LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

3 1 AUG 1992

A HOSPITAL BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY ON FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INVASIVE CERVICAL CANCER AMONG THAI FEMALES

HTUNN MYINT LATT

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE
(MEDICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY)

อภินันทนาการ
จาก

IN
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
1992

19343

Copyright © by Mahidol University

Thesis Title A Hospital-Based Case control Study on Factors Influencing the Development of Invasive Cervical Cancer among Thai females

Name Htunn Myint Latt.

Degree Master of Science (Medical Epidemiology)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

PorapanPunyaratabandhuM.D.,M.P.H.,M.S.H.

Amornrath Podhipak B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Tewintr Kosiyatrakul M.D., FACOG, Cert.Gyn. Oncology.

Date of Graduation 27 May B.E. 2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

A hospital base case-control study was conducted at the National Cancer Institute, Bangkok, from January 15 1992 to March 16 1992, to determine the factors influencing the development of invasive cervical carcinoma among Thai females. A total of 109 patients with histologically proven invasive cervical cancer, who came for treatment and 218 controls individually matched by the age within the range of plus or minus five years, who came to take pap smear examination were

Copyright by Mahidol University

selected and interviewed. Recent pap smear results and medical records of both cases and controls were also reviewed and recorded in questionnaire form in which socio-demographic variables, obstetric history, sexual behavior, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, history of sexually transmitted diseases, experience of pap smear examination and recent pap smear result with cell type and VDRL results are included.

Mean age of cases (47.789 ± 8.970) and mean age of control (46.477 ± 9.223) were not statistically significance ($p = 0.790$). The youngest age of both case and control was 28 years old and oldest age were 68 and 69 years respectively. Two major cell types of cervical cancer, squamous cell carcinoma (84.4%) and adenocarcinoma (15.6%) were found. Logistic regression analysis was done to calculate the odds ratio and 95% CI adjusted simultaneously for the effects of other variables. Significant factors were: human papilloma virus infection (OR=128.697; 95% C.I. 32.166-514.917; $p < 0.001$) education level (primary - OR=6.086; 95% C.I. 1.396-26.541; $p=0.02$ and none - OR=25.746; 95% C.I. 3.498-189.494; $p=0.001$), occupation (laborer and factory worker - OR=4.395; 95% C.I. 1.326-14.561; $p=0.015$), number of pregnancy (3-4 pregnancy - OR=8.130; 95% C.I. 1.494-44.245; $p=0.153$) and experience of pap smear examination (OR=2.691; 95% C.I. 1.120-6.466; $p=0.027$).

Copyright by Mahidol University