Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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The total article was included in the final review.

Conclusions: Collaboration between physicians-pharmacists resulted in significant improvements in blood pressure in hypertensive patients.
myocardial infarction, 12 non-ST elevated myocardial infarction, 4 unstable angina and acute stroke, 24 with unstable angina, and 13 with the increased class of stable angina. Within 3 months after in-hospital treatment, 1/1248 (4.4%) controls had major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE).

Conclusions: Our findings may suggest that symptomatic CAD patients after COVID-19 disease are at an increased risk of MACE compared to those who did not get SARS-CoV-19 infection. Secondary and tertiary preventive measures are of utmost importance to prevent cardiovascular complications.

P707 / #751, E-POSTERS TOPIC: 4. CLINICAL VASCULAR DISEASE / 4.12 PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE; MISCELLANEOUS. THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE BEFORE AND AFTER REVASCULARIZATION

Y. Borkhalenko 1, O. Yepanchintseva 2, B. Todorov 2, O. Zhariatov 1, 1 Heart Institute of Healthcare Ministry of Ukraine, Department For The Diagnosis Of Pathology Of The Heart And Major Vessels, Kyiv, Ukraine; 2 Heart Institute of Healthcare Ministry of Ukraine, Director, Kyiv, Ukraine; 3 Shupyk National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Department Of Functional Diagnostics, Kyiv, Ukraine

Background and Aims: The aim of the study was to compare the changes of the values of QoL in patients with stable coronary artery disease and preserved LVEF within 6 months after revascularization interventions (CABG or PCI) and to identify the factors that may affect QoL changes.

Methods: A single-center prospective study included data from a clinical, instrumental and laboratory examination of 115 patients with CAD and LVEF > 45% consecutively selected for CABG (n = 71) or coronary stenting (n = 44). QoL was assessed by MLHFQ, SAQ and SF-36 questionnaires before and 6 months after myocardial revascularization. Also, changes in the distance of 6-minute walking test, Doppler echocardiographic indices of the LV diastolic function and the level of the BNP were analyzed.

Results: After 6 months of follow-up in the study groups, the levels of QoL according to MLHFQ, SF-36 and SAQ scores significantly improved, compared to the baseline data. In both groups there was a decrease of the functional class of angina by the CCS (p < 0.001). There were no significant differences in the manifestation of stable angina pectoris in the compared groups after 6 months (p = 0.237). Improvement of QoL was associated with decrease of the BNP level The distance of the 6-minute walk test in the stenting group increased from 223 m to 550 m; in the CABG group this distance was, respectively, 260 m and 550 m.

Conclusions: Thus, in patients with stable ischemic coronary disease and preserved LV systolic function after coronary artery stenting or CABG, a significant

P708 / #763, E-POSTERS TOPIC: 4. CLINICAL VASCULAR DISEASE / 4.12 PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE; MISCELLANEOUS. COVERAGE, KNOWLEDGE, AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INFLUENZA VACCINATION AMONG PATIENTS WITH DIABETES AND/OR ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

S. Chinnwong 1. 1 Faculty of Pharmacy, Chiang Mai University, Department Of Pharmaceutical Care, Muang Chiang Mai, Thailand; 2 Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Department Of Internal Medicine, Muang Chiang Mai, Thailand

Background and Aims: Patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) and/or ischemic heart disease (IHD) are recommended to receive an influenza vaccination once a year to prevent cardiovascular events, but the vaccination coverage remains low. This cross-sectional study aimed to determine the influenza vaccination coverage, knowledge, and factors associated with the vaccination.

Methods: Patients with DM and/or IHD treated at a tertiary hospital in northern Thailand were interviewed from August to October 2017 whether they had received the influenza vaccination, knowledge on the influenza vaccination using 11 questions, and factors associated with the vaccination.

Results: Of 150 patients (55.8% women, mean age of 68.3 ± 8.1 years, 35.6% DM, 35.4% IHD, 29.0% DM and IHD), 45.3% (68/150) received the influenza vaccination. The mean score of knowledge was 9.68 ± 1.35 (total of 11), and it did not differ between those patients who received and did not receive the vaccination, p = 0.056. Four factors associated with the vaccination were knowing the advantages of vaccination (OR 1.94, 95% CI: 1.01-3.74), knowing their rights to get vaccination for free (OR 2.95, 95% CI: 1.45-5.99), their need to get vaccination (OR 3.67, 95% CI: 1.68-8.01), and being vaccinated in the past (OR 9.31, 95% CI: 1.16-74.66).

Conclusions: The vaccine coverage was low; less than half of patients received the influenza vaccination, but their knowledge was high. Four factors associated with getting vaccination were knowing the advantages, the right, having need, and having experience. Thus, these factors should be seriously managed to encourage patients to get the influenza vaccine.

P709 / #776, E-POSTERS TOPIC: 4. CLINICAL VASCULAR DISEASE / 4.12 PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE; MISCELLANEOUS. EFFECT OF LIPID- BASED ENCAPSULATED DOCETAXEL NANOPORENTICLES- MEDIATED B- MODE ULTRASOUND- GUIDED FOCUSED LOW- LEVEL CONFOCAL DUAL PULSE ELECTROHYDRAULIC SHOCK WAVE THERAPY ACCOMPANIED BY INTRAVENTRIOUS METHOTREXATE ADMINISTRATION ON EARLY STAGE ATHEROSCLEROSIS

H. Mehrad 1, 2, M. Fazli Shokouhi 2, 1 Islamic Azad University- Tabriz Branch, Department Of Physics, Tabriz, Iran; 2 Mehrad Research Lab, Division Of Translational Medicine Development Of Noninvasive Treatments, Tabriz, Iran

Background and Aims: In atherosclerosis, local inflammation and associated macrophage activity can lead to foam cell-rich plaque formation. In this study, we developed an experimental confocal dual pulse shock wave therapy system, and investigated its effectiveness on foam cells density reduction, wherein diagnostic B-mode ultrasound is combined with sonodynamic therapy system, with a goal of increased safety.

Methods: Briefly, New Zealand white rabbits underwent primary balloon dilatation injury at the abdominal aorta followed by a 1.5% cholesterol-rich diet injury for three weeks. Histopathology results showed early stage atherosclerosis formation in all of the rabbits’ arteries. Then animals’ arteries in the treatment group at the lesion region, treated using intravenous lipid- based encapsulated docetaxel nanoparticles (10mg/kg) and methotrexate (20mg/kg) administration accompanied by extracorporeal focused low-level confocal dual pulse electrohydraulic shock wave (V = 15 Kv, F = 2Hz, Impulses = 50 and V = 12Kv, F = 0.5 Hz, Impulses = 100) therapy. Foam cells density were evaluated in the treatment group compared with the control group using B-mode ultrasonography and histopathology.

Results: from B-mode ultrasonography and histopathology showed a significant reduction in the mean value for foam cells density within the early atherosclerotic lesion in the treatment group compared with the control group (p < 0.05).

Conclusions: Enhanced anti-inflammatory effect of docetaxel nanoparticles and methotrexate, due to enhanced inertial cavitation-based sonoporation effect of shock wave, induced by collapsed capsules and confocal dual pulse system, accompanied by enhanced anti-inflammatory effect of shock wave, induced by confocal dual pulse system, can cause to reduce the early stage atherosclerosis.

P710 / #778, E-POSTERS TOPIC: 4. CLINICAL VASCULAR DISEASE / 4.12 PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE; MISCELLANEOUS. ATTAINMENT OF 2019 ESC/EAS LIPID Targets in a Cohort of High and Very-High Risk Subjects Identified Through Cardiology and Laboratory Databases