

INPLASY

Risk Factors of Oral Cancer in Pakistan - A Systematic Review

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - Self.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Completed but not published.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 28 December 2023 and was last updated on 28 December 2023.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective This systematic review will synthesize and analyze all available evidence on risk factors of oral cancer in Pakistan.

Condition being studied Oral Cancer.

METHODS

Participant or population This is a secondary study, but the population under study is the general population of Pakistan at risk of Oral Cancer.

Intervention N/A.

Comparator N/A.

Study designs to be included Cross-sectional, case-control, and descriptive studies conducted on the risk factors of oral cancer in Pakistan.

Eligibility criteria PICOS Framework: Inclusion Criteria- Population: Individuals 18 years of age or older suffering from malignancy of the lip or oral cavity, residing in Pakistan. Exposure: The various risk factors or predisposing factors of cancer of the oral cavity or lip. Comparison: No specific comparison group needed. Outcome: Identification and understanding of risk factors associated with oral cancer in Pakistan. Study Design: Peer-reviewed Observational Studies and Clinical Trials published in English language will be included in this study. Exclusion Criteria - Population:

Individuals younger than 18, patients suffering from head and neck cancers other than oral cancers. Exposure: Individuals who use known carcinogen-containing products but do not suffer from oral cancer were excluded. Comparison: No specific comparison group needed. Outcome: Studies that do not contribute to the identification and understanding of risk factors associated with OC were excluded. Study Design: Any secondary studies will be excluded from this study. Any studies not published in English language will be excluded.

Information sources Peer-reviewed articles from obtained from PubMed, EBSCO CINAHL Plus, SCOPUS, Ovid MEDLINE, and Ovid EMBASE were used as information sources for this systematic review.

Main outcome(s) Identification and understanding of risk factors associated with oral cancer in Pakistan.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis N/A.

Strategy of data synthesis The data was abstracted using Microsoft Excel. For all extracted data: in-text citation of the research, design, context in which it was conducted e.g., area, and size of the sample were included. Key variables, including the demographic characteristics, lifestyle factors, socioeconomic factors, genetic predisposition, exposure to risk factors such as tobacco, alcohol, human papillomavirus, and other environmental agents were systematically extracted and tabulated. This comprehensive data extraction process aimed to demonstrate the multifaceted interplay between all risk factors and incidence of OC.

Subgroup analysis N/A.

Sensitivity analysis N/A.

Country(ies) involved The study is being carried out in the United Kingdom. Nationality of the authors is Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and British.

Keywords Oral Cancer; Systematic Review; Pakistan; Risk Factors.

Contributions of each author

Author 1 - Muhammad Feroz Khan.

Author 2 - Russell Kabir.

Author 3 - Richard Hayhoe.