

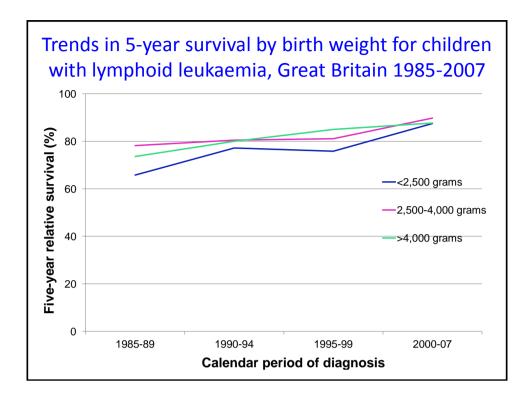
## Materials

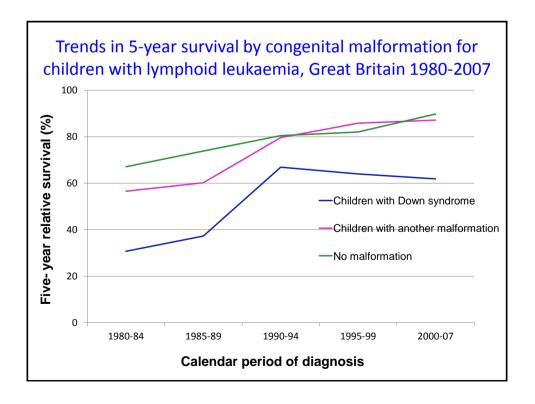
Cancer registrations for children diagnosed with leukaemia in Great Britain during 1980-2007 have been linked to:

- Birth records (birth weight data)
- Children's Cancer and Leukaemia Group records (congenital malformations data)
- Hospital Episode Statistics (co-morbid factors)
- MRC Clinical Trials data

## Methods

- Classification of congenital malformations
- Data cleaning and quality assurance
- Trends in survival by prognostic factors
- Multivariable modelling of survival





#### Multivariable analysis – prognostic factors

- Age at diagnosis
- White blood cell count at diagnosis
- Period of diagnosis
- Down syndrome
- Sex
- Ethnicity
- Immunophenotype
- Clinical trial participation

# Multivariable analysis – not significant

- Birth weight
- Socio-economic status

## Conclusions

- Birth weight and other congenital malformations are not co-morbid factors for childhood lymphoid leukaemia
- The presence of Down syndrome is a strong, independent co-morbid factor for childhood lymphoid leukaemia
- Survival for children with Down syndrome and lymphoid leukaemia has not improved since the 1990s
- Important prognostic factors are
  - Age at diagnosis
  - Period of diagnosis
  - White blood cell count at diagnosis

