Introduction. Functional hypothalamic amenorrhea (FHA) is one of the most common gynecological problems in adolescents. This condition characterized by the absence of menses due to suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis, which results in low levels of estrogen. Purpose. The purpose of study was to estimate the sizes of the uterus and ovaries of adolescents with FHA and compare results with girls who have regular menstrual cycles. Methods. The study included 45 adolescents with FHA and 40 control group participants. We assessed anthropometric measurements, bone mineral density (BMD) and levels of hormones. All subjects underwent pelvic ultrasound for the measurement of uterine sizes and ovarian volume. Results. In all participants the mean age was 16,3±1,2 years, age at menarche -12,7 years, gynecological age - 3,6 years. In adolescents with FHA the body mass index (BMI) was 17,8±1,8 kg/m2, in control group 20,4±1,4 kg/m2, p<0,001. In FHA girls uterine volume (14,7±6,3 and 31,7±10,6 cm3 respectively, p<0,001), cervical length (2,3±0,4 and 2,6±0,5 cm respectively, p=0,03) and both ovaries volume (9,3±3,6 and 13,8±4,3 respectively, p<0,001) was significantly lower than in control group. We found significantly positive correlation between uterine volume, uterine corpus length, cervical length and weight, BMI. In participants with FHA BMD was 1,046±0,125 g. Conclusion. In adolescents with FHA the sizes of the uterus and ovaries was significantly lower than in girls who have regular menstrual cycles. The study showed significantly positive correlation between uterine volume, uterine corpus length, cervical length and weight, BMI.