

Table 5
The Estimated Risk of Childhood Leukemia Associated with Urine Levels of Nonpersistent Pesticides for Case Children and Families Compared with Control Children and Families Living in Churchill County

Nonpersistent Pesticide or Metabolite †	Case vs. Comparison (Child)		Case vs. Comparison (Families)*	
	Odds Ratio ‡	P-Value §	Odds Ratio	P-Value
1-Naphthol	0.84	0.62	NC	NC
Chlorpyrifos	0.78	0.51	1.05	0.82
Diethylthiophosphate	0.91	0.79	0.88	0.59
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.88	0.70	0.90	0.68
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.57	0.09	1.31	0.24
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.91	0.77	NC	NC
2-Naphthol	1.34	0.50	0.98	0.93

* Family members include parents/guardians only.

† A breakdown product of another chemical.

‡ The estimated relative risk of leukemia associated with one standard error of the geometric mean increase in the blood or urine level of each chemical. Odds ratios are not reported if fewer than 60% of cases and controls had detectable levels of the chemical in their blood or urine.

§ Estimates the probability that the deviation of the odds ratio from 1.0 (no difference in risk) is due to chance. A P-value less than 0.05 suggests that chance is unlikely to explain the deviation.

NC^{||} Not Calculated was used when less than 60% of the study population had detectable levels of this chemical.

Nonpersistent pesticides that were analyzed in the Churchill County investigation but that were detected in fewer than 60% of the participants were:

2,4-D
 2,5-Dichlorophenol
 3-Phenoxybenzoic acid
 Acephate
 Atrazine
 Azinophos
 Carbofuranphenol
 Dimethyldithiophosphate

2,4,5-T
 o-Phenyl phenol
 Parathion/methyl parathion
 Methamidophos
 Coumaphos
 DEET
 Diethylphosphate
 Dimethylphosphate

Propoxur
 Pentachlorophenol
 Pirimiphos
 Isazophos
 Malathion
 Diazinon
 Diethyldithiophosphate
 Dimethylthiophosphate