

“CUTANEOUS MICROCIRCULATION AMONG PATIENTS WITH OBESITY”

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Abstract:

The sixty-seven eligible patients with obesity were enrolled into the main group in this research. Twenty healthy patients with normal body weight were included in the control group in this study. Each patient underwent a clinical evaluation during the consultation (with measurement of body mass and height), biological tests, electrocardiogram (Cardio Sens, XAI-Medical, Ukraine), Laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF) (SPE “LAZMA” Ltd., Russia). Calculations were performed with SPSS-software (Version 23.0; SPSS, Chicago, IL).

Results. IM was significantly lower in patients from group III ($P_k = 0,042$) and from group IV ($P_k = 0,103$) compared to control group. Overweight patients didn't statistically show significant increase of IM in comparison with control group. There was a significant correlation between BMI and I_v ($r=-0,315$, $P = 0,015$) and AmaxE ($r=-0.411$, $P=0,003$). IM is accordingly correlated with waist-hip ratio ($r=-0,269$, $P = 0,033$), duration of hypertension ($r=-0.411$, $P=0,003$), and smoking ($r=-0,316$, $P=0,034$). Age is accordingly correlated with AmaxE ($r=-0,345$, $P=0,002$), IM ($r=-0,218$, $P=0,031$), AmaxH ($r=-0,218$, $P=0,031$).

Conclusions. Overweight patients and patients with obesity have already initial manifestations of microcirculatory disorders, which deteriorate with an increase of BMI. There is deterioration of microcirculation in overweight and obesity patients even without cardio-vascular pathology.

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