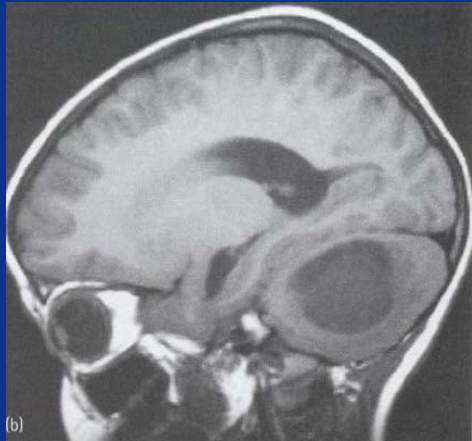


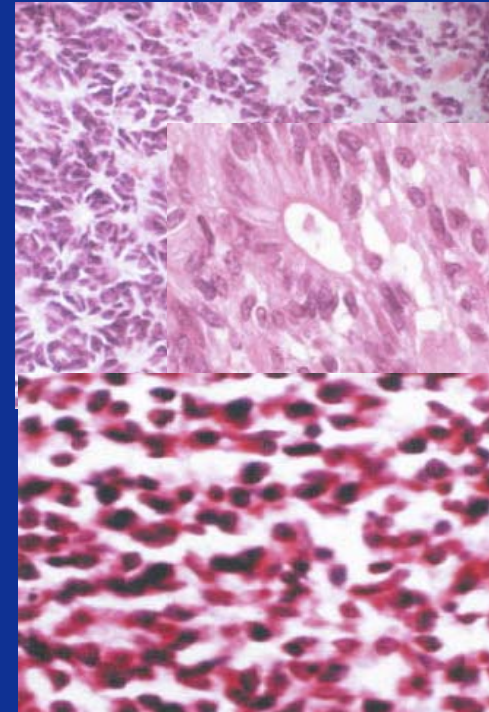
Birth characteristics and risk of CNS tumours and incidence of CNS tumours in children in the Nordic countries



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in NOPHO

Nordic Society of Paediatric
Haematology and Oncology



Children aged 0-14 with a primary CNS tumour in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway in 1985-2006

Methods

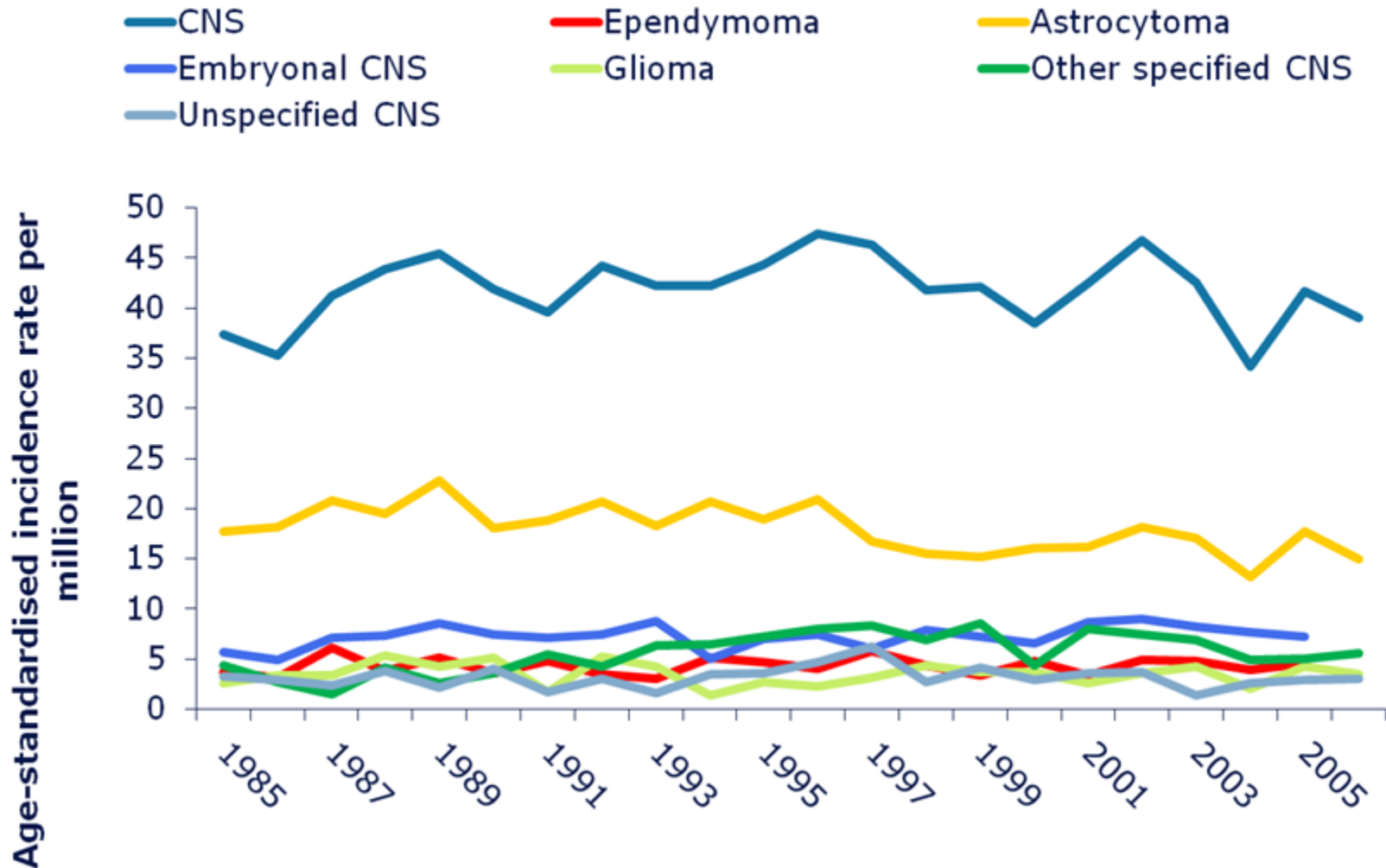
- Identification of cases in the National cancer registries and the childhood cancer registries
- Validation of diagnosis by pathology report and medical record in 50% of the cases
- Population statistics from the national population registries
- Analysis of temporal trends by join-point analyses

Absolut no. of cases

CNS ICCC-3 III	No
Ependymoma	405
Astrocytoma	1710
Embryonal CNS tumours	692
Other gliomas	332
Other specified CNS tumours	541
Unspecified CNS tumours	303
Total	3983

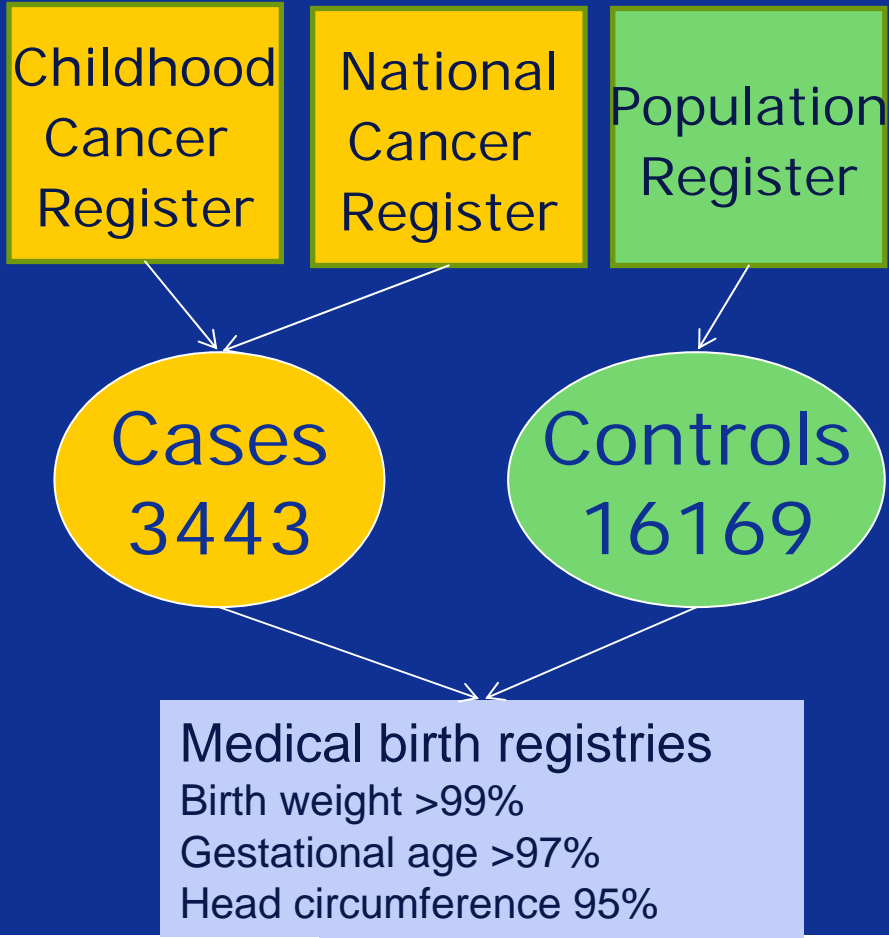
CNS tumour in the Nordic countries

Age-standardized incidence rate per million

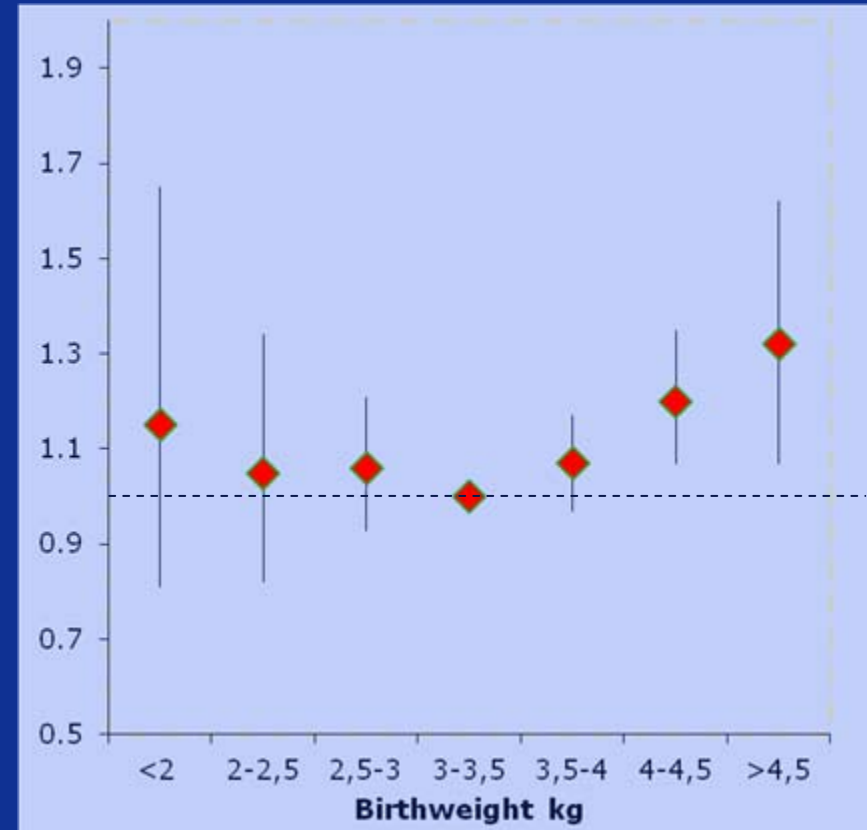


Birth characteristics and risk of CNS tumours

Case-control study



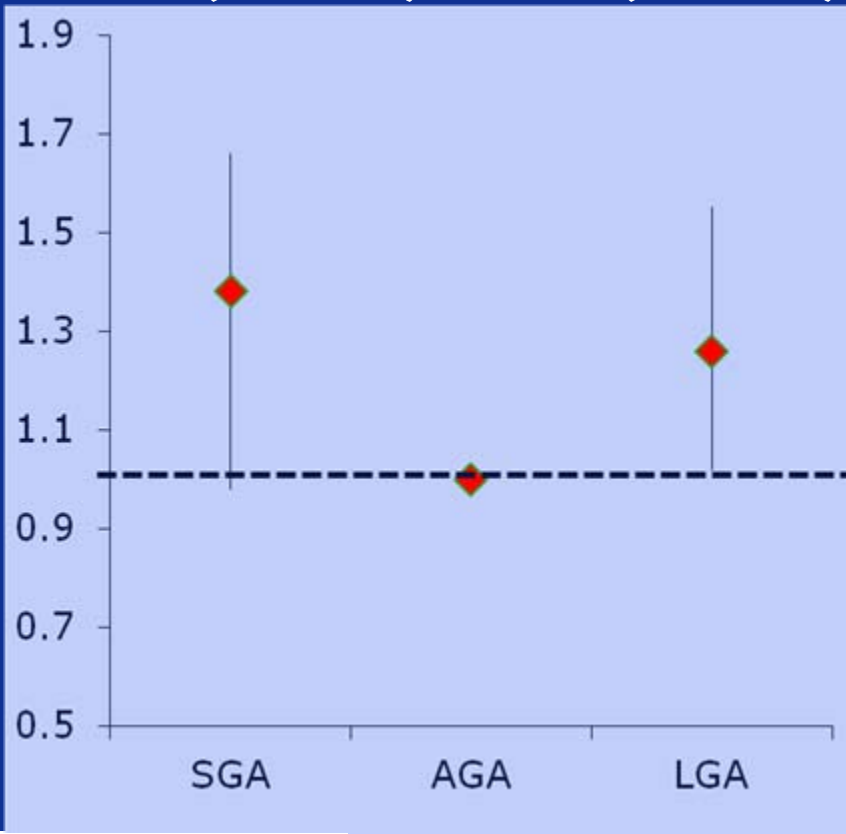
Birth weight adjusted for Gestational age



Foetal growth and CNS tumour

Small and large for gestational age

SGA (-2 SD) LGA (+2SD)



- Little variation by histology
 - Strongest association was observed for embryonal CNS tumours
- No variation by age
 - SGA increased risk <10 years of age
- Head circumference >38 cm
OR 1.80 (1.18-2.74)

Neonatal stress and CNS tumours

Preterm birth

Gestational age	No cases	No controls	OR	95 % CI
All	3349	15359		
<37	204	832	1.19	(1.00-1.43)
37-40	2248	10390	1.00	
>40	897	4137	0.98	(0.90-1.07)

Among preterms we observed a trend per 1 week of decreasing gestational age (<37 weeks)

1.58 (1.04-2.44)

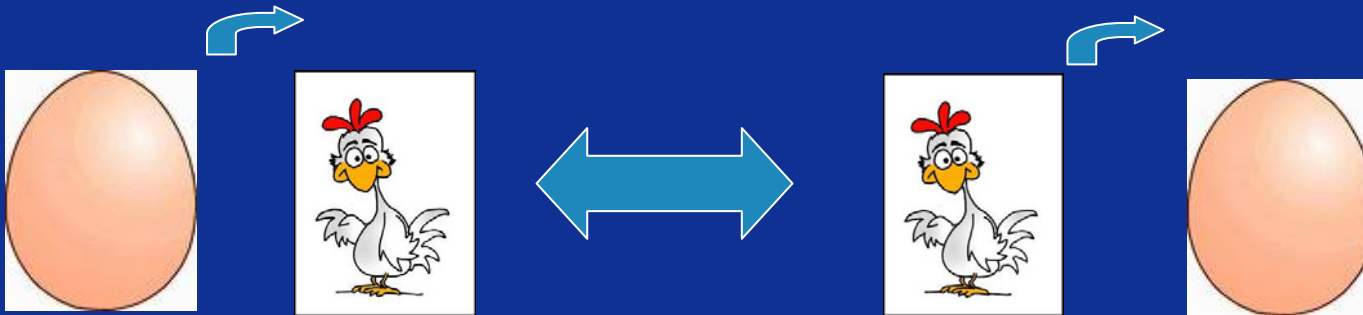
Apgar score < 7 at 5 minute

OR 1.44 (0,98-2.12)



Hypothesis

- Rapid growth in utero in response to high level of growth factors → a greater number of replicating cells at risk of malignant transformation



The intrauterine presence of a CNS tumour influences the overall growth rate of the foetus

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