Maria Feychting, PhD, of the Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm, Sweden, gave a talk entitled “Maternal diabetes and incidence of childhood cancer – A nationwide cohort study in Sweden from 1973 to 2010”. Dr. Feychting reported results from a population-based cohort study including 3,559,980 children, among whom almost 7,000 were diagnosed with cancer, including ~ 1,700 with PBTs, between 1973 and 2010. The main finding from the study indicated there was an inverse association between maternal diabetes and PBTs. Beatrice Melin, MD, of Umea University, Umea, Sweden, gave the next presentation “Genome–wide association study reveals specific differences in genetic susceptibility to glioblastoma and non–glioblastoma”. Dr. Melin described the results of a meta-analysis of existing GWAS and a new GWAS from the Gliogene Consortium’s Glioma International Case–Control Study that included over 6,000 cases and 14,100 controls. The study provided further evidence that GBM and non–GBM risk alleles are distinct from each other and underscored that their unique molecular profiles arise through different etiologic pathways. Following Dr. Melin’s talk, Joseph Wiemels, PhD, of the University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA, gave a talk on “Maternal cytomegalovirus infections during pregnancy and risk of childhood central nervous system tumors”. In a cohort study that included individuals born between 1987 and 2010, Dr. Wiemels and his colleagues identified CMV infections through ICD–9 and 10 codes in the Swedish Patient and Medical Birth Registries and children diagnosed with brain tumors before age 15 years in the Swedish Cancer Registry. Dr. Wiemels reported no association between childhood brain tumors and CMV infection prenatally or postnatally. Next, Adelheid Woehrer, MD, PhD, of the Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, gave a talk on “Patterns of diagnostic marker assessment in adult diffuse glioma: a Survey of the European Confederation of Neuropathological Societies (Euro–CNS)”. Dr. Woehrer reported the results of a study that surveyed members of the European Confederation of Neuropathological Societies to determine the clinical practices of neuropathologists’ regarding the use of molecular markers in glioma diagnoses and the diagnostic techniques they routinely use. The study results included 130 responses from participants from 40 countries and suggested that neuropathologists view molecular marker testing as highly relevant and have already incorporated molecular information into their diagnostic practice. However, the survey also indicated that there are concerns about the validity of certain tests including those for MGMT, 1p19q, and ATRX. The final presentation from the first abstract session was given by David Solomon, MD, PhD, of the University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA.