ABS90: Chronic cough as the sole initial manifestation of epidermoid carcinoma of the trachea

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Aims: The study of chronic cough is necessary to establish the adequate diagnostic, and treatment if it's possible. **Design:** History: A 47-year-old man presented with an 3-weeks history of a chronic cough. Smoker of 80 pack-years. Examination revealed dismutation of respiratory murmur, no fever and little sputum. **Methods:** Radiography, Laboratory data, Computerised tomography, bronchoscopy and biopsy were obtained.

Results:

Radiography: Middle lobe syndrome
Computerised Tomography: Pedunculated tracheal mass emanating from the right tracheal wall. A lower Paratracheal and retrovascular node of 7 × 5 cm (1996 AJCC-UICC Classification regional lymph node stations for lung (Trachea) cancer staging)
Flexible bronchoscopy: Which revealed a sessile tracheal mass emanating from the right tracheal wall, approximately 2 cm upper to the carina of the trachea. A biopsy was obtained
Biopsy: Intermediate-grade Tracheal Epidermoid Carcinoma
Laboratory data: Leukocytosis (22.500) with Neutrophilic reaction (91'3%) and raising erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive Protein (6'2 mg/dl)
Diagnostic: Epidermoid Carcinoma of lung (Trachea) IIB (T4N2M0)

Discussion: The patient with Epidermoid Carcinoma of the trachea typically presents with dyspnea, chronic cough, or haemoptysis. Occasionally, this type of tumor is found on a routine chest radiograph of an asymptomatic patient. Intermediate-grade tumors represent the bridge between low- and high-grade tumors; and tend to be more locally destructive and may be more likely to recur.

Conclusions:

- 1- Chronic cough, especially in chronic smokers, must be studied
- 2- Epidermoid carcinoma of the trachea is a cause of chronic cough by irritation of the airways not contemplated at the protocols of Griffit 1996
- 3- Treatment of tracheal epidermoid carcinoma is primarily surgical, with complete en bloc resection recommended
- 4- Lymphadenectomy is individualized in each case according to the extend and histologic features of the tumor. It would not be recommended for low-or intermediate-grade tumors
- 5- The tumor was classified as intermediate grade, and adjuvant external beam radiotherapy was recommended and performed specially in this patient with superior vena cava syndrome.

Conflict of interest and funding

None.

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ABS91: Analysis of the influence of smoking only one cigarette on some biological risk factors for cardiovascular disease

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Design: To analyze the effect of only one cigarette in smokers.

Methods:

- 47 patients: 27 smokers (cases), 20 non-smokers (controls); after informed consent.
- Exclusion criteria: Cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.
- Material: MX3 Plus OMROM Automatic Blood pressure monitor, BEDFONT Mini 2 Smokerlyzer CO breath analyzer, BCI 3301 Oxygen saturation analyzer.
- Variables: BMI, COHb, systolic (SBP), diastolic (DBP) and mean blood pressure (MBP), CO levels, heart rate (HR), respiratory frequency (RF), Sa O2.
- Diagnostics criteria: Richmond test, Fagerström test, Charlson Index, Goldberg General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28).
- Statistical Method: The data obtained were treated statistically with SPSS statistical Package (version 12.0).

Results: Smoker group: intense degree of tobaccoism, variable degree of physics dependence, preparation phase of abandon, High risk, Richmond test ($4'89 \pm 2'62$), Fagerström test ($5'11 \pm 2'95$), Charlson Index very low, BMI ($25'10 \pm 3'69$). **Discussion:** Initially, biological risk factors for cardiovascular disease is not present in any of the two groups.

Conclusion:

1. In smokers, the consumption of only one cigarette increased at the five minutes some biological risk factors for cardiovascular disease in a significant manner: SBP and DBP change their state of Normal to Normal-High according to ESH-ESC 2003 tables for to stratify the cardiovascular risk.
2. Only pre-cigarette in smokers increased at the five minutes SBP, DBP, MBP, HR, RF, CO levels, COHb levels and decreased SaO2 in a significant manner ($p < 0'0001$).
3. No differences in all variables considered into two groups of study in basal state was observed except RF, CO and COHb levels that's increased in smokers ($p < 0'0001$).
4. CO and COHb breath levels are directly correlated with RF and B subscale (anxiety and insomnia) GHQ-28, give highest values in smokers ($p < 0'0001$).
5. We consider that these results may be used on campaigns for smoking cessation.

Conflict of interest and funding

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ABS92: Analysis of the influence of tobacco on the psychosocial assessment of intense smokers

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Introduction: It is known that patients with COPD have more depression or depressive symptoms than healthy individuals. Nicotine is considered one cause of anxiety by drugs consumption in DSM-IV. **Design:** Analysis of influence of tobacco in psychosocial assessment on intense smokers without COPD or other respiratory disease.

Methods:

- A sample of 58 patients: 38 smokers (cases), 20 non-smokers (controls).