

Thesis Title Relation between Oral Contraceptive Use and
Risk Factor of Cervical Cancer
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyse the relationship between oral contraceptive and the risk factors of cervical cancer. A case-control study consisted of 500 cases and 750 controls. The data was collected by interviewed from the registered patients attend the National Cancer Institute (NCI), Ramathibodi hospital and Rachavithi hospital during May, 1 to August 30, 1991.

Using multivariate to find out the Odds ratio of the oral contraceptive user, the result showed that the Odds ratio (OR) of oral contraceptive user was 1.69 (95%CI = 1.27-2.24) as compared to non-user. The risk of occurrence of cervical cancer was increased with the duration of oral contraceptive used such as less than 3 years, 6-8 years and more than 8 years as 1.54, 1.86 and 2.18 times respectively. Women who use oral contraceptive pill continuously, the Odds ratio was 1.98 (95%CI = 1.46-2.67) as compare to non-user. Women who used oral contraceptive pill non-continuously the Odds ratio as 0.94 (95%CI = 0.58-1.52) times of non- user. Age at

first used oral contraceptive pill if more than 29 years the Odds ratio was 2.40 (95%CI = 1.62-3.56) times of non-user. If the age at first used oral contraceptive pill lesser than 29 years, there was no relation between oral contraceptive and cervical cancer. Women stop using contraceptive pill more or equal or less than 3 years the Odds ratio was 1.47 (95%CI = 1.09-1.93) and 2.33 (95%CI = 1.33-1.97) respectively.