The results literature data analysis showed multidirectional associations between the risk cardiovascular pathology

and hostility. Prevalence of negative psycho-emotional states such as hostility was higher among females that may be explained by physiological characteristics of female body and ways of anger/hostility expression, which in turn affect the risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) development. In this regard, in order to improve the CVD prevention among adult female population, it is necessary to create information resources and educational technologies as well as infrastructure that can provide appropriate and easily available counseling in order to identify and monitor psychosocial risk factors among all categories of female population.