**Objective**

To determine the frequency of risk factors of cardiovascular disease (CVD RF) and chronic kidney disease (CKD)among the patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

**Materials and methods**

We examined 300 patients of the Regional clinical hospital №2 with verified diagnosis of COPD I-IV degree of severity according to the GOLD criteria (2011). We studied the frequency of such RF of CVD and CKD: age > 45 years, male gender, arterial hypertension (AH), impaired glucose metabolism, hypercholesterolemia (level greater than 5.0 mmol/L), body mass index (BMI) > 25 kg/m2, and the frequency and intensity of smoking, glomerular filtrationrate (GFR) calculated with CKD-EPI.

**Results**

We identified the high frequency RF of CVD: 100% of patients had RF of CVD, 92,6% of patients had a combination of 3 or more FR, lowered GFR< 89 mL/min/1,73 m2 was present in 67,3% patients. 96.4% of patients had age over 45 years, 78,8% of patients were older than 65 years; smoking was detected in 92 % of patients with COPD; hypercholesterolemia - in 70,3% of cases; AG – in 65,6%; hyperglycemia – in 17,6%; BMI>25 kg/m2 - in 38% of patients with COPD. The inverse correlation between BMI and severity of COPD (r= - 0,324, p<0,05); and the positive correlationof cholesterol levels with age and severity of COPD (r=0,241 r=0,198, p<0,05) have been detected.

**Conclusions**

Patients with COPD demonstrate the summation of “traditional” RF of CVD, that is determined by COPD on the one hand and on the other – by existing renal dysfunction.

**Key words**

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, risk factors, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease.