

The aim of the study was to determine the role of polymorphisms of genes encoding components of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) and suffered COVID-19 infection in patients with uncontrolled hypertension. Methods. Clinical examination of 116 patients with stage 2 uncontrolled arterial hypertension was performed. 96 of them had mild to moderate form of coronavirus infection (COVID-19). Clinical examination, studies of polymorphism of genes encoding RAAS components were performed. Results. Patients in the ongoing symptomatic COVID-19 phase were found to have higher systolic blood pressure (SBP) levels ($p_{1-2}=0.03659$; $p_{1-3}=C$ gene, rs699, was less frequent ($p=0.005$) than in the control group. There was a weak negative association of TT genotype AGT704 with body mass index with ($r=-0.30$, $p=0.001$), SBP ($r=-0.42$, $p=0.0001$) and DBP ($r=-0.36$, $p=0.0001$). Conclusion. Uncontrolled AH was a long-term effect of mild to moderate COVID-19. Analysis of time aspects revealed the greatest persistence of destabilization with regard to DBP. The association of BP elevation with the C allele of the AGT gene polymorphism (T704C) was found in patients who had suffered coronavirus infection in the period up to 12 weeks. Identification of the association of BP with the AGT gene polymorphism in postvoid syndrome will provide an opportunity to initiate personalized treatment and develop prevention strategies.