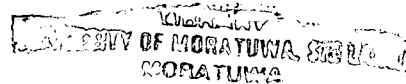


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Statistical Analysis and Modeling of Factors Influencing Lung Cancer



Final Report

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
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The Dissertation submitted for the

Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

February, 2005

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DECLARATION

I certify that the dissertation entitled "**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND MODELING OF FACTORS INFLUENCING LUNG CANCERS IN SRI LANKA**" is entirely my own work. It has not been accepted for any degree and it is not being submitted for any other degree.

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ABSTRACT

Statistics show that lung cancer occupies the third position among the incidence rates of cancers in Sri Lankan males and this rate is increasing yearly. This research is focused on two main areas. These are to find factors associated with lung cancers and study on time to death after detection of a lung cancer, known as the survival time.

Data collection was done at Cancer Institute, Maharagama (CIM) which is the largest hospital for treatment for the disease in Sri Lanka. Three sources of data have helped in this research study. First one was data in summary format at the CIM. Second was file belongs to each of the patients. Third was the patient's detail form, which is filled by a patient. All together two hundred and sixty two lung cancer patients have come to CIM, in the study period from 1st January to 31st December 2002.

Findings of this research are as follows. Smoking is the main risk factor for lung cancers. People who do occupations in areas uncovered for polluted air have high risk for lung cancer. There is a genetic effect for lung cancer. Consuming alcohol and chewing betel are also considerable factors for lung cancer. Having Tuberculosis is also risk factor for lung cancer. Among four types of lung cancer viz.; Adenocarcinoma, Squamous cell carcinoma, Small cell carcinoma and Large cell carcinoma, the most common types in Sri Lanka are Adenocarcinoma and Squamous cell carcinoma. Age, sex, religion and smoking habit of the patient have high relationship with those two types of lung cancer. A male person with age greater than 48 years having smoking habit is more susceptible to Squamous cell carcinoma than for Adenocarcinoma.

This research shows that the mean survival time of lung cancer patient is approximately 6 months. Treatment given at Cancer Institute, Stage of diagnosis and sex of the patient affect survival time. Treatment mixture reduces risk of death by half compared to single treatment. Our research shows that of a patient is diagnosed for a lung cancer in extended stage, he/she has eleven times more in risk of death than a patient with localized stage. Risk of death for males is three times more than females.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is with greatest respect and veneration that I express my sincere thanks to my main supervisor Dr. M Indralingam, the Coordinator of the postgraduate students of Department of Mathematics, University of Moratuwa. Also my sincere thanks to Proff. G.T.F. De Silva, Dr. R. Lokupitiya and Mr. T.M.J.A. Cooray, Senior Lectureres of Department of Mathematics, University of Moratuwa and Mrs. C.P.N. Attygalle, Institute of Technology, University of Moratuwa. I have to appreciate the assistance of Dr. Roshini Sooriarachchi, Senior Lecturer of Department of Statistics, University of Colombo. My special thanks for Dr. Murali Vallipuranathan, Ministry of Health and Dr.R.V.Rabel, Medical Officer, University of Moratuwa who give me kind support in Medical field. Without the knowledge, advice and vast experience, which was imparted to me by my supervisors I may not have been able to complete the project successfully.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank specially for Proff (Mrs) N. Rathnayake, Director of Post Graduate unit of University of Moratuwa and ADB for granting me this scholarship to conduct this research and the head of the Department and all the staff members and non academic staff of the Department of Mathematics, University of Moratuwa. It is my obligation to thank all my friends for their support.

I would also like to thank Dr. Yasantha Ariyaratna, Director, Cancer Institute, Dr.(Mrs) Nirmala Gammanpila, and the staff of the record room and director's office of the Cancer Institute, Maharagama for providing me relevant information and data to carry out this research.

The assistance given by Dr. Thushara Fernando and the staff members of Planning division, Ministry of Health is gratefully acknowledged. Also a special thanks has to be given for the Medical Statistics Unit of Census and Statistics Department.

I gratefully acknowledge the support and encouragement given by my loving parents and my sister.

Finally special thank are due to my loving husband for his valuable advice, encouragement in all my endeavors in this research.

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