**Summary**

A number of scientific studies have shown that elevated levels of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) greater than 25 IU/L act as a marker of women’s reproductive age. In this article we show the influence of cardiovascular risk factors on the likelihood of increasing the FSH above 25 IU/L. The study was conducted with 160 women with an average age of 52 years (SD 45–59). All patients had the content of sex hormones determined (FSH, prolactin, estradiol, testosterone, and progesterone) and serum aldosterone by enzyme immunoassay. Among the patients included in this study, hypertension was detected in 105 patients (65.6%); history of myocardial infarction – in 38 (23.7%); heart failure – in 101 (63.1%); smoking – in 35 (21.9%). SPSS 21, a computer program for Windows XP, was used for statistical analysis of results. To predict the likelihood of increasing the FSH to more than 25 IU/L under the influence of various parameters, the method of binary logistic regression was used. A number of factors that significantly affect the risk of increasing the FSH levels greater than 25 IU/L were identified, and the mathemati-cal method for predicting an increase in FSH more than 25 IU/L was developed. A statistically significant effect on the potential of increasing the FSH more than 25 IU/L was exerted by patient’s age; presence of hypertension and diabetes; cholesterol, estradiol, and prolactin levels, and statin therapy. The model was statistically significant; the value of Nagelkerke’s R squared was 0.704. This was appropriate for predicting the onset of reproductive ag-ing and the development of intermediate and late complications of menopause.

**Keywords**

Menopause, perimenopause, cardiovascular risk, follicle-stimulating hormone