## Which birth defects are associated with childhood<sup>a</sup> cancer risk?



Children with **chromosomal birth defects** are **11.6 times** more likely than children born without birth defects to be diagnosed with cancer

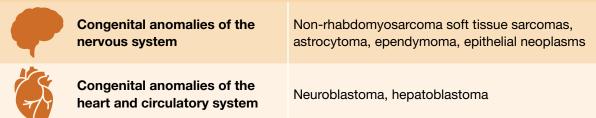
Trisomy 21 XXX Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia

Hepatoblastoma



Trisomy 18

Children with **nonchromosomal birth defects** are **2.5 times** more likely than children born without birth defects to be diagnosed with cancer



Congenital anomalies of the digestive system

Medulloblastoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Congenital anomalies of the genitourinary system

Wilms tumor, extracranial germ cell tumors, hepatoblastoma, neuroblastoma, non-rhabdomyosarcoma soft tissue sarcomas

Congenital anomalies of the musculoskeletal system

Extracranial germ cell tumors, hepatoblastoma



Children with 4 or more major birth defects are 5.9 times more likely than children born without birth defects to be diagnosed with cancer

<sup>a</sup>Children were followed up to age 18. The source study pooled data from 4 state cancer registries on 10,181,074 children born from January 1, 1992 to December 31, 2013.

Source: Lupo PJ, Schraw JM, Desrosiers, TA, et al. Association between birth defects and cancer risk among children and adolescents in a population-based assessment of 10 million live births. *JAMA Oncol*. Published online June 20, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2019.1215

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