

0.01), also correlations between BOD index and exacerbations are considerable. Moreover the correlational analysis revealed the presence of positive correlation between the BODE and HRQL: the total scores of the CCQ ($r=0.62$, $p<0.01$) and SGRQ ($r=0.42$, $p<0.01$) in elderly COPD patients. SAFE ($r=0.34$, $p<0.01$) and HADO scores ($r=-0.33$, $p<0.01$) correlated weaker with the rate of COPD exacerbations in elderly. Conclusion: The BODE and BOD scores correlate stronger with rate of COPD exacerbations in elderly and young COPD patients than HADO and SAFE scores.

Predictors of Health Status in Patients with COPD Determined by Gender

Mihaela Coliba

Academic adviser: Alexandru Corlateanu, M.D., Senior lecturer

State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The influence of gender on the expression of COPD is studied rather superficially. Quality of life (QoL) has become an important outcome in COPD patients. Aim: The aim of the study was to analyse the factors which contribute to gender differences in quality of life of COPD patients. Methods: The following indices were taken into consideration: age, FEV1%, FVC, FEV1%/FVC, BODE index, 6 minute walk distance (6MWD), body mass index (BMI), dyspnoea (modified MRC), Saint George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), Clinical COPD Questionnaire (CCQ), EuroQol Questionnaire in 80 men and women with COPD from pulmonary clinic. Results: 80 patients were divided into 2 groups of 40 women, mean age 65 ± 8.3 years and 40 men, mean age 64 ± 8 years. The mean FEV1% for the groups were $46.27 \pm 15\%$ and $44.9 \pm 9.5\%$, $p=0.62$. Patients in both groups had similar scores in all domains of the SGRQ: total 62.23 vs 65.01, $p=0.29$; symptoms 76.46 vs 80.63, $p=0.29$; activity 57.49 vs 59.35, $p=0.58$; impact 60.49 vs 63.35, $p=0.29$. In CCQ there were also observed no significant differences in total score 2.96 vs 2.8, $p=0.38$. Minor differences were observed in BODE index 6.07 vs 5.9, $p=0.68$. The forward stepwise regression analysis shows that the BODE index, severity of obstruction and comorbidities are the important predictors of health related quality of life in men COPD patients, which explain 55% of the total score of SGRQ ($p<0.01$). In women COPD patients, 6MWD, age and oxygenation explain 54.6% of SGRQ total score. Conclusion: In moderate and severe COPD patients attending a pulmonary clinic, there are no significant gender differences in health status scores. The main predictors of SGRQ total score in men are BODE index, degree of obstruction and comorbidities, whereas for women, the main predictors are age, exercise capacity and level of arterial oxygenation.

2009 AH1N1 – Associated Pneumonia, Clinical, Microbiological and Pathological Analysis of 15 Fatal Cases

Dumitru Chesov, Mihai Parnov

Academic adviser: Victor Botnaru, M.D., Ph.D., Professor

State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The objective of the study was to describe clinicopathological, microbiological and radiological characteristics of 15 patients who died following 2009 AH1N1 – associated pneumonia. As materials and methods were reviewed clinical, radiological, microbiological, and pathological datas (with emphasis on the pulmonary pathology findings) of 15 fatal cases of 2009 A H1N1 associated pneumonia hospitalised between November 2009 and January 2010 in Republican Clinical Hospital (RCH), Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Most of the 15 decedents - 13 (86,6%) - were women (2 of whom were pregnant and 2 postpregnant). The mean age in the reviewed cases was 37,4