

Childhood Cancer

Children may develop various forms of cancer, though certain types are more common in young people.

Most cases of childhood cancer appear to be caused by genetic mutations that occur randomly, while a significant portion of malignancies in adults are caused by smoking, poor diet, and other lifestyle choices.

Most Common Forms of Cancer in Children

- Leukemia
- Brain and spinal cord tumors
- Neuroblastoma
- Wilms tumor
- Lymphoma (*including both Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin*)
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Retinoblastoma
- Bone cancer (*including osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma*)

Common Symptoms of Childhood Cancer

These symptoms can occur due to many different medical conditions, but if one or more develops in your child and persists, schedule an appointment with his or her pediatrician, soon.

 <p>Fever</p>	 <p>Nausea, vomiting</p>	 <p>Easy bruising</p>	 <p>Unexplained lump</p>
 <p>Lack of energy</p>	 <p>Pale skin</p>	 <p>Headaches</p>	 <p>A persistent pain</p>
 <p>Vision changes</p>	 <p>Whiteness behind the pupil</p>	 <p>Unexplained weight loss</p>	 <p>Unexplained limping</p>



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How Common is Childhood Cancer?



About **9,910 children** in the **United States** under the age of 15 will be diagnosed with cancer **in 2023**.



About **400,000 people aged 19 or younger** around **the globe** will be diagnosed with cancer **this year**.



The average age of a child diagnosed with cancer is **eight years old**.



Globally, a child is diagnosed with cancer **every 80 seconds**.

More Kids Survive Cancer Today

Improved treatments developed in clinical trials have contributed to dramatically improved survival rates.

1970s: About
58%

Today: About
85%*

**Survival rates vary from one form of cancer to another, and are generally reduced in lower-income countries.*



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