Oxidative stress (OS) is the main component of the onset and progression of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) combined with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). Objective: To establish the NAFLD staging in type 2 diabetes patients according to the changes in their diene conjugates (DC) level. Material and Methods: The study involved 117 patients with type 2 diabetes combined with NAFLD – group I, 26 patients with type 2 diabetes – group II. DC level was determined spectrophotometrically with a molar absorption coefficient of products. Depending on DC level as the most significant fraction in lipid peroxidation products total pool we classified four subgroups of group I. DC level of 200-400 can anticipate steatosis stage, 400-600 – steatohepatitis, 600 and more – fibrosis. The differences were considered feasible at p 0.05. Results: Analysis of the results obtained in four subgroups of type 2 DM patients at different NAFLD stages showed that DC level in subgroup 1 was significantly lower, while subgroups 2, 3 and 4 demonstrated significantly higher levels than in type 2 DM patients with no NAFLD – (130.9±5.38); (304.7±6.3); (475.34±2.2); (751.88±9.7) and (212.4±2.09) nM/L, respectively, p 0.001. Conclusions: 1. NAFLD stages of the course were identified in type 2 diabetics depending on their DC level. 2. This study allows to consider DC as the marker of NAFLD stages of the course in type 2 DM patients.