**Summary**

**Objective**

To investigate the profile of cardiovascular risk factors (CVRF) in young students and to estimate the influence of these factors on central aortic blood pressure (CABP), to discuss possible ways of CVRF correction using university media for spreading information and motivation ideas.

**Materials and methods**

80 students underwent the estimation of aortic rigidity parameters and presence of CVRF with complex diagnostic software.

**Results**

Systemic and latent hypertension was diagnosed morefrequently in risk factor carriers. Frequency of false hypertension occurrence didn’t depend on risk factors (RF) presence. In case of normotension RF presence was associated with higher values of augmentation index. This study also presents data of the Center of Students’ healthabout introduction of real and network forms of mass, group and personalized preventive work among youngstudents using obtained information about possible health hazards.

**Conclusion**

Despite the young age and short anamnesis of CVRF presence students demonstrate preclinical but distinct lesions of aortic wall as the one of the most important target organs. It is necessary to introduce more actively theCVRF screening together with CABP estimation into the work of the centers of students’ health in order to start intime early preventive interventions.

**Key words**

Screening, risk factors, students, premorbid diagnostic, preventive intervention.