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Household Exposure to Pesticides and Risk of Childhood Haematopoietic Malignancies: the ESCALE Study (SFCE)

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SFCE: Société Française de lutte contre les Cancers de l’Enfant et de l’Adolescent

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Running title: Pesticides and Childhood leukaemia and lymphoma

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Key words: acute leukaemia, children, Hodgkin’s lymphoma, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, pesticide, pregnancy

Abbreviations used:

AL Acute leukaemia
ALL Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
AML Acute myeloblastic leukaemia
HL Hodgkin’s lymphoma
NHL Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma
CI Confidence interval
OR Odds ratio
Outline of section headers

Abstract

Introduction

Patients and methods
  Cases and controls ascertainment
    Cases
    Controls
  Data collection
  Statistical analysis

Results
  Cases and controls comparability
  Exposure to pesticides

Discussion

Conclusion

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Abstract

Objectives
Investigating the role of household exposure to pesticides in the aetiology of childhood haematopoietic malignancies.

Methods
The national registry-based case-control study ESCALE was carried out in France over the period 2003-2004. Population controls were frequency matched with the cases on age and gender. Maternal household use of pesticides during pregnancy and paternal use during pregnancy or childhood were reported by the mothers in a structured telephone questionnaire. Insecticides, used at home, on pets, or for garden crops, herbicides and fungicides were distinguished. We estimated odds ratios (OR) using unconditional regression models closely adjusting for age, gender, degree of urbanization and type of housing (flat or house).

Results
We included a total of 764 cases of acute leukaemia (AL), 130 of Hodgkin’s lymphoma (HL), 166 of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) and 1681 controls. Insecticide use during pregnancy was significantly associated with childhood AL (OR=2.1 [1.7-2.5]), both lymphoblastic and myeloblastic, NHL (OR=1.8 [1.3-2.6]), mainly for Burkitt’s lymphoma (OR=2.7 [1.6-4.5]), and mixed-cell HL (OR=4.1 [1.4-11.8]), but not nodular sclerosis HL (OR=1.1 [0.6-1.9]). Paternal household use of pesticides was also related to AL (OR=1.5 [1.2-1.8]) and NHL (OR=1.7 [1.2-2.6]), but, for AL, the relationships did not remain after adjustment for maternal pesticide use during pregnancy.

Conclusion
The study findings strengthen the hypothesis that domestic use of pesticides may play a role in the aetiology of childhood haematopoietic malignancies. The consistency of the findings with those of previous studies on AL raises the question of the advisability of preventing pesticide use by pregnant women.