INTRODUCTION
The lipid profile is disturbed in both subclinical hypothyroidism (SH) and metabolic syndrome (MetS).

AIM
The aim of this study was to try to find changes of lipid profile in patients who developed subclinical hypothyroidism and metabolic syndrome.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
We chose 70 patients (all females) with newly discovered SH and 20 healthy controls, mean age 51.1 (±6.79). The parameters that we determined are: TSH, FT4, AntiTPO-Anti, triglycerides, whole, LDL and HDL cholesterol. For statistical calculations we used EXCEL, Med-Calc and SPSS Programs.

RESULTS
The patients were additionally divided in 2 subgroups, considering existence of D.mell.type2 (DM), 1 with and the other without DM. The patients had higher levels of whole and LDL cholesterol than the control group (p=0.02). The levels of triglycerides had no difference between groups. The percentage of women with level of HDL cholesterol lower than 1.29 mmol/L is almost the same in the 3 groups (p=0.953). The percentage of women with level of triglycerides higher than 1.69 mmol/L is statistically significant between 3 groups (p=0.01). We didn’t find correlation between TSH, FT4 and antiTPO-Anti and levels of triglycerides and cholesterol.

CONCLUSION
Considering the results of this study we may conclude that the patients with SH and MetS may have a higher risk for developing coronary disease and/or hypertension.