

Supplementary Materials: An Observational Case Control Study on Parental Age and Childhood Renal Tumors

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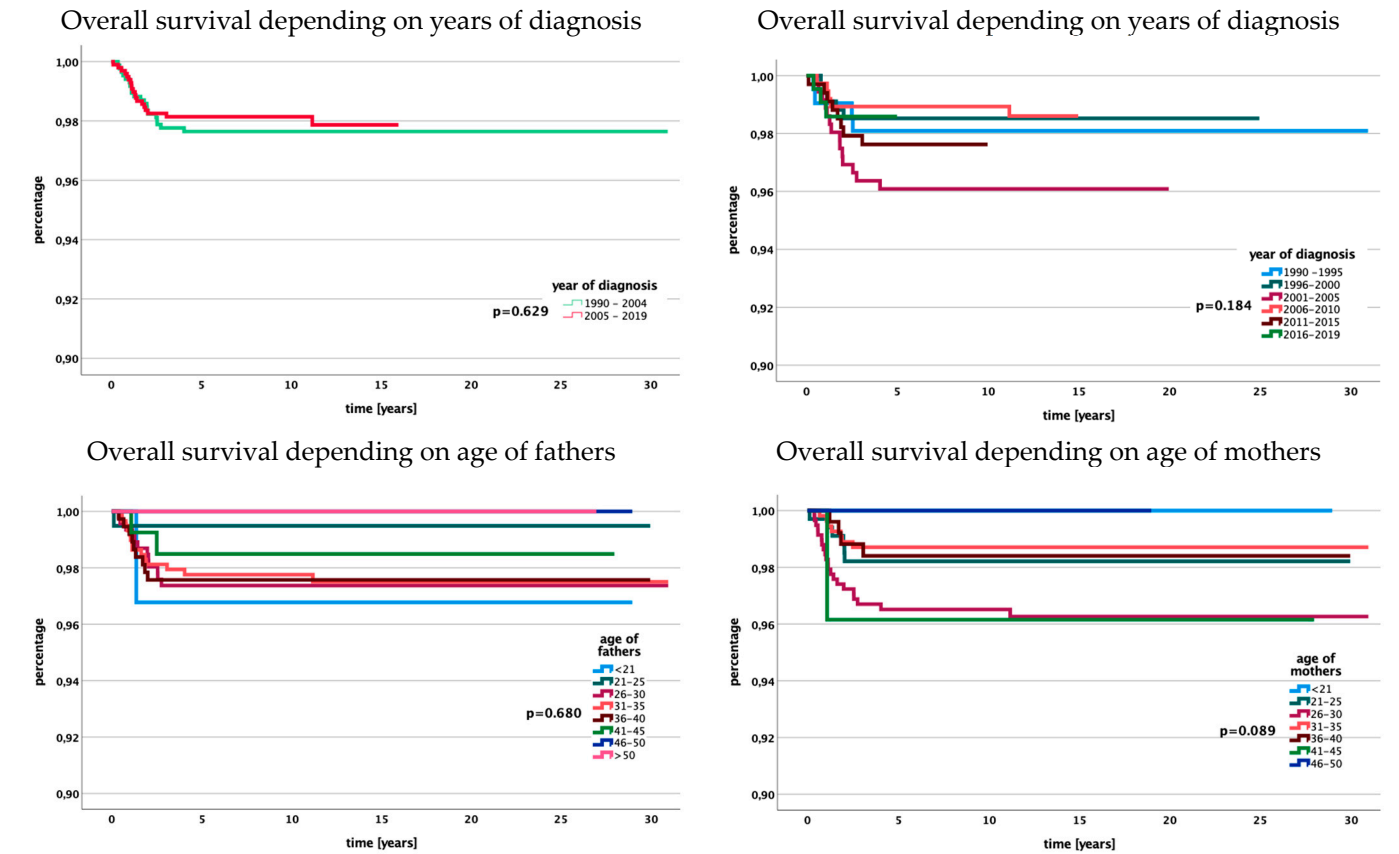


Figure S1. Kaplan-Meier analysis for overall survival of patients with a nephroblastoma depending on the year of diagnosis or the age of fathers or mothers.

Table S1. Characteristics of patients and their parents. (WT: Wilms tumor / nephroblastoma).

patients	number of patients	2277	
	gender		
	male	1080	47.4%
	female	1197	52.6%
	mean age [years]	3.37	± 2.81
	tumor localization		
	right	1013	44.5%
	left	1052	46.2%
	bilateral	197	8.7%
	extrarenal	15	0.6%
	histology		
	WT	1923	84.5%
	low risk	78	4.1% of WT
	intermediate risk	1624	84.5% of WT
	high risk	221	11.4% of WT

	non-Wilms tumor	354	15.5%
	metastasis	347	15.2%
	local stage		
	I	1262	55.4%
	II	470	20.6%
	III	416	18.3%
	missing	129	5.7%
	relapse	274	12.0%
	died	63	2.8%
parents	mean age of fathers at the time of diagnosis [years]	32.77	± 6.39
	mean age of mothers at the time of diagnosis [years]	29.68	± 5.39
	mean age difference between fathers and mothers [years]	2.96	± 4.77

Table 2. Cox regression analysis for overall survival.

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval for Hazard ratio	p-value
year of diagnosis	1.532	0.702 – 3.343	0.284
age of the father at the time of birth of the child	0.963	0.890 – 1.042	0.346
age of the mother at the time of birth of the child	1.068	0.982 – 1.162	0.122
year of child's birth	0.641	0.294 – 1.397	0.264
age of the child with kidney cancer	0.434	0.729 – 0.331	0.434
histology			< 0.001
intermediate risk	1.305	0.175 – 9.734	0.029
high risk	4.910	0.647 – 37.240	< 0.001
local stage			< 0.001
II	3.483	1.132 – 10.713	0.029
III	13.098	4.951 – 36.647	< 0.001

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