**Summary**

**Objective**. To create a method of coronary atherosclerosis prediction in patients with obesity.

**Material and methods**. This study involved 85 men, 39-65 years (average age of 47,68±6,65 years) with absence of clinical manifestations of coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis of other localizations. Patients had the obesity of the I-III degree, BMI 36,23±4,31 kg/m² and visceral obesity in case of epicardial fat tissue thickness≥7 mm. 2 groups of comparison were identified according with the performed coronary angiography or multislice spiral computer tomography of coronary arteries. Group I (n=35) included patients with existence of coronary atherosclerosis, Group II (n=50) included patients with absence of coronary atherosclerosis.

**Results.** As the result of comparison of two groups of an arterial hypertension the existence of carbohydrate violations, triglycerides, leptin, adiponectin and C -reactive protein have been identified as possible predictors of coronary atherosclerosis risk. Each predictor received its coefficient of importance after the regression analysis with optimal scaling importance. The size of right classifications as a result of logistic regression was 79,1% that indicates a good predictive ability of this regression model. **Conclusion.** The created scale allows to estimate risk of coronary atherosclerosis in the absence of disease clinical manifestations, that is important in terms of well-timed preventive actions and the prevention of the disease progression.

**Key words**

visceral obesity, coronary risk, scale