

free survival and quality of life in each group. Kaplan Meier curves were used for statistical analysis – for overall survival and the logrank test. The response rate was high for patients with radiochemotherapy which was possible radical surgery. Is significant difference between median overall survival appeared between the 2 groups: 18,8 months in group A and 17,2 months in group B with a hazard ratio for survival of 0,88 (95%CI, 0,75-1,12,  $p < 0.004$ ). Progression free survival was not significant different between these 2 groups: 6.9 months for group A and 7.2 months for group B. Multivariate analysis revealed TNM stage and site of the tumor significant factors for overall survival, and TNM stage, site of the tumor and EGFR expression as significant factors for time to progression. The molecular biomarkers EGFR and VEGF have a prognostic significance in head and neck cancer in addition to the established clinical prognostic factors such as the stage and site of the tumor. Also hypermethylated TSG promoters were detected in saliva using microarray based (DCC, MINT31, p16, cyclin A1, MINT1, TIMP3, DAPK) and this test can be a surveillance prediction and model of recurrence that might be applied to screening the population. First line chemoradiotherapy regimen associated with molecular target therapy in advanced head and neck carcinoma remains a decision of the physician. New approaches include the combination of anti VEGFR agents and antiEGFR monoclonal antibodies, and combined antiEGFR therapy with small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors.

## Medical-clinical Aspects of Chronic Atrophic Fetid Rhinitis. Clinical Case

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Chronic atrophic fetid rhinitis (ozaena) takes important place among other forms of chronic atrophic rhinitis. It has, mostly, progressive flow, that leads to complete atrophy of mucous membrane and skeleton of nose, also the appearance of unpleasant smell and establishment of irreversible lowering of sense of smell. Denotation and presentation of some medical-clinical aspects of chronic fetid rhinitis and elaboration the diagnostic's algorithm of patients with such pathology. This advanced work is integral, descriptive research based on an analysis and synthesis of official autochthonous medical information and international periodicals. The significance and research importance corroborates with demonstration of clinical case. A man, European, 48 years, complaints on: breach of nasal breathing from crusts which hard separate, anosmia, presence of unpleasant smell on distance according to other people. A patient was exposed casually. From anamnesis - patient is ill more than 25 years, accepted treatment irregularly, his son suffers from similar disease. Laboratory indexes have shown: Hb - 126 g/l, Er -  $4,3 \times 10^{12}/l$ , i/c - 0, 87, Fe serum - 2, 4  $\mu\text{mol}/l$ . On the basis of clinical and paraclinical facts the final clinical diagnosis was proposed: Chronic fetid rhinitis. Ozaena is widespread pathology and family cases are characteristic for such disease. Patients with this pathology do not apply for medical help long time and remain unnoticed. There are some difficulties of diagnostic of disease, as cultivation of *Klebsiella ozaenae* requires special conditions and instruction of medical personnel.