

Table 8b.
The Estimated Risk of Childhood Leukemia Associated with Blood Levels of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (ng/g lipid)* for Case Children and Families Compared with Control Children and Families Living in Churchill County

PCB [‡]	Case vs. Comparison (Child)		Case vs. Comparison (Families) [†]	
	Odds Ratio [§]	P-Value	Odds Ratio	P-Value
18	9.1	0.002	2.98	0.02
28	4.0	0.001	1.41	0.17
44	NC ^{**}	NC	1.33	0.25
49	71.23	<0.001	1.59	0.13
52	3.25	0.002	1.60	0.05
66	1.30	0.46	1.37	0.22
74	0.88	0.66	0.70	0.07
99	0.73	0.09	1.99	0.17
101	15.32	0.01	0.98	0.92
110	0.73	0.28	0.91	0.69
118	0.59	0.02	1.42	0.37
138	0.76	0.21	0.85	0.66
149	1.24	0.51	0.70	0.11
153	0.73	0.17	1.52	0.23
156	NC	NC	1.12	0.73
180	0.94	0.78	0.98	0.96
183	NC	NC	0.99	0.96
187	NC	NC	0.87	0.70
194	NC	NC	1.45	0.23
196	NC	NC	2.11	0.04
201	NC	NC	1.59	0.20
206	NC	NC	2.04	0.05

- * Nanogram per gram lipid
- † Family members include parents/guardians only.
- ‡ Polychlorinated biphenyls
- § 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

The PCBs that were analyzed in the Churchill County investigation but that were detected in fewer than 60% of the participants are as follows:

87	157	178
105	167	189
128	170	195
146	172	209
151	177	