ABSTRACT

This case control study is conducted to access the risk factor of colorectal cancer in Lahore. For this purpose three public hospitals having cancer wards are selected and 350 subjects are taken from these hospitals comprising 175 cases and 175 controls. In order to describe the risk factors, descriptive and analytical approaches are used. Required information for the study is obtained from the 350 subjects through the direct interview method by using a questionnaire. The ages of all cases are found to be above 25 years. The controls are also taken by matching the gender and age which is above 25 years. In this study, about 18 factors were included with sub categories. The Phi/v Statistics, Kandall's tau-b and Chi-square are used to study the association between the factors of colorectal cancer. In order to investigate the significant risk factors, their severity and the model prediction, binary logistic regression model is run by using the SPSS (Version –18). The higher risk of colorectal cancer is found in the subjects having inflammatory bowel disease as compare to those without inflammatory bowel disease. In beverage analysis, the similar results are also found. Binary logistic regression analysis revealed that six factors including age, family history of cancer, cigarette smoking, inflammatory bowel disease, constipation and pile are positively significant. In other words, these six factors are directly related to colorectal cancer. The odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of odds ratios for age, family history of cancer, cigarette smoking, inflammatory bowel disease, constipation and pile are (1.084; 1.048 – 1.120), (4.612; 1.799 – 11.823), (6.547; 2.421 – 17.704), (6.547; 2.421 – 17.704), (12.954; 3.480 – 48.224), (5.268; 2.274 – 12.204) and (9.417; 2.810 – 31.560), respectively. Three factors including residential area, social status and fruits are found to be negatively significant which means that there is inverse relationship of these factors with the colorectal cancer. The odds ratio and 95% confidence interval of odds ratio of residential