

## **ABSTRACT**

This is a hospital based case control study. Sample of 300 patients (178 males, 122 females) entering the hospital with the symptoms of hernia during Feb-July 2012 is taken. Out of 300 patients, 100 are with hernia and 200 are without hernia. Data is obtained through questionnaire. Chi-square technique is used to find descriptive measures. Logistic regression technique is used to identify the significant risk factors among all probable risk factors. At first, the technique is performed for patients of both sexes and then for male and female patients separately. Furthermore correlations, phi-values are found to find the association and degree of contribution of each significant risk factor. In overall analysis of male and female patients weight, HS, smoking, age, OAHP, WL, FH, sex and exercise are found significant. In male patients weight, smoking, age, RLS and WL, while in female patients HS, weight and STM are found significant.