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A HOSPITAL BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY ON RISK FACTORS FOR LUNG CANCER AMONG THAI MALES

อภินันทนาการ
จาก
บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหิดล

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ABSTRACT

A hospital based case control study was conducted at the National Cancer Institute, Bangkok in 1992 to determine the risk factors for lung cancer among Thai males. A total of 333 cases were selected from the medical records of thai males aged 30 years and over with cytologically and or histologically lung cancer, admitted and registered at National Cancer Institute, during the year 1985 to 1990. A total of 345 non cancer controls matched by age were selected also from medical records during the same period. All the necessary information were

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translated from Thai to English and recorded on a recording form which included socio-demographic variables, smoking habits, eating and drinking habits, occupation, use of snuff and past history of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate odds ratios adjusted for the effects of other variables. Significant risk factors were: smoking (OR=5.2, 95% CI=2.9-9.4), education (none OR=10.5, 95% CI=3.9-28.0, primary OR=6.6, 95% CI=3.1-13.8, secondary OR=2.9, 95% CI=1.3-6.7), laborer (OR=3.6, 95% CI=1.8-7.0), agriculture (OR=1.9, 95%CI=1.2-3.2), drinking foreign whisky (OR=2.1, 95%CI=1.1-4.0), eating poultry (OR=3.2, 95% CI=1.9-5.3) and past history of pulmonary tuberculosis (OR=2.4, 95%CI=1.1-5.1).

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