

## COVID-19 Associated with Cardiometabolic Risk Factors

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Previous studies reported that the prevalence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension and dyslipidemia and obesity in persons older than 60 years are significantly rising [1]. The effects of changes on the immune status and insulin secretion in patients with diabetes are still questionable [2], whereas several previous studies demonstrated trigger higher stress conditions of the effects of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) contributing to hyperglycemia in patients with diabetes [3]. Increasing serum levels of the high-density lipoprotein (HDL) can suppress the platelet over-activity and the coagulation cascade [4]. The association between hypertension (HTN) and SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) is still questionable and is independent from aging or not [5]. Obesity can induce mesenchymal dysfunction and exacerbating the COVID-19-related-cytokine-storm that promoting pulmonary fibrosis [6].

In conclusion, the type of the treatment of the cardiometabolic diseases or disorders does not impact the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) status, but non-treatment of them significantly rise COVID-19 incidence.

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