

## **PS2.038**

### **Snoring may reveal more!**

*Alexandru Claudiu Coman(1), A Delgado Garcia(2), EB Zapata Ledo(2), J Flores Torrecillas(1), RM Requena Ferrer(1), E Esteban Redondo(3), P Gea Fernandez(1)*

*(1) Family Doctor, Cartagena Casco Antiguo Health Center, Cartagena, Spain*

*(2) Resident Family Medicine, Cartagena Casco Antiguo Health Center Cartagena, Spain*

*(3) Work medicine doctor, Santa Lucia Hospital, Cartagena, Spain*

*Corresponding author: Mr Alexandru Claudiu Coman, Servicio Murciano de Salud, Family Medicine, Cartagena, Spain. E-mail: copanboy@yahoo.com*

**Background & Aim:** A 57 year-old man attends his general practitioner for snoring, with apnea episodes, dysphonia and cough. Medical history: active smoker, diabetes mellitus, high blood pressure and dyslipidemia. Physical examination was without specific findings. He is remitted to the Pneumology department for the realization of a polysomnography test.

**Method:** Complementary tests: Chest X-ray: left parahilar mass Chest CT-scan: lest pulmonary parahilar cancer, with extension in the right paratracheal lymph nodes (T4N3M1) PET-CT scan: viable tumor tissue in the left parahilar mass and left apical nodule. Blood analysis is normal. Bronchoscopy: mucous infiltration of the left lobar bronchi, compatible with non-small cell lung carcinoma The patient is remitted to initiate the chemotherapy treatment.

**Results:** Diagnosis: Large-cell lung carcinoma T4N2-3M1, inoperable Differential diagnosis: Pneumonia.

**Conclusions:** Pulmonary cancer is one of the most important issues of the medical system, causing more than a million death annually. It is important to perform a good clinical exploration and review of the patient, as the general practitioner is the first to evaluate the patients. Reaching the diagnostic in an early stage is mostly important because it reduces the mortality and widens the treatment options.