"A study on tobacco smoking and its relation to cancer laryngopharynx in Assam" was carried out in 4 (four) renowned hospitals of Assam namely, Gauhati Medical college and Hospital, Guwahati; Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh; Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar, and Dr. B. Barua Cancer Institute, Guwahati during the period from 1.1.88 to 31.12.92. Out of 39,65,228 numbers of patients attending hospitals during the period, 0.65% were cancer cases and 0.07% cases were cancer laryngopharynx with high percentage in middle age group, i.e., 50.72% cases are in between 40-70 years of age. The sex ratio is 1.93:1 with male predilection. Carcinoma pyriform sinus are the commonest being 77.20% in this study and 80.08% cases are habituated to some or other type tobacco including smoking tobacco. Estimation of enzyme and lipid profile was found to be within normal limit except in few. Blood glucose level was found to be raised only in diabetic cases. Blood cholesterol
level was found to be raised in 3.25% cases and all of them were having secondary deposit in the liver. In 69.48% cases serum alkaline phosphatase level were found to be raised, which was also reported by Dwivedi et al in 1978. Raised level of SGOT and SGPT in 5.18% and 3.15% cases respectively may be due to associated other disease in the liver. Blood nicotine level was found to be more than 1.424 μg per ml of blood amongst 59.58% cases of cancer group and no one of the control group crosses that level. Seeing high percentage of nicotine in 59.58% cases of cancer group, individual with tobacco smoking habit may be alerted about the possibility of being soft target for laryngeopharyngeal cancer, if the individual continue to smoke tobacco in the same rate after attaining the blood nicotine level of 1.424 μg per ml of blood.

Today our immediate aim is just to take away the fear of cancer from the mind of all people by giving sufficient information and mass education. They should also be educated regarding the harmful effect of tobacco products, for prevention of cancer in the modern third world.