The increase in frequency of the hyperplasia of endometrium (HE) at women of fertile age dictates need of search of new approaches to tactics of maintaining these women for preservation of their reproductive potential.

Research objective: studying of features of the hormonal status of women of reproductive age with HE. Materials and methods. 127 women at the age of 20-40 years are surveyed: 34 (control group) without episodes of diseases of endometrium, and 93 (the main group) with HE without atipiya. By the immunofermental analysis have been investigated levels of estradiol, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH), progesterone, testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEA). Results are processed statistically with use of a package of the applied programs “Statistica 6.0”.

Results of research: The average age of the patients of control and main groups made 34,35±1,32 and 35,22±1,41 years respectively. Increase of the content of LG and estradiol in blood is revealed more than at 70% of patients of the main group. Progesterone level in control group made 5,18±2,91 nmol/l that was reliable below in relation to the main (P <0,05). The DHEA level in the main group made 2,76±1,82 mkg/ml, while in the control - 1,28±0,96 mkg/ml. Concentration of testosterone was twice higher at women with HE in comparison with healthy ones, and the FSH level was on the average 2,42 me/l higher in control group in comparison with the main one. At a third of patients the hormonal status didn't change.

Conclusions: HE at women of reproductive age is accompanied by strengthening of centregene influences of hypothalamus and hypophysial system on follicular tissue of ovary. Obligatory hormonal screening is necessary for definition of tactics of maintaining these patients.