APPENDICES:

Appendix 1. Survival Analysis

The statistical significance of the tests of differences in survival across treatment groups are given below. A test for homogeneity is a test that survival is equal across treatment groups, while a test of trend is a test of dose related trend in mortality. The tests for homogeneity are the logrank and the Wilcoxon test. Note that the Wilcoxon test places more weight on earlier events than does the logrank test. The tests of trend and departure from trend areWald statistics based on proportional hazards models.

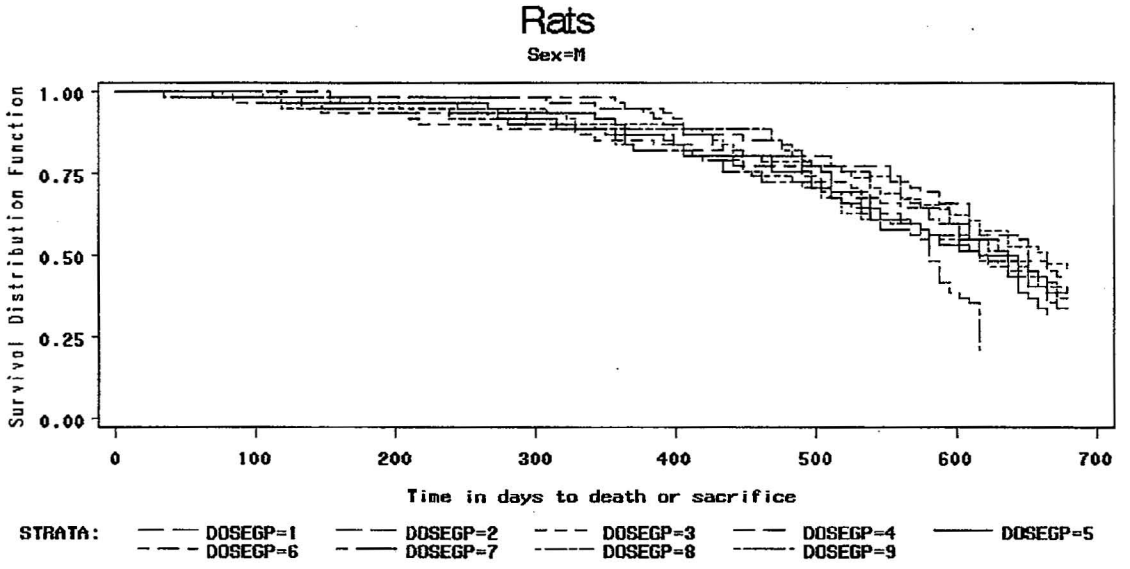
Table A.1.1 Statistical Significances of Tests of Homogeneity and Trend in Survival

Tests over treatment groups (all with pooled controls)	Rats				Mice			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	LR/ Wald	Wil-coxon	LR/ Wald	Wil-coxon	LR/ Wald	Wil-coxon	LR/ Wald	Wil-coxon
Homogeneity over all groups (pooled vehicle)	0.0064	0.0723	0.7098	0.5857	0.5059	0.5474	0.6586	0.4693
Both BP & Cl (Pooled Cntrl1&2, BPCl3, BPCl4, BPCl5)								
Homogeneity	0.3968	0.4660	0.5373	0.5847	0.4966	0.4221	0.7830	0.6817
Trend over 4 groups	0.2911		0.3827		0.6445		0.3918	
Departure from trend	0.4166		0.5197		0.3359		0.8544	
Benzoyl Peroxide Only (Pooled Cntrl1&2, BP6, BP7)								
Homogeneity	0.0019	0.0281	0.2079	0.1270	0.6394	0.6515	0.2506	0.1376
Trend over 4 groups	0.0006		0.3088		0.6110		0.3514	
Departure from trend	0.8445		0.1651		0.4232		0.1666	
Clindamycin Only (Pooled Cntrl 1&2, Cl8, Cl9)								
Homogeneity	0.9282	0.8820	0.5897	0.4391	0.2823	0.3249	0.6471	0.7805
Trend over 4 groups	0.7018		0.7814		0.2312		0.7702	
Departure from trend	0.9917		0.3328		0.3140		0.3785	

Note that among both genders in mice and among female rats, either over all treatment groups, or among the subgroups of treatments, there is no evidence of a lack of homogeneity in survival (all 18 p-values for testing homogeneity ≥ 0.1270). In male rats there is some evidence of a lack of homogeneity over the benzoyl peroxide only treatment groups, particularly later in the study (logrank $p = 0.0064$, Wilcoxon $p = 0.0723$). The more powerful test of linear trend in dose among these benzoyl peroxide only groups is highly statistically significant (Wald $p = 0.0006$), reflecting the increasing mortality in dose apparent in figure A.1.1 below. However, there is no evidence of heterogeneity among these groups beyond the simple dose related trend (Wald $p = 0.8445$).

The figures below display these Kaplan-Meier estimated survival curves for the two genders in each rodent species.

Figure A.1.1 Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Male Rats



For female mice the survival plots intertwine as depicted below:

Figure A.1.2 Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Female Rats

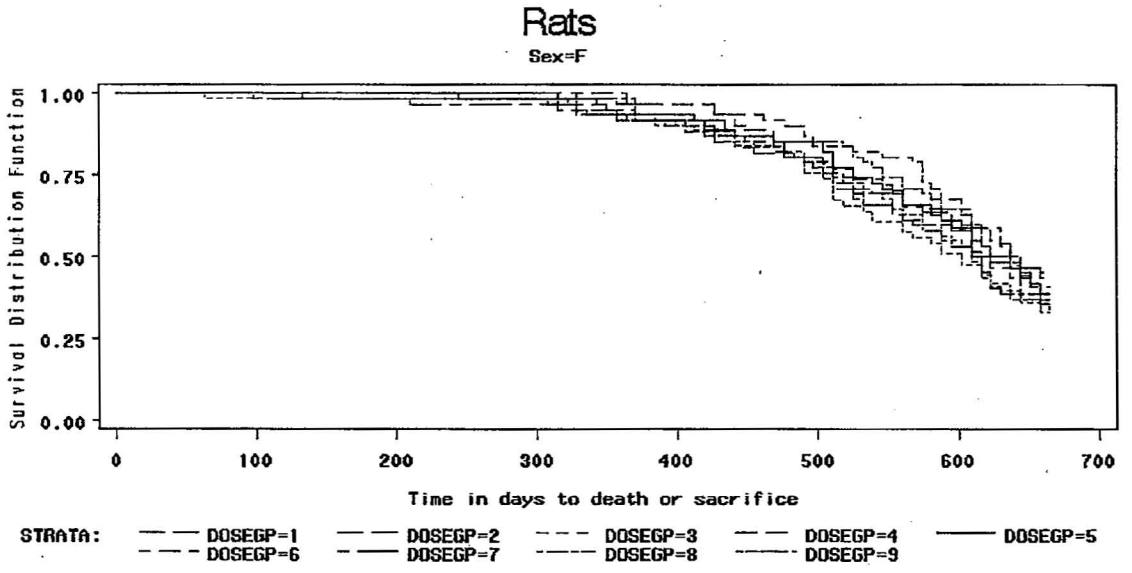


Figure A.1.3 Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Male Mice

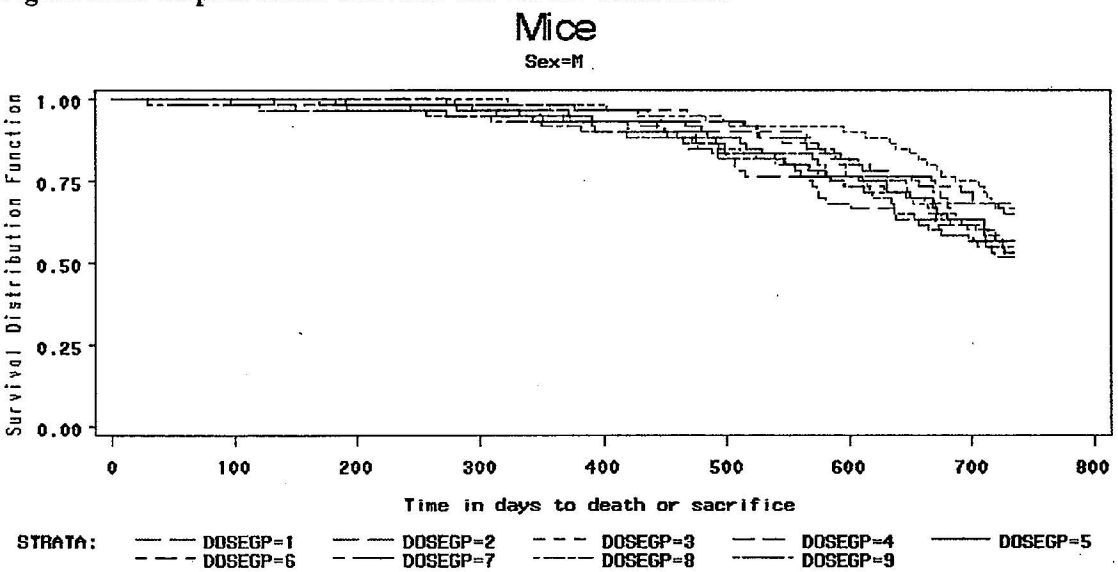
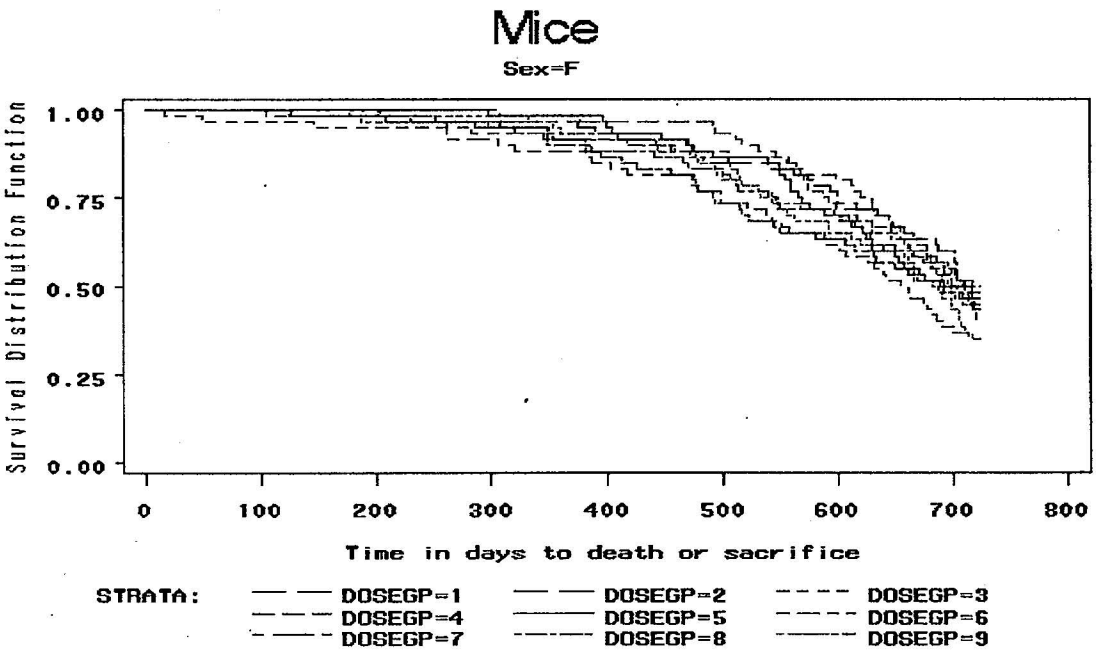


Figure A.1.4 Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Female Mice



Appendix 2. FDA Tumorigenicity Analysis

The tables below display the tumor incidence and the p-values using the poly-k adjustment to the Cochran-Armitage test of trend in dose. Table A.2.1 presents all organ tumor combinations in rats that had a nominally statistically significant comparisons (i.e., a "p-value" less than 0.05). Table A.2.2 presents similar results in mice. Tables A.2.3 and A.2.4 present complete data for male and female rats, respectively, while tables A.2.5 and A.2.6 present the results for male and female mice. The tables below display the tumor incidence and the p-values using the poly-k adjustment to the Cochran-Armitage test of trend in dose. In the report of the Society of Toxicological Pathology "town hall" meeting in June 2001 the poly-k modification of the Cochran-Armitage test of trend was generally recommended over use of the Peto tests described in section 1.3.1.4.

Testing the various neoplasms involved a large number of statistical tests, which in turn necessitates an adjustment in experiment-wise Type I error. Current FDA practice is based on the Haseman-Lin-Rahman rules. The rules, originally designed for Peto tests, seem to be applicable to the poly-k tests (Lin, personal communication). In particular, to control the overall Type I error rate to roughly 10% for a standard two species, two sex study, one compares the unadjusted significance level to the appropriate bound below:

Haseman – Lin - Rahman Bounds: Comparison	Rare Tumor (Incidence ≤ 1%)	Common Tumor (Incidence > 1%)
Trend (over 3 or more groups)	0.025	0.005
Pairwise	0.05	0.01

So, for example, for a rare tumor (with incidence in the appropriate control groups < 1%, i.e., in these studies, one or no tumors), a pairwise test between the high dose group and control would be considered statistically significant if the computed significance level was at or less than 0.05. However, as discussed in section 1.3.1 these rules are designed fore tests one test of trend and one pairwise test in genders in two species. They almost surely will be anti-conservative in the situation faced by this analysis. Still, at this time there does not seem to be a clearly better replacement.

The tables below are moderately complex. For each organ, the following line in the table displays the name of the neoplasm, followed by the incidence of that neoplasm in the organ. For each organ-neoplasm combination, the next line provides the p-values of the various tests of trend and pair-wise comparisons to the pooled controls (groups 1 and 2). The p-values of the test of trend over the pooled controls and dose groups 3, 4, and 5 are labeled "pboth", while the p-values of the pair-wise comparisons of groups 3, 4, 5 appear under the columns "pCvs3", "pCvs4", and "pCvs5", respectively. The p-values of the test of trend over the pooled controls and the benzoyl peroxide treatment groups (with no clindamycin) is labeled "pBP", while the p-values of the corresponding pair-wise comparisons of groups 6 and 7 appear under the columns "pCvs6" and "pCvs7", respectively. The p-values of the test of trend over the pooled controls and the clindamycin treatment groups (with no benzoyl peroxide) is labeled "pCl", while the p-

values of the corresponding pair-wise comparisons of groups 6 and 7 appear under the columns "pCvs8" and "pCvs9", respectively. These are summarized in the table below:

Labeling of Tests

pboth	pCvs3	pCvs4	pCvs5	pBP	pCvs6	pCvs7	pCl	pCvs8	pCvs9
Trend over Controls & BPCl 3-5	Pairwise difference between BPCl 3 & Controls	Pairwise difference between BPCl 4 & Controls	Pairwise difference between BPCl 5 & Controls	Trend over Controls, BP 6, & BP 7	Pairwise difference between BP 6 & Controls	Pairwise difference between BP 7 & Controls	Trend over Controls, Cl 8, & Cl 9	Pairwise difference between Cl 8 & Controls	Pairwise difference between Cl 9 & Controls

Using the Haseman-Lin-Rahman rules, with incidence in the pooled controls to define whether a tumor would be classified as rare or common, for male rats, in the parathyroid the test comparing the pooled controls to the "medium" dose (group 4) with both clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide was not statistically significant (p=0.043>0.01). However in female rats, in the abdominal cavity the test comparing the pooled controls to the "medium" dose (group 4) with both clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide was barely statistically significant (p=0.043<0.05). Since this organ had no tumors in the high dose group one could speculate that this is an artifactual result. Further, in the lungs of male rats and the thyroids of female rats the tests of trend over both clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide were also nominally statistically significant, but adjusting for multiplicity are no longer statistically significant (p=0.029 > 0.025 and p=0.033> 0.005, respectively).

Table A.2.1: Potentially Statistically Significant Results in Rats

Organ/tumor	Incidence/p-values									
	Ctrl1	Ctrl2	ClBP3	ClBP4	ClBP5	BP6	BP7	Cl8	Cl9	
	pboth	pCvs3	pCvs4	pCvs5	pBP	pCvs6	pCvs7	pCl	pCvs8	pCvs9
Sex=Male										
ADRENAL										
Phaeochromocytoma	4	2	7	4	6	5	3	7	3	
	.155	.112	.482	.145	.342	.091	.469	.421	.025	.623
KIDNEY										
Mesenchymal Tumor	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	
	.139	.	.049	.297	.	.	.	.	.	.
LUNG (BRONCHI)										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	
	.047	.316	.	.094	.127	.212	.278	.497	.050	.
LYMPH NODE										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
	.034	.	.	.094	.238	.	.278	.	.	.
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	
	.139	.	.049	.297	.	.	.	.	.	.
LYMPH NODE (MESENTERIC)										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.497	.050	.
LYMPH NODE - MEDIASTINAL										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.241	.050	.366
MAMMARY GLAND										
Adenoma/Fibroadenoma/-carcinoma	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	
	.160	.316	.128	.297	.	.	.	.355	.013	.
FIBROADENOMA [B]	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	
	.146	.316	.350	.297	.	.	.	.497	.050	.
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	
	.629	.316	.	.	.	.	.	.241	.050	.366

Table A.2.1 (cont.): Potentially Statistically Significant Results in Rats

Organ/tumor	Incidence/p-values Ctrl1 Ctrl2 ClBP3 ClBP4 ClBP5 BP6 BP7 Cl8 Cl9 pboth pCvs3 pCvs4 pCvs5 pBP pCvs6 pCvs7 pCl pCvs8 pCvs9
Sex=Male	
PITUITARY	
ADENOMA [B]	23 25 25 22 27 30 27 30 18
	.216 .400 .501 .261 .150 .035 .198 .195 .035 .266
SKELETAL MUSCLE (GROSS LESION)	
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
	. . . . .241 .050 .366
Skin	
BASAL CELL TUMOR, BENIGN	0 0 1 2 0 2 1 1 0
	.584 .316 .128 . .146 .050 .278 .702 .212 .
Systemic	
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	1 0 2 0 2 1 1 4 1
	.165 .242 .675 .219 .283 .374 .473 .479 .014 .592
TAIL (GROSS LESION)	
PAPILLOMA	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0
	. . . . .497 .050 .
THYROID	
ADENOMA, FOLLICULAR	0 0 1 2 2 3 0 2 2
	.052 .316 .128 .094 .512 .013 . .105 .050 .139
Sex=Female	
MAMMARY GLAND	
ADENOMA [B]	3 8 7 3 3 4 4 3 4
	.049 .589 .572 .107 .232 .367 .307 .231 .652 .307
FIBROADENOMA [B]	25 30 27 26 20 23 17 23 23
	.021 .474 .424 .037 .054 .265 .077 .129 .382 .192
Skin	
FIBROSARCOMA [M]	0 5 0 1 0 1 1 1 2
	.044 .131 .572 .065 .183 .326 .284 .376 .657 .465

Table A.2.2: Potentially Statistically Significant Results in Mice

Organ/tumor	Incidence/p-values Ctrl1 Ctrl2 ClBP3 ClBP4 ClBP5 BP6 BP7 Cl8 Cl9 pboth pCvs3 pCvs4 pCvs5 pBP pCvs6 pCvs7 pCl pCvs8 pCvs9
Sex=Male	
LIVER	
BASOPHILIC FOCUS(I)	1 2 7 3 4 1 2 3 2
	.274 .014 .268 .151 .416 .613 .546 .378 .295 .500
Hepatocellular Adenoma	12 6 11 11 10 15 19 9 6
	.460 .342 .259 .453 .010 .069 .008 .225 .529 .301
Lymph Tissue	
LYMPHOMA [M]	5 3 6 3 9 6 7 4 5
	.032 .304 .549 .049 .178 .304 .214 .298 .601 .391
Sex=Female	
LUNG	
Alveolar Bronch. Adenoma	6 8 8 4 6 2 4 6 1
	.355 .503 .153 .434 .168 .063 .175 .011 .474 .020
MAMMARY GLAND	
Carcinoma	2 2 1 0 0 0 3 2 0
	.030 .434 .168 .184 .287 .222 .470 .128 .668 .209
PITUITARY GLAND	
Focal Hyperplasia	0 1 4 2 1 0 1 2 0
	.447 .048 .288 .567 .471 .691 .580 .424 .261 .680
Systemic	
Hemangioma/Hemangiosarcoma	1 2 3 7 2 3 4 2 1
	.419 .337 .027 .552 .150 .265 .199 .487 .542 .621
UTERUS	
Polyp	5 7 0 6 4 7 5 3 5
	.436 .005 .539 .310 .282 .374 .401 .504 .182 .532
Stromal Sarcoma	1 1 3 7 1 2 5 0 0
	.259 .221 .010 .736 .032 .360 .053 .257 .443 .464

Table A.2.3: Overall Results in Male Rats

Organ/tumor	Incidence/p-values									
	Ctrl1	Ctrl2	ClBP3	ClBP4	ClBP5	BP6	BP7	Cl8	Cl9	
	pboth	pCvs3	pCvs4	pCvs5	pBP	pCvs6	pCvs7	pCl	pCvs8	pCvs9
ABDOMINAL CAVITY										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.702	.212	.
ADIPOSE TISSUE										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.702	.212	.
ADRENAL										
ADENOMA, CORTICAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.415	.818	.473	.575	.818	.659
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
	.107	.	.350	.297	.	.	.	.702	.212	.
Phaeochromocytoma	4	2	7	4	6	5	3	7	3	
	.155	.112	.482	.145	.342	.091	.469	.421	.025	.623
AORTA										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	.	.	.	.	.381	.212	.	.319	.	.366
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	
	.293	.526	.572	.501	.643	.818	.750	.479	.374	.659
BONE										
FIBROSARCOMA [M]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
HAEMANGIOMA [B]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
	.573	.711	.572	.730	.643	.818	.750	.479	.374	.659
NEUROFIBROMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.	.	.
ODONTOMA, AMELOBLASTIC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.629	.316	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OSTEOMA [B]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.381	.212	.	.	.	.
OSTEOSARCOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	.175	.316	.	.297	.	.	.	.	.	.
BONE - FEMUR										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.	.	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	.573	.711	.572	.730	.598	.374	.750	.575	.818	.659
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BONE - RIB										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
BONE - STERNUM										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.	.	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.381	.212	.	.	.	.
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BONE MARROW										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
	.175	.316	.	.297	.381	.212	.	.702	.212	.
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.629	.316	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A.2.3 (cont.): Overall Results in Male Rats

Organ/tumor	Incidence/p-values Ctrl1	Ctrl2	ClBP3	ClBP4	ClBP5	BP6	BP7	Cl8	Cl9
	pboth	pCvs3	pCvs4	pCvs5	pBP	pCvs6	pCvs7	pCl	pCvs8	pCvs9
BONE MARROW - FEMUR										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.194	.510	.461	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	
	.120	.526	.137	.219	.643	.818	.750	.389	.374	.592
BONE MARROW - STERNUM										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.194	.510	.461	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	
	.120	.526	.137	.219	.643	.818	.750	.389	.374	.592
BRAIN										
ASTROCYTOMA [B]	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	
	.118	.526	.675	.219	.598	.374	.750	.575	.818	.659
GRANULAR CELL TUMOUR [B]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.629	.316	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.573	.711	.572	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
	.573	.711	.572	.730	.643	.818	.750	.479	.374	.659
Meningioma	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	.348	.	.128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAECUM										
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
CAVITY (ORAL)										
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
COLON										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.702	.212	.
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	.321	.711	.675	.501	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
DIAPHRAGM										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.381	.212	.	.	.	.
MESOTHELIOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.629	.316	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUODENUM										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
	.629	.316	.	.	.381	.212	.	.702	.212	.
EPIDIDYMIS										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.381	.212	.	.702	.212	.
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MESOTHELIOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EYE										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.	.	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	.364	.510	.715	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.702	.212	.
NEUROFIBROMA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659

Table A.2.3 (cont.): Overall Results in Male Rats

Organ/tumor	Incidence/p-values Ctrl1 pboth	Ctrl2 pCvs3	ClBP3 pCvs4	ClBP4 pCvs5	ClBP5 pBP	BP6 pCvs6	BP7 pCvs7	Cl8 pCl	Cl9 pCvs8	pCvs9
FORELIMB (GROSS LESION)										
PAPILLOMA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.381	.212	.	.	.	.
HEART										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.127	.212	.278	.702	.212	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.194	.510	.461	.538	.419	.674	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	.345	.526	.675	.501	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
SCHWANNOMA, ENDOCARDIAL, [M]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	.629	.316	.	.	.	.	.	.319	.	.366
HINDLIMB (GROSS LESION)										
OSTEOSARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.319	.	.366
ILEUM										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
	.573	.711	.572	.730	.643	.818	.750	.479	.374	.659
JEJUNUM										
ADENOCARCINOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	.629	.316	.	.	.	.	.	.319	.	.366
KIDNEY										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.127	.212	.278	.702	.212	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.364	.510	.715	.538	.419	.674	.568	.335	.674	.439
LIPOMA [B]	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	.359	.526	.675	.730	.415	.818	.473	.575	.818	.659
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	
	.204	.711	.287	.501	.643	.818	.750	.479	.374	.659
Mesenchymal Tumor	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	
	.139	.	.049	.297	.	.	.	.	.	.
RENAL CELL ADENOMA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.381	.212	.	.702	.212	.
RENAL CELL CARCINOMA	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
	.321	.711	.675	.501	.643	.818	.750	.479	.374	.659
TRANSITIONAL CELL PAPILLOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.319	.	.366
LIVER										
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA [M]	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	2	0	
	.266	.668	.359	.400	.496	.292	.733	.175	.292	.296
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	
	.	.	.	.	.161	.480	.278	.495	.132	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	.364	.510	.715	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	
	.160	.242	.137	.219	.643	.818	.750	.200	.374	.308
LUNG (BRONCHI)										
ADENOMA, BRONCHIOLAR/ALVEOLAR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	
	.047	.316	.	.094	.127	.212	.278	.497	.050	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	.364	.510	.715	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	
	.348	.242	.137	.501	.643	.818	.750	.389	.374	.592

Table A.2.3 (cont.): Overall Results in Male Rats

Organ/tumor	Incidence/p-values Ctrl1	Ctrl2	ClBP3	ClBP4	ClBP5	BP6	BP7	Cl8	Cl9	
	pboth	pCvs3	pCvs4	pCvs5	pBP	pCvs6	pCvs7	pCl	pCvs8	pCvs9
LYMPH NODE										
HAEMANGIOMA [B]	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.598	.374	.750	.575	.818	.659
HAEMANGIOSARCOMA [M]	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
	.491	.711	.137	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
	.034	.	.	.094	.238	.	.278	.	.	.
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	
	.139	.	.049	.297	.	.	.	.	.	.
LYMPH NODE (MESENTERIC)										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.497	.050	.
LYMPH NODE - AXILLARY										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.194	.510	.461	.538	.419	.674	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
	.242	.711	.572	.501	.643	.818	.750	.479	.374	.659
LYMPH NODE - EXTERNAL ILIAC										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.186	.212	.366
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.194	.510	.461	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
	.107	.	.350	.297	.	.	.	.702	.212	.
LYMPH NODE - ILIAC										
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
LYMPH NODE - LUMBAR										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.702	.212	.
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	.	.	.	.	.381	.212	.	.	.	.
LYMPH NODE - MANDIBULAR										
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
	.293	.526	.572	.501	.643	.818	.750	.389	.374	.592
LYMPH NODE - MEDIASTINAL										
HISTIOCYTIC SARCOMA [M]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	
	.	.	.	.	.238	.	.278	.241	.050	.366
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	.364	.510	.715	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	
	.351	.242	.572	.501	.643	.818	.750	.389	.374	.592
LYMPH NODE - PANCREATIC										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	.364	.510	.715	.538	.447	.500	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.186	.212	.366
LYMPH NODE - SUPRASCAPULAR										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	.436	.711	.675	.730	.643	.818	.750	.575	.818	.659
LYMPH NODE - SUPRSCAPULA										
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.387	.	.350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lacrimal Gland										
LEUKAEMIA, GRANULOCYTIC [M]	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	.364	.510	.715	.538	.419	.674	.568	.335	.674	.439
LYMPHOMA [M]	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
	.107	.	.350	.297	.	.	.	.702	.212	.