



A service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine
and the National Institutes of Health

[My NCBI](#) 
[\[Sign In\]](#) [\[Register\]](#)

All Databases
PubMed
Nucleotide
Protein
Genome
Structure
OMIM
PMC
Journals
Books

Search for [Advanced Search](#)

About Entrez
Text Version


Entrez PubMed
Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorials
New/Noteworthy 
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Database
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
Special Queries
LinkOut
My NCBI


Related Resources
Order Documents
NLM Mobile
NLM Catalog
NLM Gateway
TOXNET
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

Limits
Preview/Index
History
Clipboard
Details

Display
Abstract
Show
20
Sort By
Send to

All: 1
Review: 0


1: [Int J Cancer](#). 2009 Jan 15;124(2):449-55. [Related Articles, Links](#)



Space-time clustering of childhood cancer around the residence at birth.

[McNally RJ](#), [Bithell JF](#), [Vincent TJ](#), [Murphy MF](#).

School of Clinical Medical Sciences (Child Health) and Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom. richard.mcnally@ncl.ac.uk

Previously, we identified space-time clustering in certain childhood cancers around diagnosis residence. These findings provided support for the involvement of environmental agents in etiological processes occurring close to diagnosis. We have reanalyzed the same British population-based dataset. The aim of the study was to determine whether there was space-time clustering around the residence at birth in relation to time of birth and separately from time of diagnosis. A total of 29,553 cases, diagnosed during the period 1969-1993, were examined by a second-order procedure based on K-functions. Locations were birth addresses, but separately, both dates of birth and diagnosis were analyzed. There was statistically significant space-time clustering for Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) and central nervous system (CNS) tumors ($p=0.047$ and 0.01 , respectively, based on birth date) and for total leukemia at ages 1-4 years only, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) and Wilms tumor ($p=0.01$, 0.02 and 0.006 , respectively, based on diagnosis date). These results, interpreted together with other epidemiological evidence, suggest an etiological role for environmental factors focused around birth address for certain childhood cancers. For HL and CNS tumors, findings suggest that etiological exposures occurred at similar ages or in utero. For leukemia, NHL and Wilms tumor there is support for exposures occurring at similar times before diagnosis. For leukemia, HL, NHL and CNS tumors, but not Wilms tumor, the findings are consistent with infectious hypotheses.

Copyright (c) 2008 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Publication Types:

- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

PMID: 18844236 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display
Abstract
Show
20
Sort By
Send to

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)