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11.9%, type D personality and low income -8.8%, stress and low income – 1.8%, depression and low income - 1.2%, type D personality and low educational level – 1.2%.

Conclusions: In Kyrgyz Republic the prevalence of psycho-social clusters in patients with CHD is high. The most prevalent are two-component clusters (low educational and income levels). Taking into account Kyrgyz Republic has been affiliated to the very high-risk countries the further investigations of psycho-social clusters influence on CHD course and prognosis are necessary.

Methods: For this purpose, while lockdown restrictions were in place (February-April 2020), 359 subjects from the Brisighella Heart Study cohort underwent a phone interview about their lifestyle habit changes during COVID-19-related quarantine.

Results: Quarantine did not significantly modify smoking habit nor body mass index. Subjects significantly increased daily carbohydrates consumption, all fresh vegetables, healthy vegetable oils, milk and yogurt, alcoholic drinks, sugars and sweets, and coffee. The weekly consumption of low-fat meat, cured meat other than ham, cheeses, eggs, nuts and mixed seed oils significantly increased, while the weekly intake of fish, mussels, and legumes significantly decreased during lockdown. The Dietary Quality Index was reduced from 42.4±4.1 to 37.8±4.7 (p<0.03).

Conclusions: In accordance with our findings, COVID-19-related quarantine might worsen the quality of diet, also leading to an increased intake of almost all food categories.

Background and Aims: Hyperlipidemia by itself without the concurrence of other major risk factors for cardiovascular disease, for it aggregates more inflammation to the process and thus leading higher probable cytokine storm. In rare cases of COVID 19 patients without these factors the outcome is better but the literature is scarce on the topic. The aim of this work is to look at the prevalence of outcomes in these patients with only hyperlipidemia and in cases in which only one risk factor is associated.