation. Comparison of nondiabetic groups revealed that IGH meets in higher proportion among nondiabetic patients with MS, than among nondiabetic patients without MS. Thus, hyperglycemia is highly associated with hypertension, particularly in patients with MS.

Keywords: Hypertension, metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes mellitus, DLP, hyperglycemia.

EPLERENONE IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Gulaga O.

Academic adviser: Tashchuk V., M.D., Ph.D., Professor, Bukovinian State Medical University, Chernovtsy, Ukraine

Introduction: Heart failure is a frequent complication after acute myocardial infarction and has a poor prognosis. The increasing of heart failure is about 1-2% per year. 50% of patients with heart failure after acute myocardial infarction, usually, live no more than 5 years.

The **purpose** of our research was to estimate treatment efficiency in patients with myocardial infarction which is complicated by heart failure, with using of the antagonist of aldosterone eplerenone on parameters of lipid and protein peroxidation.

Material and methods: We have investigated 37 patients (33 men and 4 women) with acute myocardial infarction in age from 39 to 68 years. A diagnosis was made according to the standards of European organization of cardiologists. All patients were divided into two groups.

The first group included 14 patients, who were prescribed standard therapy with verospiron in the dose 25 mg/day during 10 days, the second one – 13 patients who has got standard therapy with eplerenone in the dose 25 mg/day during 10 days. Control group included 10 patients healthy volunteers. We have measured concentration of malone aldehyde and oxidative modification of proteins.

Results: We have found an increasing of lipid and protein peroxidation processes in both groups before treatment. The parameters of malone aldehyde and oxidative modification of proteins were significantly higher than in control group. Differences in the indices of both groups were statistically not reliable.

Standard treatment led to diminishing of peroxidation processes– the patients of the first group had decreased indices of malone aldehyde and oxidative modification of proteins, however these indices were higher than in control group. The results of the second group were more expressed.

Conclusions: The conducted research testify that the using of the antagonist of aldosterone eplerenone in a complex treatment of patients with acute myocardial infarction, which is complicated by heart failure, lead to decreasing of processes of lipid and protein peroxidation.

Key words: myocardial infarction, heart failure, eplerenone, peroxidation.