### Case-Control Study: Birth Weight and Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

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## BACKGROUNDE

Case-control and cohort studies among European populations have repeatedly implicated high birth weight as a risk factor for childhood leukemia State-level studies in the United States, however have not always confirmed this finding Studies in the United States have not always matched on race or adjusted for race We used linked cancer-registry and birth-certificate data from Arizona, Kentucky, and Illinois to conduct a case-control study, matching on demographic factors

# METHODSE

Cases of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) diagnosed among children under five years of age were abstracted from the cancer registries of three states: Arizona, Kentucky, and

Birth certificate data were abstracted for each case, and for a set of control birth certificates matched on sex, race, ethnicity, county of birth, and date of birth. The matching ratio (number of controls per case) ranged from 4:1 in Kentucky and Illinois to 6:1 in Arizona.

Using normal birth weight (2500-4000 grams) as the referent group, the odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for childhood ALL among lighter and heavier newborns were calculated by conditional logistic regression (matched-sets analysis) using SAS **PROC LOGISTIC.** 

#### Matched-Pairs Odds Ratios (OR) for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL), with 95% Confidence Intervals (CI), by Conditional Logistic Regression:

All Races, Both Sexes, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)			
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000	
Case	<2500	8	148	21	
Birth	2500-4000	189	2315	312	
Weight (g)	>4000	25	434	63	
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confidence Interv		
<25	00 g	1.341	(1.041,	1.650)	
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)		
>40	00 g	0.778	(0.541,	1.119)	

N.H. Whites Arizona, Illino Case Birth Weight (g) **Birth** <25 2500-

All Races, Males, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)			
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000	
Case	<2500	4	88	16	
Birth	2500-4000	87	1200	213	
Weight (g)	>4000	20	300	48	
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interv</b>		
<2500 g		1.043	(0.651, 1.670)		
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)		
>400	0 <b>0 g</b>	1.352	(1.018, 1.795)		

<b>N.H. White Males,</b> Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)		
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	2	36	6
Birth	2500-4000	40	509	79
Weight (g)	>4000	10	133	21
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confidence Interva	
<25	00 g	1.012	(0.496,	2.064)
2500-4	4000 g	1.000	(refe	rent)
>40	00 g	1.623	(1.039,	2.535)

N.H. White Females, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)			
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000	
Case	<2500	4	45	2	
Birth	2500-4000	45	<b>529</b>	47	
Weight (g)	>4000	4	103	9	
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confidence Interva		
<2500 g		0.877	(0.429, 1.793)		
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)		
>40	00 g	2.179	(1.299,	3.656)	

All Races, Females,		Control Birth Weight (g)		
Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	4	60	5
Birth	2500-4000	102	1115	99
Weight (g)	>4000	5	134	15
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interv</b>	
<25	00 g	0.542	(0.305,	0.965)
2500-4	4000 g	1.000	(refe	rent)
>40	00 g	1.255	(0.831,	1.895)

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Compared with children of normal birthweight (2500-4000 grams), children whose birthweight exceeded 4000 grams had an elevated risk of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in the first five years of life [OR=1.314; 95% CI=(1.041-1.650)].

The excess risk in the entire population was driven by the substantial excess risk among non-Hispanic white children [OR=1.831; 95% CI=(1.106-2.568)]; within this ethnic group, the excess risk was observed among both boys [OR=1.623; 95% CI=(1.039-2.535)] and girls [OR=2.179; 95% CI=(1.299-3.656)].

No such excess risk was observed among Hispanic children [OR=1.101; 95% CI=(0.684-1.772)] nor among African-American children [OR=1.030; 95% CI=(0.553-1.918)], nor among "other" children [OR=0.810; 95% CI=(0.426-1.504)].

Low birthweight was associated with a non-significantly reduced risk of childhood ALL among children of all races [OR=0.778; 95% CI=(0.541-1.119)], and among non-Hispanic white [OR=0.943; 95% CI=(0.569-1.562)], Hispanic [OR=0.906; 95% CI=(0.452-1.815)], African-American [OR=0.831; 95% CI=(0.177-1.534)], and "other" [OR=0.381; 95% CI=(0.115-1.306)] children.

When the data for children of all races were stratified by sex, low birthweight was statistically significantly associated with reduced risk among girls [OR=0.545; 95% CI=(0.305-0.965)], but not among boys [OR=1.0403; 95% CI=(0.651-1.670)].

Both Sexes,	Control Birth Weight (g)				
, & Kentucky	<2500	2500-4000	>4000		
<2500	6	81	8		
2500-4000	85	1038	126		
>4000	14	236	30		
eight:	<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confide	nce Interval		
0 g	0.943	(0.569,	1.562)		
000 g	1.000	(refe	rent)		
0 g	1.831	(1.306,	2.568)		

Blacks, Both Sexes,		Control Birth Weight (g)		
Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	1	14	1
Birth	2500-4000	26	287	47
Weight (g)	>4000	4	48	10
Birth V	Birth Weight:		95% Confide	nce Interval
<25	00 g	0.521	(0.177,	1.534)
2500-4	4000 g	1.000	(refe	rent)
>40	00 g	1.030	(0.553,	1.918)

Black Males, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)		
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	1	11	0
Birth	2500-4000	11	156	35
Weight (g)	>4000	4	39	7
Birth V	Veight:	<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confide	nce Interval
<25	00 g	0.843	(0.233,	3.054)
2500-4	4000 g	1.000	(refe	rent)
>40	00 g	1.196	(0.590,	2.424)

Black Females, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)		
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	0	3	1
Birth	2500-4000	15	131	12
Weight (g)	>4000	0	9	3
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interv</b>	
<25	00 g	0.228	(0.029,	1.804)
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)	
>40	00 g	0.642	(0.170,	2.427)

This study confirms the elevated risk of childhood ALL previously reported by other studies in children of European ancestry. The few studies that did not find such an association were conducted in more diverse populations, and either did not stratify by race or did not adequately adjust for it.

Hispanics, Both Sexes, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Cont	rol Birth Weigl	nt
		<2500	2500-4000	
Case	<2500	0	42	
Birth	2500-4000	<b>52</b>	611	
Weight (g)	>4000	4	109	
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confide	n
<2500 g		0.906	(0.452,	1
2500-4000 g		1.000	(refe	re
>40	00 g	1.101	(0.684,	1

Hispanic Males, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)		
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	0	30	8
Birth	2500-4000	24	320	62
Weight (g)	>4000	3	98	13
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confidence Interva	
<25	00 g	1.466	(0.611,	3.519)
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)	
>40	00 g	1.417	(0.834,	2.406)

Hispanic	Hispanic Females,		rol Birth Weigl	nt (
Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		<2500	2500-4000	
Case	<2500	0	12	
Birth	2500-4000	28	291	
Weight (g)	>4000	1	11	
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confide	nc
<2500 g		0.475	(0.142,	1.
2500-4000 g		1.000	(refe	rei
>40	0 <b>0 g</b>	0.445	(0.131,	1.

#### DISCUSSIONE

g)	
>4000	
10	
86	
15	
e Interval	
805)	
nt)	
772)	

Other Races, Both Sexes, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)		
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	1	11	2
Birth	2500-4000	26	379	53
Weight (g)	>4000	3	41	8
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confide	nce Interval
<2500 g		0.388	(0.115, 1.306)	
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)	
>4000 g		0.810	(0.426, 1.504)	

Other Races, Males, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)			
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000	
Case	<2500	1	11	2	
Birth	2500-4000	12	215	37	
Weight (g)	>4000	3	30	7	
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio:</b>	95% Confide	nce Interval	
<2500 g		0.788	(0.222, 2.802)		
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)		
>4000 g		0.897	(0.425, 1.893)		



Other Races, Females, Arizona, Illinois, & Kentucky		Control Birth Weight (g)		
		<2500	2500-4000	>4000
Case	<2500	0	0	0
Birth	2500-4000	14	164	16
Weight (g)	>4000	0	11	1
Birth Weight:		<b>Odds Ratio: 95% Confidence Interva</b>		
<2500 g		<b>OR and 95% CI not calculated</b>		
2500-4000 g		1.000	(referent)	
>4000 g		0.618	(0.172, 2.221)	