

## ABSTRACT

This case study was conducted to determine the risk factors for respiratory diseases and their relative importance. Sample of 36 poultry farms were selected randomly from Lahore. A group of 209 poultry workers were selected by a well designed questionnaire during the period June to August 2011, out of which 151 (72.2%) were cases and 58 (27.8%) were controls with mean age of 25.82 years. The data was analyzed simultaneously by dividing it into five parts as: All respiratory problems, Rhinitis, Bronchitis, Asthma and Hypersensitivity Pneumonia in order to know the prevalence of risk factors. The descriptive section was comprised of count and percentages of all risk factors of respiratory illness whereas the analytical section consists of bivariate analysis and multiple logistic regression. Bivariate analysis was done to estimate the strength of association of risk factors and respiratory diseases while multiple logistic regression technique was performed to determine significant risk factors that were significantly associated with the development of respiratory diseases and also to evaluate the predictive strength of the significant factors. It was found that income, education, hours spent at work, place symptoms get worse, disinfectants, symptoms related to vaccine and serum, increase in symptoms (at work), family history of asthma, and job experience were significantly contributing risk factors with the development of respiratory problems. There were significantly higher prevalence of runny nose, sneezing, nasal congestion, redness of eyes, cough, production of cough with sputum, cough to expel sputum, wheezing, chest tightness, fever, chills, weight loss and anorexia. Poultry workers were mostly suffer from nasal symptoms and result coincide that rhinitis was the most prevalent respiratory disease among poultry workers than bronchitis, hypersensitivity pneumonia and asthma respectively.