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ORAWAN RUENGSAANAM : SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL CANCER IN THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR : JAYANTON PATUMANOND, M.D., M.P.H., D.Sc. (Clin. Epid.), NATCHAPORN PICHAINARONG, M.P.H., Dr.P.H. (Epid.), DUSIT SUJIRARAT, M.Sc. (Biostat), NATHPONG ISRANGURA NA AYUDHYA, M.D., Dip. Thai Board of Ob and Gyn. 101 p. ISBN 974 - 661 - 275 - 1

A retrospective study was performed to explore the survival and to identify the factors influencing survival of patients with cervical cancer in Thailand. Subjects comprised 4,697 patients diagnosed at 13 hospitals and 1 institute, during 1<sup>st</sup> January 1992 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1996. Data were collected from medical records and final status as of 30<sup>th</sup> September 1997 was traced from the database of The Civil Registration Division, The Ministry of Interior. From the total of 4,697 cervical cancer patients, 1,669 (35.53%) deaths were reported.

In multivariate analysis by Cox's proportional hazard model, age, stages, status of diseases, concomitant diseases and treatment were associated with survival ( $p < 0.001$ ). No significant differences were found in 5-year survival among the different histological types for any clinical stage, occupational and marital status. Overall 5-year survival was 60%. Five-year survival for patients with stage I cervical cancer was 75%, 70.56% for stage II, 67.78% for stage III and 43.33% for stage IV. Five-year survival was 75% for patients under 29 years of age, 50% for patients 60-74 years of age and 32% for older patients.

The results of the study can be used to increase people's awareness of the importance of early detection which may result in early treatment and longer survival.