

Factors affecting the incidence of Cervical cancer in different hospitals of Lahore were estimated in this cross sectional study. A purposive consecutive sample of 825 patients was collected; out of which 550 were controlled patients (VIA negative) while 275 were cases (VIA positive), which are admitted at Gynae outdoor department of Shalamar hospital, Fatima Memorial hospital, and INMOL (Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Oncology) hospital during the month JAN-SEP, 2011. Complete history of patient was taken by questionnaire. To measure the association among the different variables the chi-square test was used and Logistic regression technique was applied to check the main significant risk factor and for the prediction of model. Further the comparison among the patients belongs to different socio economic groups was taken by applying both descriptive and analytic components. In overall analysis the result from multiple linear logistic regression model indicated that Economic Status (OR=1.484, P=0.247), Family History (OR=5.065, P=.039), Menstrual Cycle (OR=2.379, P=.015), First intercourse (OR=1.435, P=.000), Contraceptives pills (OR=5.590, P=.000), Vaginal Discharge (OR=19.800, P=.000), Post coital Bleeding (OR=7.834, P=.000) have significant and positive association with Cervical cancer. In group wise study Age at first intercourse, H/O Recurrent vaginal discharge and H/O Post Coital Bleeding seen to be common risk factors in all three social economic classes. This study indicated that Age of patient, Socio-economic Status, Family History of Cervical Cancer, Diabetes Mellitus, Menstrual Cycle, Age at first intercourse, Number of children giving birth, Number of Miscarriages, Use of oral contraceptives pills, H/O Recurrent vaginal discharge and H/O Post Coital Bleeding have all significant factors affecting the incidence of cervical cancer in different hospitals of Lahore.