

Total Sheets

Fill in the total number of Personal Details sheets used for any one parent in the total sheets box.

Personal details

Name

Probe for changes of name of child, and parents, check that all of the child's first names are given, and that all previous names used have been obtained. In particular ask for maiden and all married names of the mother.

Address

The address at diagnosis is recorded on the Registration sheet (if the case or control was on holiday or staying briefly elsewhere at the time of diagnosis, this is ignored.) For people who have recently moved it is imperative that the previous address is recorded on the Registration sheet in order to identify an FHSA to select controls. NB - FHSA areas are made up of local authority areas so ensure that you record the local authority area correctly.

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GP Details

GP name - Fill in both the name of the doctor, and of the practice with which he or she is associated. BE sure to record both your informant's GP, their partner's GP where relevant, and the GP caring for the index child.

Q 1 (a) - Natural mother

This means biological mother, i.e. the woman who conceived and bore the child. If your informant is unsure about your meaning -

PROBE I mean, is your own child?

Q 1 (b) - When did first come to live with you.

Record the first date, even if this was only for a short time. If the child moved away again, and then came back, make a written note to this effect.

For non-biological parents only a subset of the questionnaire is asked. Please see the separate set of instructions for this. In most cases you will know before the interview, and will be able to prepare accordingly, but this can't be guaranteed.

Q 2 (a) - 'Living away from you for longer than six months'

...means times when the child's main residence was different from your informant's for more than six months, even if your informant saw the child regularly, or the child came to stay with your informant for some short periods of time during the six months in question. If in doubt write it down. If there were more than two such periods continue on further copies of this sheet, following the instructions in Section 10 of the general notes.

Q 2 (b) - Record date or age of index child.

Section 1 General background Mother/ Father

Q 4

Read through the list as written until stopped by your informant.

Q 5 Ethnicity

Begin reading list and show the prompt card to your informant. Please do not argue with your informant, even if what they say appears to be incorrect.

Q 6

This means the age when your informant first stopped full time continuous schooling, usually to start work, occasionally to get married, even if he/she went back to it later on. This refers to secondary level education of some kind, and accordingly most people will say 16, and most of the rest will say 17 or 18. It does not mean age on leaving full-time education, although for most people the two are the same. Anyone who has left school for more than a year, even if they later return, unless this was due to ill health, should have their age at the first leaving recorded here. Fill in any further details offered by your informant.

PROBE I mean secondary school.

Q 7 Educational Qualifications

Enter yes or no in each of these boxes. Obtain detail only for the 'higher' qualification. Record qualifications mentioned by your informant, even if they don't appear on the list provided. For foreign school or technical qualifications try to get the age when, and the country where they were done.

PROBE Did you ever do any exams, or get any qualifications?

Q 8 Tenure

Housing association includes housing co-operatives, co-ownership and cost housing or fair rent schemes. The Scottish Special Housing Association is a local authority scheme, and is coded as such. Under other please put tied housing, families living rent free with in-laws, and people in LA or DSS funded B&B accommodation.

Section 1 General background Mother/ Father

Q9 Paid job

This means any paid activity whatever, even if payment is purely on commission. Part time work is included. Voluntary work, or work for expenses only is not 'paid'.

Job Title

Probe for precise job title. Replies such as clerk, manufacturer or engineer are too vague and can't be coded. The exact work done, and the nature of the industry, or place of employment are both needed. For someone on a YOP/ YTS etc. scheme, record the scheme, but also determine the industry and the job title. For apprentices record the fact that your informant is an apprentice, but also what exactly they are apprenticed to. Please give the fullest possible details. For managers it is critical for successful coding to know what type of business they are managing. For civil servants please record both grade and job title.

PROBE Can you tell me exactly what you do/did?

What kind of firm did you work in?

What did they make or do?

Q 11

This asks about the product of the organisation, not the product of your informant's work, so for a cleaner in a steel works, record steel production here. Please give the fullest possible details.

Q 12

PROBE Did anyone report to you?

Were you responsible for anyone else's work?

Q 12 and Q 13

The number of employees/persons supervised is only needed for social class coding. If someone supervises or employs more than 98 people, just fill in 98, and this will suffice.

Section II Residential history Mother/ Father

Complete one of these sheets for every residence listed on the Pre-interview questionnaire, starting with the house in which your informant was living one year before the index child was born, and continuing to the present. Even if your informant knows nothing whatever about the house fill in a sheet. Put the Residence number from the pre-interview form in the box provided on each sheet.

If your informant remembers a house, which isn't on the pre-interview form, please write it on the pre-interview form yourself, adjusting the dates recorded for the other houses and the residence numbers as necessary. This means that the residence numbers will not be in date sequence, but this doesn't matter.

Q 2

Flat includes flats in converted houses, as well as purpose built blocks of flats. Other includes hostels, digs, hotels, B&Bs, etc.. The distinction is that a flat has its own cooking and toilet facilities.

Basement means any floor which is below the usual ground level on both of its longer sides. The room, common in some cities, which is at or above ground level on one side, and two or three stories below it on the opposite side, is not a true basement, and should be coded as Other.

Q 3

The main living area is the room in which most of the family activity takes place, rather than the living room as such. Often the answer will refer to the kitchen.

PROBE I mean the room in which the family spends most time.

Q 5 to Q 8

In each case the If yes: means if yes to the main stem, ask was it there when you moved in. The If no: means if it wasn't there when you moved in, do you remember when it was installed? For these questions answer yes if any of the relevant rooms had central heating or double glazing.

Double glazing means any form of glazing with two or more panes of glass. This includes so-called secondary glazing, with unsealed extra panels.

Central heating means any form of heating in which two or more rooms are heated by the same type of heating appliance, and specifically includes heating more than one room from one coal burning fire and electric storage heaters.

Q 9

PROBE Do you just have the usual water supply from the company?

If they have more than one water supply, ring Other and describe the precise circumstances. Water from a "bore hole" should be coded as well-water.

Section II Residential history Index child

Complete one of these sheets for every residence listed on the Pre-interview questionnaire, in which the index child has ever lived, even if the child lived there for a very short time, starting with the house in which your informant was living when the index child was born, and continuing to the present. Otherwise follow the instructions as for the informant's residential history.

If the index child never lived in this house skip p8 (residential history:2) and continue on p9 (residential history:3)

Q 11

Room includes any habitable room, all kitchens, even if only used for cooking, but it excludes rooms only habitable for part of the year, like some conservatories, and rooms not normally used for living purposes, like toilets, bathrooms, hallways, garages, cloakrooms, store rooms etc.. Any room shared with another household counts as half a room. If in doubt as to whether or not a room should count, include it.

If additional rooms have been built during the period of residence record the number at the time of leaving (or the present).

Q 12 and Q 13

This means anyone who is regarded by your informant as having the address in question as their main residence at any time during the period when the family lived there. Children under 16 are included, even if at boarding school, but children over 16, if living away from home, eg for study or work are excluded. Foster children and others who resided there for more than three months are included. Record the maximum number of persons who lived there for at least three months at any one time.

Q 13

Total number of children includes index child.

Q 14

If no - please record on which floor the index child slept for most time at night.

Q 15

Try to identify the sharer, so that they can be picked out from the person lists later on. Please put both a name, and a relationship here. Remember that these children will have to be allocated person numbers later on, so give fullest details.

If you have to fill in more than one sharer for the bedroom, continue to fill in question 15 using one line per person and the dates applicable. If you need to fill in "other times" when the index shared a bedroom with someone at the same residence and need further sheets put the residence number in the box provided leaving the other questions blank and complete Q15 as already stated. Group the simultaneous times together and write "sharing with more than one person" underneath the last one. When ID numbers have been allocated, fill them in in the box provided. Code the sharer with either a P,F or 8 number at blue edit depending on the type of relationship etc - see Interviewer Instructions/Coding Manual.

Complete one of these sheets for every residence listed on the Pre-interview questionnaire starting with the house in which the informant was living one year before the index child was born and continuing to the present.

Put the residence number from the pre-interview questionnaire in the box provided.

Q16 These chemicals may include pesticides, insecticides or fungicides depending on the condition being treated.

Q17 Record the date or the age of the index child.

Section III Employment history Mother/ Father

On the pre-interview questionnaire circle the code number for each exposure mentioned there for each job, obtain further details, if necessary, of the job itself and the place of work (industry).

Using the pre-interview questionnaire go through your informant's occupational history. We are interested in jobs which lasted at least six months. For the purposes of these questions very similar jobs of short duration should be amalgamated together, thus jobs done by a person who worked as a casual labourer, assembly line worker, kitchen help etc., doing a few weeks here and a few weeks there would be counted. Someone working as a temp or locum with an agency is employed by the agency for the duration of their period of temping and this should be counted as one job.

For anyone doing the same job but in many different settings then ask a simple question—
Did any of these jobs involve you in handling or being exposed to...

Employer's (name and address) : ensure that details of what the organisation/employer "makes or does" is written on the pre-interview form; eg plumbing contractor, metal foundry, vegetable shop, produced moulded plastics, engineering company producing metal 'parts', wood yard - distributing, storing and cutting timber.

If your informant is unsure of the chemical nature of substances to which he/she may have been exposed, try to get trade names, common names, workplace names, nicknames etc... for them. Even if you are sure that your informant is wrong, please write down what they say. Proprietary mixtures change their contents more than their names.

Q1 Note - Some adhesives contain solvents
Solvents include alcohol methylated spirit and acetone.

Q3 Dyes or Pigments
PROBE Colouring agents?

Q4 Petrol, etc.
PROBE Diesel or other fuels?

Q6 Fertilizers, etc.
PROBE Weed killers, Insect killers, Things to treat fungus rots in wood and so on?

Q7 Radiation
Ultraviolet light, ultrasound, laser light, microwaves, and radar waves are not ionizing radiations.

PROBE Did anyone at your work use X-ray machines, for example to take pictures of the inside of machines, or castings?

Did you use any radioactive isotopes or tracers at work?

Did anyone at your work wear film badges, or radiation protec-

Section III Employment history Mother/Father

Exposure record

Fill in the job number at the top of each section.

There should be at least one exposure record for every code circled on the pre-interview form. Thus if in one job your informant was exposed to five different types of exposure there should be five separate exposure records completed, recording the same job No. with the relevant exposure No...

If your informant was exposed to several different chemicals or types of radiation from one group, **fill in one exposure record for that group**. Write down all further available information on Page 11. The more information available the better.

Q 1

For each category of exposure try to get as full a list as possible of the chemicals involved.

PROBE What was used for?

Were any other similar chemicals in use there?

Q 3 This question, for the reasons mentioned above will often elicit the response 'Nothing' from women, and from men in non-manual posts. However if they passed through production areas, or worked close by they will often have been exposed, so -

PROBE How often did you come into contact with?

Did you ever get any of it on you?

Could you smell it from where you worked?

Q 5

Radiation monitoring usually means Film badges, which are small badges, currently made of blue plastic, worn on outside clothing, and sent off to be developed once a month or so. Nuclear workers will be very aware of how they were monitored, other workers may be much less clear*.

There are other forms of monitoring, including whole body measurement, and surface monitoring. Blood and urine tests are occasionally done for specific incidents of contamination. Outside the nuclear industry these are relatively uncommon.

PROBE Did you have any radiation records or cards?

*If someone was monitored in more than one way, mark Other and give a full description.

Section IV General health Mother/ Father Illness

Most people who have had the illnesses mentioned will be clearly aware of the name and nature of the illness.

PROBE

2) Thyroid disease or Graves' disease or Goitre of some type?

4) Pernicious anaemia may be distinguished from the far commoner ordinary (iron deficiency) anaemia by the need for regular vitamin B12 injections, usually once a month.

PROBE Did you need any regular injections for your anaemia?

6) Multiple sclerosis or MS or disseminated sclerosis or DS?

11) I mean had blood given to you in hospital?

(To avoid confusion with blood donation)

Fill in the total number of positive responses to these questions in the box provided, and complete one illness record for each positive response.

PROBE Have you ever needed to take tablets or other medicine for a long time?

Section IV General health Mother/ Father Illness

Fill in the page number at the top starting from 1.

Under condition write the 1 or 2 digit code from the general health sheet in the two white boxes. Put as much detail of the diagnosis as you can get on the line.

Condition

For *Diabetes* the essential question is

PROBE Did you need insulin?

For *Blood transfusions*, please identify the illness for which it was given. Common reasons include surgery, after an accident, and so on. Note that you should fill in an illness record for each occasion on which a transfusion was given.

PROBE Why were you given blood?

Note that this question refers to any X-rays in the mother's life before she became pregnant with the index child or in the father's life before the index child was born, not just to X-rays taken shortly before the child's birth, which are covered again later on.

When asking this question read out each line slowly. Pause after the 'medical name' of the X-ray, and again after the 'explanation'. **You must ask about every type of X-ray.**

1)

Fluoroscope: this is a technique where the X-ray is displayed "live" on a screen. It is usually used to look at breathing, swallowing or movement. The shoe shop/ foot X-ray is *excluded*.

12)

MRI scans are becoming more common. The point is that you are put into a huge magnet, and pictures are taken, using radio waves, of the inside of your body. This is similar in concept to a CT scan, except that no X-rays are used.

13)

Insufflation, or salpingography, is occasionally used as part of the investigation of infertility. The injection of dye is made through the cervix, or neck, of the womb.

15)

Pelvimetry, is a series of x-rays of the lower abdomen used to determine the size of the pelvic canal for delivery. This may be done in late pregnancy, during labour or post-natally. Only record the event in non-index pregnancies.

Abbreviations	CT	Computed Tomography
	CAT	Computed Axial Tomography
	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
	NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

Section V X-ray history Mother/ Father Detail

Fill in the page number at the top of each sheet starting with 1.

Q 1

Fill in the 1 or 2 digit code from the general X-ray sheet in the two white boxes. Ask the respondent to describe the X-ray procedure and record details.

Q 2

Fill in one detail sheet for each occasion on which the specified type of X-ray was done. Thus a person who has had three Barium meals will have three X-ray records, each with the code 03.

Q 4

Do not ask this question if the answer is obvious from the type of x-ray involved (eg barium enema or cholecystogram).

Q 5

Please get as much detail as possible, including address of hospital if known.

Section VI Social habits Mother/ Father

Q 1

If the answer to Question 1 is NO, skip the rest of this page, and go on to Section VII, Obstetric history.

For each type of tobacco smoked *regularly* fill in the relevant section across.

Q 2

The aim of these questions is to get a picture of the informant's usual pattern of smoking, before and after the birth of the index child, and if they still smoke, to see how much they smoke now.

If they still smoke, ask the three questions in 2a - i, ii, and iii, covering the year before the index child's birth, the year after, and the present day.

If they don't smoke now, ask the next question 2b - i, and then ii. If they stopped smoking before the index child was born, ask question 2ba - i, ie how many they were smoking one year before that event. Note that if they stopped smoking more than one year before the birth, the correct answer to this section will be 0.

If they don't smoke now, but were smoking when the child was born, ask questions 2bb - i and ii, covering one year before the birth, and one year after.

Note that in certain circumstances, e.g. a very young index, these parts may overlap, and some may need to be adjusted to make sense. So for a nine month old child 'one year before birth', and 'one year ago' make sense, but overlap, and 'one year after birth' is meaningless.

Section VII Obstetric history Pregnancies

Each column must have a different pregnancy number. Thus twins born as a first pregnancy would be numbered P01 and P02.

Fill in the page number at the top of every page used.

Mark the Index pregnancy with the word Index in the box for number of pregnancy, as well as the number. Write the name of each live-born child at the top of the relevant column.

Weeks means from the LMP date, if it's known, otherwise use any proffered date. 'Normal' should be taken as 40 weeks, 'a week early' as 39, 'a week late' as 41, and so on...

PROBE About how many weeks was that?

Were you early... late.... How many weeks..?

Type of birth: Record verbatim the mother's reply

The distinction between a *live birth* and a *stillbirth or miscarriage*, is whether or not the baby showed any signs of life, so even a single breath makes the birth a live birth. Thus a child who only lives for a few minutes is a live birth.

Ectopic **PROBE** I mean a pregnancy where the baby started to develop in your tubes (usually), but outside the womb, in the wrong place, and you had to have an operation.

SKIP the remainder of the questions apart from Q8 for any pregnancy ending in a miscarriage, or a termination, including an ectopic pregnancy. Note that very rarely an ectopic pregnancy can continue to an operative delivery

Delivery *Assisted* means with forceps, vacuum, or any other similar aid to delivery, apart from the mother's effort, and the midwife's ability.

Birthweight should be recorded in either pounds and ounces, or in grams, not both. If you are given birthweight in kilograms, please convert to grams, (multiply by 1000, so 3.5 kg. = 3500 g.) before entering it.

Father Did this baby have the same father as the Index child? — **DO NOT ASK FOR INDEX PREGNANCY.**

Illness If you run out of space when writing down details of what was wrong with the baby, please continue in the next column over, and leave the other parts of the extra column blank.

Death Write down the cause of death, and the place where this occurred.

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS ENTIRE SET OF QUESTIONS:

ASK Did you have any other miscarriages, <PAUSE>, stillbirths, <PAUSE>, terminations, <PAUSE>, or pregnancies, <PAUSE>, that we haven't talked about?

If entries get out of numerical order edit after the interview.

Section VII Obstetric history Other children

Fill in the page number at the top of every page.

Q 1

PROBE I mean, other than your own children, did you ever have any other children living with you for longer than three consecutive months?

Foster children

Include both 'short term' fostering, and 'long term' fostering, as well as formal and informal adoption. Any child who was with your informant for more than three months is included.

Stepchildren

...includes children who are offspring of previous spouses of your informant's spouse, as well as offspring of your informant's spouse.

Other children

This means any other child who shared a house with the index child for more than three months. Typical examples include - cousins if the parents have moved in with family members; children of another family with whom the parents share a house.

The aim of this question is to pick up any other children who were resident with the index child for more than three months. Please remember that you will have to allocate person numbers to these children, so take the fullest details.

Q 2

Complete one Foster child section for each such child.

i) If you tick *Other*, please write details on the line.

v) If the answer to this is Yes, do not ask question (vi).

vi) Occasionally a foster or step child will have come to live with the family on several occasions, for different lengths of time. the focus of interest is on the date of the last departure.

Child number - If the child has the same father as the index child, enter the F number from page 41. If not, number them from 801 onwards.

Fill in the name of the Index child at the top of the page.

There are a large number of questions in this section which ask for the date of an event. This should be recorded in weeks since the LMP. However many women will give dates in other forms. These should be written *verbatim*, and coded according to the coding manual. Work out the number of weeks at blue edit.

Q 1 Types of antenatal care -

GP antenatal care The GP provided all, or essentially all, of the antenatal care, even if delivery occurred in a consultant unit.

Shared care Refers to a planned sharing of care between GP and consultant, with a specified pattern of visits to GP and hospital. Also called Combined antenatal care (CANC).

Q 3 Admission to hospital while pregnant.

Routine admissions because of labour are not of interest here if an uneventful delivery occurred within 24 hours of admission. However emergency admissions with bleeding, seizures, blood pressure etc.. are of interest even if delivery occurred within 24 hours, as delivery may be required urgently in these situations.

Complete one admission details section for each admission, even if there were several admissions for the same problem. Be careful not to miss admissions to other hospitals for conditions totally unrelated to pregnancy.

PROBE Were you kept in hospital other than for delivery?

i) Why was this?

Try to get as much detail as possible.

PROBE Were you unwell? Was the baby unwell?

If there were more than two admissions go on to another sheet, bearing in mind the instructions under Section 10 in the general notes.

Q 4 Anyone who has been treated for infertility will be clearly aware of the fact, and of the details of the treatment.

IVF - In vitro fertilisation

GIFT - Gamete intra-fallopian transfer

Q 6 Occasionally someone will stop using family planning only after they become pregnant. In this case record the time of stopping as a negative number of months, and write *after* beside it.

Q7

TAKE DETAILS OF DRUGS ON THIS LIST ONLY.

1) Anti-sickness pills

PROBE Anything for morning sickness?

11) Hormone or steroid tablets

PROBE Excluding the Pill?

Fill in the the drug number box with the 1 or 2 digit drug code from Page 21. If your informant took the same drug on two or more separate occasions during pregnancy, fill in a separate drug record for each one.

Note - Why was this? invites an answer like 'For my nerves', or 'For my chest'. If this happens,

PROBE What was wrong with your....?

If you need to fill in more than 4 drug records, go on to another sheet, and follow the instructions in Section 10 of the general notes.

Weeks before or after LMP

Use single box to indicate '+' post conception (ie during pregnancy) and '-' for weeks prior to conception, eg For someone who took a drug continuously from 2 months before conception until 10 weeks of pregnancy the boxes would be as follows.

from

-	0	8
---	---	---

to

+	1	0
---	---	---

Q 8

If more than two episodes of any one illness occurred during pregnancy, use another sheet, and follow the instructions in Section 10 of the general instructions.

Influenza

Is a condition which includes symptoms of high temperature, aching limbs and joints, and headache for at least 24 hours and generally requiring bed rest.

Any other infections

PROBE Any illness with a fever, or a rash?,

Any illness with swollen glands?

Q 9

If there were more than 3 such episodes during pregnancy, use another sheet, and follow the instructions in Section 10 of the general instructions.

Q 1

All questions relate to the Index pregnancy.

If more than three X-rays were taken during pregnancy, continue on another sheet, following the instructions in Section 10 of the general instructions. Answer Q 2 on the first sheet used.

Q 2

Occasionally your informant won't know what type of scan they had.

PROBE

An ultrasound scan is done by putting a bit of jelly-like stuff onto your stomach, while you're lying down, and then pressing a handpiece, which is usually made of hard plastic, into your tummy, over your womb. Pictures from the scan are shown on a television screen.

Q 3

Circle the type of tobacco to which the quantity question refers. An occasional person will smoke both cigarettes or roll ups, and cigars. If this happens fill in a separate sheet for each type of tobacco smoked, and follow the instructions given in Section 10 of the general instructions.

Q 4

This is a complicated question, but the answers may be quite important. The aim is to get a kind of average intake, for a typical week. If your informant gives her answer in some form not readily converted to units, like 'a bottle of brandy a week', 'half a bottle of wine with dinner, most nights', or something similar, write it down verbatim, try to get some impression of how much she drinks in a typical week, and it can always be converted to units at blue edit.

Record the actual amounts drunk, in the space underneath the boxes, and convert them into units after the interview.

- 1 bottle of spirits = 30 units
- 1 bottle of wine (75cl) = 7 units
- 1 bottle of wine (1ltr) = 10 units
- 1 bottle of sherry = 13 units
- 1 pint of beer/lager = 2 units
- 1 can of beer/lager = 1 1/2 units
- 1/2 pint of cider = 1 1/2 units
- 1 pint of cider = 3 units

Q2

For each product indicated in the box ask Was your hair treated with

Q3

For each product used, identify the three months during which it was used, and record in the appropriate box.

If they don't know the trade name, which will be the case for many salon products, just write down what type of product it was.

Different colours and different brands of the same product, count as one product. Write down as many of the types used as possible. If you need more than the rows provided, continue on further sheets, following the instructions in Section 10 of the general instructions.

Section IX Index child Neo-natal history

Fill in name of index child at the top of the page.

Q 1 Place of delivery

Take care to distinguish between planned and unplanned home deliveries. For unplanned sites of delivery,

PROBE Where did you intend to have your baby?

Get name/address of intended site, as this is where the notes will be. For planned home deliveries identify the person providing care, for the same reason.

Q 2

For very long admissions write down what your informant tells you, and convert it at the blue edit, counting a month as 31 days.

Q 3

If the baby was sent to another hospital, which happens rarely, write the name and address of the hospital above the line for 'What was wrong', as this will enable you to find the notes later.

Q 5

If the response is that he or she was kept in because her/his mother was kept in, eg because of a section delivery,

PROBE Was the baby well?

Section IX	Index child	Neo-natal history	Breast-feeding
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Q 1

PROBE Even for a short time, a few days, or less ?

Q 3

PROBE I mean special baby milk, (usually) made up from a powder, not just ordinary cows' milk powder.

Q 5

If your informant doesn't know what you're talking about, as a milk bank is a rather alien concept to most people, it's very likely that the answer is "No".

PROBE I mean did your baby ever get breast milk, which had been collected by the hospital, from mothers, and kept there to feed to other people's babies who might need it?

Q 6

PROBE I mean either cows' milk from the bottle, even if you mixed it with water, or milk made up from ordinary powdered milk, and not from special baby milk powder. Includes 'evaporated' and 'sterilised' milk.

Q 8

PROBE I mean, either boiling them, or using something like Milton to clean them, not just washing them.

Q 9

Babies have a range of different ways of starting to move around, crawling just being the most common.

PROBE I mean, how old was when he/she was able to start across a room from you on her/his own?

Section IX Index child Illness history 1st year

D & V

Diarrhoea and vomiting means an acute illness with these two as major symptoms. Normal variations in feeding and stooling habits should be ignored.

PROBE Was he/she ill?

Persistent cough

If the informant volunteers Pneumonia or bronchitis or bronchiolitis here, put them under 'other infection'. Whooping cough or Pertussis should be put under that heading.

Mouth

This includes oral thrush, which is probably the commonest of infections in babies. It is usually treated with Nystatin drops, a cloudy yellow syrupy medicine. Major symptoms are a reluctance to suckle, crying, and a red mouth with white spots.

Eye infection

This should include Neonatal 'sticky eye', which is usually a bacterial infection.

Section IX Index child Illness history 1st year *continued*

Whooping cough
Also called Pertussis.

Any other infection

PROBE Pneumonia, Wheezy bronchitis, Bronchiolitis, Kidney infection,
anything else?

Ask Q13 "Any other infection" (last).

Section IX Index child Illness history 1 year pre-diagnosis

FOR CASES AND CONTROLS**Q 1**

Take the date of diagnosis/pseudodiagnosis *less* one year, then take the birthday which *precedes* that date.

For example

A child born 4/3/90 who is diagnosed on 5/3/93: the date of diagnosis/pseudodiagnosis *less* one year is 5/3/92; and the birthday which *precedes* is 4/3/92 — their second birthday.

A child born 4/3/90 who is diagnosed on 3/3/93: the date of diagnosis/pseudodiagnosis *less* one year is 3/3/92; and the birthday which *precedes* is 4/3/91 — their first birthday.

Work these out prior to interview.

FOR CONTROLS Record infections up to the date of interview.

D & V

Diarrhoea and vomiting means an acute illness with these two as major symptoms.

PROBE Was he/she ill?

Whooping cough

Also called Pertussis. Any child with a persistent bad cough for more than 4 weeks or so has probably had pertussis.

PROBE Or Pertussis?

Any other serious chest infection?

If the answer to this one is YES, please write details in the space just below the large box.

PROBE Wheezy bronchitis, Bronchiolitis, anything else?

Section IX Index child Vaccinations

Q 1

If you mark Yes here then fill in the **VACCINATION RECORD** (page 33).

Q3

Please record the answer in as much detail as possible.

Q 4

Possibilities include Typhus, Typhoid, Yellow fever, Hepatitis B, Cholera, Polio and HIB.

Section IX Index child

Vaccination record sheet

Fill in all of the details on this form from one source. If you use several sources to complete the record please use a separate form for each.

For vaccinations/immunisations not listed on this form, record the name of the product used, and the date(s) when they were given.

Fill in the total number of illness records following in the box provided.

Section IX Index child

Illness history *continued*

Fill in the Box after condition with the 1 digit code from the Vaccinations/Illness history page.

Write as much detail as possible of the condition on the line marked Condition.

Q 3

Give as much detail of the therapy as possible.

Condition

For Diabetes the essential question is

PROBE Did she/he need insulin?

If you require more than one sheet to complete this, follow the instructions given in Section 10 of the general instructions.

Q3 Read through the list until stopped by your informant.

Q4 Read through the list until stopped by your informant.

Q10 Read the entire list.

Section IX Index child

X-ray history

Page 1

Q 1

PROBE I mean, had blood given to her/him in hospital?

1)

Get full details of the illness for which blood was required. Because he/she was short of blood is not an adequate answer.

PROBE Why did he/she need it?

Q 2

Note that for children X-ray details are required for all the investigations, including Chest X-rays [1], Skull x-rays[2], and X-rays for broken bones[3]. This is not the same as the instructions for the Mother's X-ray history.

8)

PROBE Or isotope scans of any kind?

9)

Cardiac catheterisation is used to study the details of congenital heart disease in children, generally as a prelude to an operation.

11)

MRI scans are becoming more common. The point is that you are put into a huge magnet, and pictures are taken, using radio waves, of the inside of your body. This is similar in concept to a CT scan, except that no X-rays are used.

Abbreviations	CT	Computed Tomography
	CAT	Computed Axial Tomography
	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
	NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

Section IX Index child

X-ray record

Page ...

Fill in the page number at the top of the page, starting with 1. Fill in the 1 digit code from the general X-ray sheet in the unshaded box at the top of each record.

Q 3

It is not sufficient to say something like because his leg was broken, or to look at her kidneys. The cause of the injury, or the nature of the illness should be probed for

PROBE Why was that?, What was wrong with him/her?

Q 5

Record as much detail as possible, eg precise area X-rayed, unless already indicated by type of X-ray.

If a child has had several X-rays of a particular type, fill in one record for each time, carrying the X-ray number forward from record to record.

Section IX Index child

Social history

Page 1

Q 1

This is intended to help you fill in the next page of the questionnaire.

Q 2

More than one sheet may be required for this question. If so follow the instructions from Section 10 of the general instructions.

Full time school, as opposed to anything else, is attending 10 sessions a week in a primary school, whether in the infants class or a higher class.

Take the **pregnancy number** from the mother's Obstetric history sheet. One column should be filled in for each child, who has the same father, or mother as the index child.

Other children living in the household are **not of interest** for this question. Clearly if your informant tells you that one of her step-children has had leukaemia, for example, do not tell her that you are not interested, but simply write it down, and you can remove it at the blue edit.

Children who have no **pregnancy number** because they share a father only with the index child should be given numbers starting with F1. Only children sharing a parent with the index child are included.

You may require more than one sheet for large families, if so follow the instructions in Section 10 of the general instructions.

The **illness number** ranges from 1 to 10, depending on which illness the sibling had.

Section XI Employment in specific industries

Q 1

Fill in the appropriate industry name from the CHECK LIST.

Q 2

Get as much detail of the job as possible.

Job title

Probe for precise job title. Entries like clerk, manufacturer or engineer are too vague. The exact work done, and the industry are needed. For someone on a YOP or YTS scheme, record the scheme, but also determine the job title.

PROBE Can you tell me exactly what you did?

Q 3-5

Write down full details of any other monitoring procedures used.

If someone worked in the same industry at several different times, or in several different jobs, fill in a record for each job, and each period of employment. If you require more than one sheet, please follow the instructions in Section 10 of the general instructions.

Request for permission

*Emphasise to prospective signatories that all information collected will be held in strictest confidence;
that no one outside the research team will be allowed access to it;
and in particular the people approached for further information will not be given any information disclosed by your informant during the interview.*

Section XII Further information

Q1 Record the date of the earliest symptom which your informant associates with the child's illness.

Fill in the time at the end of the interview here (24 hr. clock).

Interview evaluation

Name

Fill in your personal code here as well.

Surrogate information

If you obtain information from anyone other than is indicated by the parent id number (eg information re the father from the mother) mark Yes, and indicate the name of your informant, and his/her precise relationship to the index child. Briefly note why surrogate information was required. This information will be essential when it comes to analysis of the questionnaire later on.

Mode of interview

This will usually be face to face, but telephone interviews, and even postal interviews are possible.

Other persons present

This is also very important for analysis, and should be filled in afterwards. We are particularly concerned to record this if the person present was the other informant, eg if mother and father were interviewed together.

