What is already known on this topic

Sex chromosome anomalies as a group are as common as Down’s syndrome, but most affected individuals are never identified.

Affected fetuses are sometimes identified when women have prenatal karyotyping for Down’s syndrome.

The diagnosis is almost always first disclosed to parents by staff from the obstetric unit, because there has not previously been an indication for a clinical genetics referral.

What this study adds

Some obstetric units have no established protocol for communicating results to parents.

Some health professionals working in an obstetric setting know little about the effect of sex chromosome anomalies.

Some parents are given misleading information when they are first informed that their fetus has a sex chromosome anomaly and who informed them of the results. Although there were some examples of excellent counselling, there were other examples of grossly inadequate or frankly misleading information being given. We can only speculate about how this variation might affect parents as our study was not designed to determine associations between the quality of counselling and the outcome of the pregnancy or subsequent emotional wellbeing of the parents.11–17 Some units providing prenatal testing services are not adhering to the published guidelines concerning the provision of information (box).18

We would like to thank the cytogeneticians from all the laboratories in the North and South Thames Health Regions for notifying us of appropriate cases. We also thank all the doctors, midwives, and counsellors who agreed to be interviewed; the parents who answered our questionnaires; Elizabeth Winchester and Liz Redfern for their assistance; and Christine Garrett and Sue Holder for their helpful comments. We also thank Hazel Showell for transcribing the tapes. This study was conducted as part of the European Union concerted action from Biomed 2 programme.

Contributors: LA formulated the original idea for the study and took a primary role in designing and executing it, interpreting the results, writing the paper, and will act as guarantor. SH helped design the study, interpret the results, and write the paper. JL helped design the study and interpret the results. TMM helped design the study, interpret the results, and write the paper.

Funding: TMM is funded by the Wellcome Trust. LA received an NHS Executive research and development grant.

Competing interests: None declared.

1 Abramslvsky L, Chapple J. 47XXY (Klinefelter syndrome) and 47XY: estimated rates and indication for postnatal diagnosis with implications for prenatal counselling. Prenat Diagn 1997;17:263-8.

Mortality of third generation Irish people living in England and Wales: longitudinal study

S Harding, R Balarajan

CentreforPublicHealthMonitoring, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London WC1E 7HT

S Harding
senior epidemiologist

R Balarajan
professor

We previously reported high mortality and high incidence of cancer in second generation Irish people (children of Irish migrants) living in England and Wales.1 In this study we examine the mortality of third generation Irish people (grandchildren of Irish migrants) living in England and Wales.

Method and results

The longitudinal study by the Office for National Statistics is a record linkage study of a 1% representative sample of the population of England and Wales. The sample was first extracted from the 1971 census and is updated with new births and immigrants. Information from censuses and registrations of vital events is linked to the results of study members.3

First generation Irish classified by country of birth covered those people born in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. For second and third generations, only those people with parents and grandparents born in the Republic of Ireland could be identified because parents born in Northern Ireland...
were coded as being born in the United Kingdom. Second generation Irish had at least one parent born in Ireland and the third generation had neither parents born in Ireland but one or more grandparents born there.

Only those people aged under 55 in 1971 were included because of the young age distributions of the second and third generations: of all ages 73% (37,991/52,131) of the third generation and 42% (49,311/115,970) of the second generation were aged under 15, compared with 3% (19,911/115,970) of the first generation of Irish people living in England and Wales (1971 Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study cohort).

Age adjusted hazard ratios for the period 1971-97 were used as markers of socioeconomic position. The evolution of ethnic identity through generations is influenced by the interaction with the social, economic, and political environments of the host community. The consequences of these changes over generations on health are poorly understood and may have important implications for issues related to diet, smoking, health behaviours, and work exposures. A recent survey of men in north London provides some information but the sample was too small to examine generational differences with confidence. The inclusion of an “Irish” category in the 2001 census is a step forward because, for the first time, there will be a national count including all generations and it will also make ethnic monitoring of Irish people in the NHS possible. Regrettably, it will not be possible to identify Catholic Irish, because the category proposed is “Christian” if the question on religion is included in the census.

Contributors: SH devised the study, did the analysis, and wrote the first draft; RB contributed to the final draft. SH is the guarantor of the paper.

Comment

Although socioeconomic disadvantage lessened between generations of Irish people living in England and Wales, mortality of the third generation remained high. Housing tenure and car access were used as a proxy for socioeconomic status, and it is likely that these factors would not have accounted for all of the socioeconomic differences between the generations. Although for second and third generation Irish factors such as the negative perception of “Irishness”, with consequent unfulfilled expectations and lack of control in these people’s environments and lifestyles are likely to be important contributors, selection effects are important in understanding the high mortality of the first generation.

The evolution of ethnic identity through generations is influenced by the interaction with the social, economic, and political environments of the host community. The consequences of these changes over generations on health are poorly understood and may have important implications for issues related to diet, smoking, health behaviours, and work exposures. A recent survey of men in north London provides some information but the sample was too small to examine generational differences with confidence.

The inclusion of an “Irish” category in the 2001 census is a step forward because, for the first time, there will be a national count including all generations and it will also make ethnic monitoring of Irish people in the NHS possible. Regrettably, it will not be possible to identify Catholic Irish, because the category proposed is “Christian” if the question on religion is included in the census.

Contributors: SH devised the study, did the analysis, and wrote the first draft; RB contributed to the final draft. SH is the guarantor of the paper.

Funding: None.
Competing interests: None declared.


(Accepted 3 October 2000)