In the article the brought results over of study of influence of clinical and laboratory of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) in the presence of thyroid structural changes.

**Aim of the research** is an estimation of frequency and character of thyroid structural changes in patients with type 2 DM.

**Materials and methods**

Under a supervision there were 122 patients, 92 with type 2 DM and 30 – with obesity without type 2 DM (47 men and 75 women). Control the group of persons served as without the DM and obesity symptoms (n=35). The groups of inspected did not differ on age and sex.

**Results**

In patients with type 2 DM thyroid pathology was educed in 93.5% cases, with obesity without DM – in 86.7%. These indexes significantly increase a population level (65.7%). Nodular structural changes appear significantly more often in patients with type 2 DM (55.4%). On the whole in patients with type 2 DM thyroid nodular formations happened in 3.2 times more often than with obesity and in 4.9 times more often than in a control group. At comparison of character of thyroid changes it is set with the clinical and laboratory indexes of type 2 DM, which with the increase of type 2 DM duration significantly increases number of thyroid nodular formations. During DM treatment with of insulin the percent of thyroid nodular formations significantly decrease. Thyroid nodular formations significantly more often appear at presence of microvascular complications and arterial hypertension (AH). Thyroid nodular formations in patients with type 2 DM significantly more often educed in patients with obesity, than among patients with normal body weight (64.2% and 21.8%, accordingly).

**Conclusions**

Dynamic ultrasonic supervision on the thyroid state at type 2 DM duration more than five years, to the presence of microangiopathies, obesity of degrees I-III, presence of echography criteria of fatty liver dystrophy, presence of AH, and also at the reception of oral antidiabetic facilities will allow in time to find out thyroid structural changes.