CONCLUSION
From this study the following conclusions can thus be drawn:

➢ The total PAR of PBL proteins of head & neck cancer patients showed statistically significant (P < 0.0001) reduction in PAR when compared to controls.

➢ Similarly, there were significant reduction (P <0.0001) in the total PAR of PBL proteins in breast and cervical cancer patients in comparison to combined controls (males + female control values) or female controls only.

➢ In controls, total PAR of PBL proteins was not affected by age but gender had a mildly significant effect.

➢ Similarly, other etiological factors such as, betel nut chewing, tobacco consumption, alcohol consumption and diet did not show much influence on total PAR of PBL proteins of controls.

➢ In contrast, history of cancer in the family showed a significant effect on PAR level of female controls.

➢ In cancer patients, age showed a significant effect on total PAR of PBL proteins.

➢ However, gender, betel nut chewing and diet did not exhibit any influence on total PAR of PBL proteins among cancer patients.

➢ Other etiological factors, such as tobacco consumption (P <0.0033), alcohol consumption (P <0.0001) and early sexual exposure among the female cancer patients (P=0.0103) significantly lowered total PAR of PBL proteins in cancer patients.

➢ Overall, a statistically highly significant lowering (P <0.0001) in total PAR of PBL proteins was recorded in age and gender adjusted cancer patients in comparison to the controls.