

Table 8a
The Estimated Risk of Childhood Leukemia Associated with Blood Levels of Persistent Pesticide Levels (ng/g lipid)* for Cases Compared with Controls Living in Churchill County

Persistent Pesticide	Case vs. Comparison (Child)		Case vs. Comparison (Families) [†]	
	Odds Ratio [‡]	P-Value [§]	Odds Ratio	P-Value
DDE, p,p,-	0.53	0.26	0.79	0.25
Hexachlorobenzene	0.70	0.06	1.35	0.52
Transnonachlor	NC	NC	1.40	0.41
Hexachloro-cyclohexane, beta	NC	NC	1.27	0.32
Oxychlorthane	NC	NC	1.24	0.40

* Nanogram per gram lipid

† Family members include parents/guardians only.

‡ The odds ratio is 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.

§ The P-value 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.

|| Not calculated. Less than 60% of the study population had detectable levels of this chemical.

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

DDT, o,p,-

DDT, p,p,-

Dieldrin

Mirex

Heptachlor epoxide

Hexachloro-cyclohexane, gamma