

Thesis Title Epidemiology Study of "The Risk Factors for
 Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma in Thailand."
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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were to study the association between nasopharyngeal carcinoma and these factors : a family history of part ancestry, consumption of salt preserved animal protein, a family history of carcinoma, a family history of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, a personal history of ear, nose, and throat diseases, use of medicine or chemical for nose and throat, cigarette smoking and drinking of tea. A hospital-based case-control study was undertaken. Cases and control were male and female patients who registered at Siriraj Hospital, Ramathibodi Hospital, Chulalongkorn Hospital and National Cancer Institute during January 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988. There were 100 cases with histologically confirmed carcinoma of nasopharynx and 100 cases of control obtained from the other cancer patients whose suspected risk factors did not relate to the risk factors understudied. Data about risk factors were obtained from cases and control by interview using structured questionnaire.

Significant nasopharyngeal carcinoma risk factors from this study were as followed : Those with Chinese ancestors (Chinese father OR = 2.98, 95% CI = 1.51-5.88, $P < 0.005$, Chinese mother OR = 3.56, 95% CI = 1.51-8.41, $P < 0.005$) ; a family history of carcinoma (OR = 3.53, 95% CI = 1.35-9.22, $P = 0.008$) ; a family history of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (OR = 14.98, 95% CI = 6.73-33.09, $P = 0.043$) ; frequent history of nasal infection e.g. common cold (OR = 8.61, 95%

CI = 1.05-69.98, $P < 0.005$) ; cigarette smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day (OR = 2.97, 95% CI = 1.36-6.50, $P < 0.005$) ; drinking of tea (OR = 2.69, 95% CI = 1.12-6.47, $P = 0.0239$)

Patients with associated factors had higher risk to develop nasopharyngeal carcinoma than those without associated factors.