SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The main aim of this research was to take a perspective over the factors which are significantly responsible for lip and oral cancer and then to model them to estimate the chance of lip and oral cancer in the presence/ absence of these risk factors. For the fulfillment of the objectives, a hospital based study was designed comprised of both descriptive and analytical components at three randomly selected public sector hospitals of Punjab. All 121 patients of lip and oral cancer in three randomly selected public sector hospitals of Punjab are selected as a sample. Data comprising of 87 survived and 34 died during this study and having aged 20-80 years old with mean age of 43.52 ± 9.81 years of which 72 were males and 49 were females. Data was collected by a well-designed questionnaire. Data collected against 23 risk factors was categorized into 3 subgroups named as Socio-demographic, Symptomatic and Systematic risk factors. Percentages and counts on each risk factor were used as descriptive analysis whereas for bivariate analysis Pearson's chi-square test and Kaplan Meier were used for lip and oral cancer status. To test the main effects and the interaction effects of risk factors, Cox regression was used for all risk factors and odds ratios of lip and oral cancer status for each risk factor were calculated. Finally it was found that Age, Pan usage, Smoking, Family Monthly Income, Fungal Infection, Sunlight Exposure and Gums Bleeding were the significant factors for survival of lip and oral cancer patients. These factors play a major role in the development of the disease.