Title: Behavioral risk factor of prostate cancer in YAZD

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Abstract: Back ground:
Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed malignancy of men and the second leading cause of cancer death among them in the world. Therefore, this study carried out with the aim of determining behavioral risk factors of prostate cancer in Yazd.

Method:
A matched case-control study was conducted on 45 prostate cancer patients and 45 controls (matched group) in Yazd during 2010. Data collected using a questionnaire which completed with private interview. Validity and reliability of the questionnaire approved. Data were analyzed using univariate and logistic regression analysis in the SPSS software13.

Result:
Univariate logistic regression showed that, age, history of prostate inflammation, hookah usage, cigarette smoking and cardiovascular disease, family history of prostate cancer, personality type, frequency of sexual activity, red meat, dairy and tea consumption, and also kind of eaten dishes (melamine) are the significant risk factors for prostate cancer. In multivariate analysis, after adjusting the effects of the confounders, history of prostate inflammation, frequency of tea and dairy consumption, family history of prostate cancer, history of hookah usage and cigarette smoking, frequency of sexual activity and personality type were found to be the significant risk factors in turn.

Discussion:
This study confirmed several recognized risk factors for prostate cancer, and also provided evidence to the contribution of other hypothesized risk factors. Findings, along with confirmatory studies, can help guided efforts for early detection, treatment, and prevention for this common malignancy that is set to increase in Iran in future decades.

Key words: Prostate cancer; Behavioral risk factors

Presentation: Poster