## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

## Common pregnancy complications and risk of childhood obesity - influence of maternal obesity: An individual participant data meta-analysis

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Figure S1. Flow chart of participating cohorts and individuals.

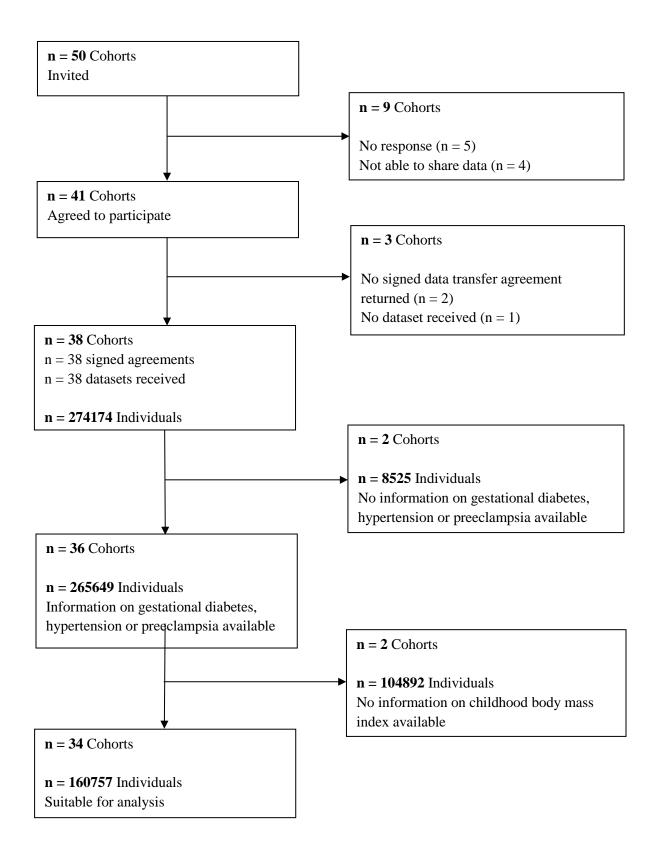


Table S1. Cohort-specific methods of data collection for pregnancy complications, maternal and childhood anthropometrics, and other covariates.<sup>a</sup>

Cohort name (country)	Gestational diabetes	Gestational hypertension	Pre-eclampsia	Childhood weight and height	Maternal height	Maternal pre- /early pregnancy weight	Other covariates
ABCD (The Netherlands)	Self-reported or medical records	Self-reported or medical records	Self-reported or medical records	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported or medical records
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported/ medical records
AOB/F (Canada)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
BAMSE (Sweden)	National Medical Birth Registry	National Medical Birth Registry	National Medical Birth Registry	Measured	National Medical Birth Registry	National Medical Birth Registry	Self-reported
BIB (United Kingdom)	OGT test at 27-28 weeks	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Measured	Measured	Self-reported or medical records
Co.N.ER (Italy)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
DNBC (Denmark)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Medical records	Reported or measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
EDEN (France)	OGT test and medical records	Clinical examination at 24 weeks of gestation and medical records	Medical records	Measured or medical records	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported
FCOU (Ukraine)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Self-reported or medical records
GASPII (Italy)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
GECKO Drenthe (The Netherlands)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)	Medical records or self-reported	Medical records or self-reported	Medical records or self-reported	Measured	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Measured/ ID card	Self-reported	Self-reported
GENESIS (Greece)	Self-reported	Self-reported	NA	Measured Medical records	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
GINIplus (Germany)	Self-reported	NA	NA	at 4y, measured and reported at 10 and 15y	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
HUMIS (Norway)	Medical birth registry	Medical birth registry	Medical birth registry	Reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Medical birth registry or self-reported

**Table S1.** Cohort-specific methods of data collection for pregnancy complications, maternal and childhood anthropometrics, and other covariates (continued).<sup>a</sup>

Cohort name (country)	Gestational diabetes	Gestational hypertension	Pre-eclampsia	Childhood weight and height	Maternal height	Maternal pre- /early pregnancy weight	Other covariables
INMA (Spain)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Measured or self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
KOALA (The Netherlands)	Self-reported or medical records	Self-reported or medical records	Self-reported or medical records	Reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
Krakow Cohort (Poland)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported or medical records
LISAplus (Germany)	Self-reported	NA	NA	Medical records at 4y, measured and reported at 10 and 15y	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
MoBa (Norway) NINFEA (Italy) PÉLAGIE (France)	Medical records Self-reported Medical records	Medical records Self-reported Medical records	Medical records Self-reported Medical records	Reported Reported Reported	Self-reported Self-reported Self-reported	Self-reported Self-reported Self-reported	Self-reported Self-reported Self-reported
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Reported and measured (4 and 8y)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
Piccolipiù (Italy)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
Project Viva (United States)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
REPRO_PL (Poland)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported or measured
RHEA (Greece)	Self-reported	Measured or self- reported	Self-reported	Medical records or measured	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported
ROLO (Ireland)	Medical records	NA	NA	Measured	Measured	Measured	Self-reported or measured
SCOPEBASELINE (Ireland)	Measured	Measured	Measured	Measured	Measured	Measured	Self-reported
SEATON (United Kingdom)	NA	NA	Medical records	Measured	Measured	Measured	Self-reported
Slovak PCB study (Slovakia)	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
STEPS (Finland)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Self-reported	Self-reported	Self-reported
SWS (United Kingdom)	Medical records	Medical records	Medical records	Measured	Measured	Measured	Self-reported or medical records

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Self-reported/reported refers to data obtained either by questionnaire or by interview. NA, not available. OGT, Oral glucose tolerance

Table S2. Characteristics of available covariates per cohort.<sup>a</sup>

Cohort name,	Maternal (years	0 /		rity, %)	M	aternal Ed n	lucation L (%)	evel,	Ethnic n (%	• /	Smok durii pregnan (%)	ng icy, n	Maternal pre/ea pregnancy BM (kg/m²)	-	Offspring S n (%)	Sex,
number of participants, (country)	Median (95% range)	Missings	Nulliparous	Missings	Low	Medium	High	Missings	European/ White	Missings	Yes	Missings	Median (95% range)	Missings	Male	Missings
ABCD, n=5512,	32.0	-	3041	_	1147	2029	2295	41	4095	10	605	269	22.2	18	2737	
(The Netherlands)	(20.0, 40.0)		(55.2)		(20.8)	(36.8)	(41.6)	(0.7)	(74.3)	(0.2)	(11.0)	(4.9)	(17.9, 33.9)	(0.3)	(49.7)	
ALSPAC, n=9041,	29.0	635	3969	361	5142	2165	1284	450	8386	477	1849	234	22.2	635	4583	_
(United Kingdom)	(20.0, 38.0)	(7.0)	(43.9)	(4.0)	(56.9)	(23.9)	(14.2)	(5.0)	(92.8)	(5.3)	(20.5)	(2.6)	(18.0, 33.6)	(7.0)	(50.7)	
AOB/F, n=1672,	31.0	34	844	-	132	1262	275	3	1374	2	144	92	23.0	19	884	-
(Canada)	$(22 \cdot 0, 40 \cdot 0)$	(2.0)	(50.5)		(7.9)	(75.5)	(16.4)	(0.2)	$(82 \cdot 2)$	(0.1)	(8.6)	(5.5)	(18.0, 38.2)	$(1 \cdot 1)$	(52.9)	
BAMSE, n=3329,	30.0	-	1861	-	1103	833	1376	17	2904	233	420	-	22.3	399	1688	-
(Sweden)	$(22 \cdot 0, 40 \cdot 0)$		(55.9)		$(33 \cdot 1)$	(25.0)	(41.3)	(0.5)	$(87 \cdot 2)$	(7.0)	(12.6)		$(18 \cdot 2, 31 \cdot 6)$	(12)	(50.7)	
BIB, n=983,	27.0	1	384	15	241	371	369	2	401	-	144	1 (0.1)	24.7	96	462	-
(United Kingdom)	(18.0, 39.0)	(0.1)	$(39 \cdot 1)$	(1.5)	(24.5)	(37.7)	(37.5)	(0.2)	(40.8)		(14.6)		(17.6, 39.4)	(9.8)	(47.0)	
Co.N.ER, n=528,	33.9	1	235	2	82	240	205	1	524	-	67	-	21.2	6 (1·1)	265	-
(Italy)	(25.5, 42.1)	(0.2)	(44.5)	(0.4)	(15.5)	(45.5)	(38.8)	(0.2)	(99.2)		(12.7)		(17.7, 30.4)		(50.2)	
DNBC, n=40349,	30.3	-	19992	26	3107	14694	22428	120	NA	NA	9641	14	22.5	712	20749	-
(Denmark)	$(22 \cdot 9, 39 \cdot 3)$		(49.5)	(0.1)	(7.7)	(36.4)	(55.6)	(0.3)			(23.9)	(0.0)	$(18 \cdot 1, 33 \cdot 6)$	(1.8)	(51.4)	
EDEN, n=1139,	29.9	-	727	3	313	248	793	7	NA	NA	310	10	22.1	31	721	-
(France)	(21.0, 39.7)		$(53 \cdot 4)$	(0.2)	(23.0)	(18.2)	(58.3)	(0.5)			$(22 \cdot 8)$	(0.7)	$(17 \cdot 4, 34 \cdot 8)$	(2.3)	(53.0)	
FCOU, n=2332,	23.0	-	1495	181	127	1534	528	143	2332	-	178	138	21.8	235	1218	-
(Ukraine)	(17.0, 36.0)		$(64 \cdot 1)$	(7.8)	(5.4)	(65.8)	(22.6)	(6.1)	(100.0)		(7.6)	(5.9)	$(17 \cdot 3, 32 \cdot 0)$	(10.1)	$(52 \cdot 2)$	
GASPII, n=570,	33 · 0	-	326	-	78	284	208	-	565	1	64	-	21.3	2(0.4)		-
(Italy)	$(24 \cdot 0, 41 \cdot 0)$		$(57 \cdot 2)$		(13.7)	(49.8)	(36.5)		$(99 \cdot 1)$	(0.2)	(11.2)		(17.6, 31.1)		(51.6)	
GECKO Drenthe,	31.0	1	793	135	1258	750	-	111	1977	96	288	38	23.7	157	1062	-
n=2119	$(22 \cdot 0, 39 \cdot 0)$	(0.0)	$(37 \cdot 4)$	(6.4)	(59.4)	$(35 \cdot 4)$		(5.2)	(93.3)	(4.5)	(13.6)	(1.8)	(18.6, 36.7)	$(7 \cdot 4)$	(50.1)	
(The Netherlands)																
GENESIS, n=2145,	30.2	197	1200	-	94	989	804	256	NA	NA	350	207	21.8	245	1116	-
(Greece)	(20.9, 39.0)	(9.2)	(56.0)		$(4 \cdot 4)$	$(46 \cdot 2)$	(37.5)	(11.9)			(16.3)	(9.7)	(17.6, 30.9)	(11.4)	$(52 \cdot 1)$	
GENERATION R	31.0	-	4101	149	667	3025	3138	720	4412	289	1600	942	22.8	908	3788	-
n=7550, (The Netherlands)	(19.8, 39.8)		(54·3)	(2.0)	(8.8)	(40·1)	(41.6)	(9.5)	(58·4)	(3.8)	(21.2)	(12.5)	$(18 \cdot 1, 34 \cdot 9)$	(12.0)	(50·2)	

Table S2. Characteristics of available covariates per cohort (continued).<sup>a</sup>

Cohort name,	Maternal (years	0 /	Parity	, n (%)	Ma		lucation L (%)	evel,		nicity, (%)	Preg	ng during nancy, (%)	Maternal pr pregnancy (kg/m	BMI,	Offspr Sex, n (%	,
number of participants, (country)	Median (95% range)	Missings	Nulliparous	Missings	Low	Medium	High	Missings	European/ White	Missings	Yes	Missings	Median (95% range)	Missings	Male	Missings
GENERATION	30.0	-	3395	88	1768	2588	1537	28	NA	NA	1285	58	23.0	8	3027	-
XXI, n=5921, (Portugal)	(18.0, 40.0)		(57·3)	(1.5)	(29.9)	(43.7)	(26.0)	(0.5)			(21.7)	(1.0)	$(18\cdot 2, 34\cdot 7)$	(0.1)	(51·1)	
GINIplus, n=2313,	31.0	-	NA	NA	276	977	1054	6	NA	NA	257	28	22.0	6	1137	-
(Germany)	$(24 \cdot 0, 40 \cdot 0)$				(11.9)	$(42 \cdot 4)$	(45.6)	(0.3)			$(11 \cdot 1)$	(1.2)	(18.0, 31.4)	(0.3)	$(49 \cdot 2)$	
HUMIS, n=970,	30.0	-	425	-	96	153	568	153	723	159	97	43	23.3	25	488	-
(Norway)	$(22 \cdot 0, 39 \cdot 0)$		(43.8)		(9.9)	(15.8)	(58.6)	(15.8)	(74.5)	(16.4)	(10.0)	$(4 \cdot 4)$	(18.3, 35.0)	(2.6)	(50.30)	
INMA, n=1933,	30.0	1	1056	2	583	736	594	20	1846	3	341	14	22.5	22	992	-
(Spain)	(22.0, 39.0)	(0.1)	(54.6)	(0.1)	(30.2)	(38.1)	(30.7)	(1.0)	(95.5)	(0.2)	(17.6)	(0.7)	(18.0, 34.6)	$(1 \cdot 1)$	(51.3)	
KOALA, n=2061,	32.0	2	899	43	178	760	1026	97	1993	6	122	6	22.8	10	1059	-
(The Netherlands)	(25.0, 40.0)	(0.1)	(43.6)	$(2 \cdot 1)$	(8.6)	(36.9)	(49.8)	(4.7)	(96.7)	(0.3)	(5.9)	(0.3)	(18.5, 33.5)	(0.5)	(51.4)	
Krakow Cohort,	27.5	-	270	-	40	161	223	-	424	-	-	-	21.1	2	217	-
n=424, (Poland)	(20.0, 34.0)		(63.7)		(9.4)	(38.0)	(52.6)		(100)				(17.3, 28.0)	(0.5)	(51.2)	
LISAplus, n=1584,	32.0	-	687	5	96	565	908	13	NA	NA	202	7	21.7	2	829	-
(Germany)	(23.0, 40.0)		$(43 \cdot 4)$	(0.3)	(6.2)	(35.7)	(57.3)	(0.8)			(12.8)	(0.4)	(17.8, 32.2)	(0.1)	$(52 \cdot 3)$	
MoBa, n=55008,	30.0	-	25506	-	14936	24284	14739	1049	NA	NA	3955	5445	23.1	98	28200	-
(Norway)	(22.0, 39.0)		$(46 \cdot 4)$		$(27 \cdot 2)$	$(44 \cdot 1)$	(26.8)	(1.9)			(7.2)	(9.9)	(18.4, 34.7)	(0.2)	(51.30)	
NINFEA, n=1726,	33.0	-	1172	1	65	575	1067	19	1703	-	137	25	21.4	50	880	-
(Italy) <sup>b</sup>	(25.0, 41.0)		(67.9)	(0.1)	(3.8)	(33.3)	(61.8)	(1.1)	(98.7)		(7.9)	(1.4)	(17.3, 31.9)	(2.9)	(51.0)	
PÉLAGIE, n=738,	30.1	-	326	2	106	128	503	1	NA	NA	198	1	21.7	6 (0.8)	381	-
(France)	(22.7, 39.5)		$(44 \cdot 2)$	(0.3)	$(14 \cdot 4)$	(17.3)	(68.2)	(0.1)			(26.8)	(0.1)	(17.5, 32.4)		(51.6)	
PIAMA, n=1815,	31.0	5	926	-	300	757	754	4	1745	24	243	11	22.2	113	918	-
(The Netherlands)	(24.0, 38.0)	(0.3)	(51.0)		(16.5)	(41.7)	(41.5)	(0.2)	(96.1)	(1.3)	(13.4)	(0.6)	(18.3, 30.8)	(6.2)	(50.6)	
Piccolipiù, n=687,	34.0	-	430	-	69	263	354	1	678	1	156	_	21.6	2(0.3)	361	-
(Italy)	$(24 \cdot 0, 43 \cdot 0)$		$(62 \cdot 6)$		(10.0)	(38.3)	(51.5)	(0.1)	(98.7)	(0.1)	(22.7)		(17.6, 31.8)		(52.5)	
Project Viva,	32.4	-	664	-	437	487	458	7	954	7	144	31	23.5	10	711	-
n=1389, (United	(18.9, 41.2)		(47.8)		(31.5)	$(35 \cdot 1)$	(33.0)	(0.5)	(68.7)	(0.5)	(10.4)	$(2 \cdot 2)$	(18.3, 38.2)	(0.7)	(51.2)	
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Table S2. Characteristics of available covariates per cohort (continued)<sup>a</sup>

Maternal Age, (years)  Cohort name,			Parity,	n (%)	M	Maternal Education Level, n (%)			Ethnicity, n (%)		Smoking during Pregnancy, n (%)		Maternal pre/early- pregnancy BMI, (kg/m²)		Offspring Sex, n (%)	
number of participants, (country)	Median (95% range)	Missings	Nulliparous	Missings	Low	Medium	High	Missings	European/ White	Missings	Yes	Missings	Median (95% range)	Missings	Male	Missings
REPRO_PL,	28.0	3 (1.0)	167	-	32	102	157	-	291	-	34	-	21.6	8	139	
n=291, (Poland)	$(20 \cdot 0, 37 \cdot 0)$		$(57 \cdot 4)$		(11.0)	$(35 \cdot 1)$	(54.0)		(100)		(11.7)		$(17 \cdot 2, 32 \cdot 8)$	(2.7)	(47.8)	
RHEA, n=740,	30.0	3(0.4)	NA	NA	105	386	242	7(0.9)	739	1	256	-	23.4	10	396	-
(Greece)	$(20 \cdot 0, 40 \cdot 0)$				(14.2)	$(52 \cdot 2)$	(32.7)		(99.9)	(0.1)	(34.6)		(18.0, 36.4)	(1.4)	(53.5)	
ROLO, n=283,	33.3	-	-	-	-	50	204	29	280	-	6 (2·1)	-	25.2	3	131	-
(Ireland)	(24.7, 40.4)					(17.7)	$(72 \cdot 1)$	(10.2)	(98.8)				(20.0, 38.7)	$(1 \cdot 1)$	(46.3)	
SCOPEBASELINE	31.0	-	1046	-	-	122	921	3	1033	-	229	-	24.0	1	531	-
, n=1046, (Ireland)	$(22 \cdot 0, 39 \cdot 0)$		(100.0)			(11.7)	(88.3)	(0.3)	(98.8)		(21.9)		$(19 \cdot 2, 34 \cdot 7)$	(0.1)	(50.8)	
SEATON, n=872,	30.4	-	324	-	185	251	340	96	NA	NA	317	-	23.9	1	439	-
(United Kingdom)	(19.5, 39.6)		(37.2)		$(21 \cdot 2)$	(28.8)	(39.0)	(11.0)			(36.4)		(18.8, 37.7)	(0.1)	(50.3)	
Slovak PCB study,	26.0	-	208	1	235	254	31	4	436	-	81	20	21.2	44	260	-
n=524, (Slovakia)	(19.0, 38.0)		(39.7)	(0.2)	(44.8)	(48.5)	(5.9)	(0.8)	$(83 \cdot 2)$		(15.5)	(3.8)	(16.7, 31.6)	(8.4)	(49.6)	
STEPS, n=297,	31.5	-	179	-	15	87	193	2	NA	NA	10	2	22.6	1	148	-
(Finland)	$(24 \cdot 2, 40 \cdot 4)$		(60.3)		(5.1)	(29.3)	(65.0)	(0.7)			(3.4)	(0.7)	(18.3, 34.3)	(0.3)	(49.8)	
SWS, n=2646,	30.2	738	1394	3	292	1578	769	7	2545	1	335	287	24.1	25	1367	-
(United Kingdom)	(22.7, 36.4)	(27.9)	(52.7)	(0.1)	(11.0)	(59.6)	$(29 \cdot 1)$	(0.3)	(96.2)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(10.8)	(18.9, 37.4)	(0.9)	(51.7)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>NA, not available; "-" for missings refers to data available in all participants (no missings); <sup>b</sup>Subset of participants with 4-years follow-up completed. <sup>c</sup>Distinguishes between those born in Italy and those born outside Italy.

**Table S3.** Characteristics of the participating pregnancy and birth cohorts (n=160757).<sup>a</sup>

Cohort name,		Age (months)		В	ody mass index (kg/	$\mathbf{m}^2$ )
number of participants, (country)	Early childhood (2·0-4·9y)	Mid childhood (5·0-9·9y)	Late childhood (10·0-17·9y)	Early childhood (2·0-4·9y)	Mid childhood (5·0-9·9y)	Late childhood (10·0-17·9y)
ABCD, n=5512, (The Netherlands)	47.2 (25.5, 54.3)	68.2 (61.6, 82.2)	NA	15.7 (13.5, 19.1)	15.4 (13.2, 19.7)	NA
ALSPAC, n=9041, (United Kingdom)	48.7 (30.8,49.6)	115.0 (88.0, 119.0)	165.0 (125.0, 171.0)	$16 \cdot 2 (14 \cdot 0, 19 \cdot 2)$	16.5 (13.7, 23.8)	19.4 (15.1, 29.0)
AOB/F, n=1672, (Canada)	$36 \cdot 0(35 \cdot 0, 42 \cdot 0)$	NA	NA	15.7 (12.9, 19.5)	NA	NA
BAMSE, n=3329, (Sweden)	51.4 (48.2, 57.6)	101.0 (89.0, 109.0)	201.3 (191.7, 210.3)	16.1 (14.0, 19.3)	16.7 (14.1, 22.4)	21.2 (17.1, 28.9)
BIB, n=983, (United Kingdom)	36.8 (35.7, 39.2)	NA	NA	16.1 (13.8, 19.3)	NA	NA
Co.N.ER, n=528, (Italy)	43.9 (34.7, 54.7)	95.0 (86.6, 111.1)	NA	15.7 (12.9, 20.0)	16.9(14.0, 23.0)	NA
DNBC, n=40349, (Denmark)	NA	85.0 (75.5, 89.5)	NA	NA	15.5 (13.0, 19.6)	NA
EDEN, n=1361, (France)	38.0 (36.9, 39.9)	67.7 (65.0, 72.4)	NA	15.8 (13.8, 18.2)	15.2 (13.3, 18.5)	NA
FCOU, n=2332, (Ukraine)	35.0 (24.0, 40.0)	84.0 (75.0, 93.0)	193.0 (183.0, 209.1)	16.3(13.1, 20.5)	15.4 (12.9, 19.4)	20.4 (16.3, 27.5)
GASPII, n=570, (Italy)	50.0 (43.0, 53.0)	104.0 (98.0, 113.0)	NA	16.3 (14.0, 20.0)	17.1(13.8, 23.5)	NA
GECKO Drenthe, n=2119, (The Netherlands)	NA	70.4(62.5, 78.6)	NA	NA	15.8 (13.8, 19.7)	NA
GENESIS, n=2145, (Greece)	43.9(26.2,58.1)	$62 \cdot 1 (60 \cdot 0, 72 \cdot 1)$	NA	16.5 (13.9, 21.4)	16.6 (13.5, 23.2)	NA
GENERATION R, n=7550,(The Netherlands)	45.8 (44.5, 48.6)	115.2 (69.4, 119.4)	122.1 (120.1, 137.8)	15.7 (13.5, 19.2)	16.5 (13.8, 23.8)	17.4(14.3, 25.5)
GENERATION XXI, n=5921, (Portugal)	50.0 (46.0, 58.0)	85.0 (83.0, 95.0)	NA	16.0(13.7, 20.6)	16.5 (13.7, 23.5)	NA
GINIplus, n=2313, (Germany)	48.0 (44.0, 52.0)	62.9 (60.1, 75.0)	182.0 (177.0, 191.0)	15.4 (13.2, 18.2)	15.3 (13.1, 18.6)	20.1 (16.0, 27.7)
HUMIS, n=970, (Norway)	25.6 (24.0, 37.3)	84.0 (60.0, 92.0)	NA	16.1 (13.5, 19.2)	15.5 (12.8, 19.7)	NA
INMA, n=1933, (Spain)	52.9 (49.0, 56.5)	83.7 (75.2, 94.5)	174.5 (171.9, 181.5)	16.0(13.7, 20.0)	16.4 (13.6, 23.5)	20.6 (16.4, 30.3)
KOALA, n=2061, (The Netherlands)	55.5 (48.1, 59.8)	106.0 (61.5, 119.3)	121 4 (120 0, 126 7)	15.1 (12.8, 18.1)	15.6 (13.0, 20.2)	16.2 (13.1, 22.7)
Krakow Cohort, n=424, (Poland)	48.0 (36.0, 51.2)	108.0 (60.0, 111.0)	NA	15.3(12.9, 18.7)	$16 \cdot 2 (13 \cdot 5, 22 \cdot 4)$	NA
LISAplus, n=1584, (Germany)	48.0 (44.0, 52.0)	62.7 (60.1, 73.5)	181.0 (173.0, 190.0)	15.4(13.2, 18.2)	15.1 (13.1, 18.1)	19.9 (16.0, 28.0)
MoBa, n=55008, (Norway)	36.4 (25.4, 59.9)	86.9 (60.9, 100.9)	121.9 (120.9, 122.9)	15.9 (13.2, 19.2)	15.7 (12.9, 20.6)	NA
NINFEA, n=1726, (Italy)	49.7 (48.3, 57.0)	86.1 (84.8, 93.0)	NA	15.4(12.6, 19.5)	15.4 (12.8, 20.8)	NA
PÉLAGIE, n=738, (France)	24.4 (24.0, 26.4)	NA	NA	16.0(13.9, 18.7)	NA	NA
PIAMA, n=1815, (The Netherlands)	49.1 (44.3, 54.2)	97.5 (90.8, 109.8)	195.9 (192.4, 203.1)	16.2 (13.9, 19.4)	16.0 (13.5, 21.7)	20.3 (16.8, 27.4)
Piccolipiù, n=687, (Italy)	24.0(24.0, 28.0)	NA	NA	16.2 (13.4, 19.6)	NA	NA
Project Viva, n=1389, (United States)	37.9 (36.1, 50.2)	92.2 (82.5, 116.5)	123.8 (120.6, 131.1)	16.3 (14.2, 19.5)	16.4 (13.7, 24.4)	18.0(14.3, 32.9)
REPRO_PL, n=291, (Poland)	25.0 (24.0, 31.0)	88.0 (84.2, 94.0)	NA	16.2 (13.2, 19.6)	16.7 (13.3, 25.2)	NA
RHEA, n=740, (Greece)	49.8 (48.0, 57.8)	NA	NA	16.1 (13.8, 21.3)	NA	NA
ROLO, n=283, (Ireland)	24.7 (24.0, 34.9)	NA	NA	16.0(13.8, 19.9)	NA	NA
SCOPE BASELINE, n=1046, (Ireland)	25.5 (24.5, 28.9)	NA	NA	16.6 (14.5, 19.3)	NA	NA
SEATON, n=872, (United Kingdom)	58.6 (55.9, 59.9)	61.2 (60.0, 119.7)	180·1 (121·5, 186·1)	16.2 (14.1, 19.6)	16.2 (13.9, 20.0)	20.7 (15.2, 31.0)
Slovak PCB study, n=524, (Slovakia)	45 · 4 (44 · 8, 49 · 7)	93.0 (85.0, 101.0)	NA	18.1 (12.5, 24.9)	16.1 (13.3, 24.1)	NA
STEPS, n=297, (Finland)	36 8 (35 7, 38 4)	NA	NA	16.2 (14.2, 18.8)	NA	NA
SWS, n=2646, (United Kingdom)	38.4 (35.6, 50.7)	80.4 (74.7, 87.1)	NA	16.0 (13.8, 19.3)	15.7 (13.4, 20.8)	NA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Values are expressed as medians (95% range). NA, not available.

**Table S4**. Gestational diabetes, gestational hypertension, preeclampsia, and the odds ratios of underweight (compared with normal weight) in early, mid, and late childhood.<sup>a</sup>

		Underweight vs normal weight s Ratios (95% Confidence Inte	
	Early childhood 2·0-4·9y	Mid childhood 5·0-9·9y	Late childhood 10·0-17·9y
Basic model			
No gestational hypertension and preeclampsia	$\begin{array}{c} Reference \\ n_{cases/total} = 1099/64157 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} Reference \\ n_{cases/total} = 2057/82925 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} Reference \\ n_{cases/total} = 175/7166 \end{array}$
Gestational hypertension	0.83 (0.57, 1.21) $n_{cases/total} = 29/2487$	0.65 (0.49, 0.86) $n_{cases/total} = 50/3650$	0.60 (0.35, 1.05) $n_{cases/total} = 14/871$
Preeclampsia	1.33 (1.01, 1.75) cases/total = $55/2297$	$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot 10 \; (0 \cdot 88,  1 \cdot 38) \\ n_{cases/total} = 80/2806 \end{array}$	0.35 (0.09, 1.43) $n_{cases/total} = 2/230$
No gestational diabetes	Reference $n_{cases/total} = 1255/76340$	$\begin{array}{c} Reference \\ n_{cases/total} = 2237/94444 \end{array}$	Reference n <sub>cases/total</sub> =287/13029
Gestational diabetes	0.76 (0.48, 1.21) $n_{cases/total} = 19/1681$	0.80 (0.49, 1.32) $n_{\text{cases/total}} = 16/1192$	0.72 (0.23, 2.26) $n_{\text{cases/total}} = 3/197$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Values are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) from multilevel binary logistic mixed effects models that reflect the odds of underweight in early, mid and late childhood for offspring exposed to gestational diabetes, gestational hypertension or pre-eclampsia, compared with the reference group (no gestational diabetes/ no gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia). Results are unadjusted (Basic model).

Figure S2. 2-stage meta-analysis – association of gestational diabetes with BMI SDS in early childhood.<sup>a</sup>

		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
ABCD (the Netherlands)	6.1%	0.10 [-0.09, 0.29]	
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	1.3%	0.44 [-0.13, 1.01]	+
AOB/F (Canada)	3.9%	-0.33 [-0.62, -0.05]	-
BAMSE (Sweden)	4.7%	-0.09 [-0.33, 0.16]	+
BIB (United Kingdom)	5.4%	-0.13 [-0.34, 0.08]	<del> </del>
Co.N.ER (Italy)	0.9%	-0.36 [-1.07, 0.35]	<del></del>
EDEN (France)	6.1%	0.12 [-0.07, 0.31]	<del> -</del>
FCOU (Ukraine)		Not estimable	
GASPII (Italy)	2.2%	0.33 [-0.09, 0.76]	<del> </del>
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)	3.3%	-0.13 [-0.45, 0.19]	-+
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	8.1%	0.23 [0.11, 0.35]	+
GENESIS (Greece)	2.2%	-0.31 [-0.73, 0.11]	<del></del>
GINIplus (Germany)	4.8%	-0.07 [-0.31, 0.17]	<del>-</del>
HUMIS (Norway)	0.3%	0.83 [-0.37, 2.04]	<del></del>
INMA (Spain)	6.9%	0.01 [-0.15, 0.17]	+
KOALA (The Netherlands)	1.4%	0.39 [-0.16, 0.93]	+
Krakow Cohort (Poland)	1.1%	0.27 [-0.37, 0.91]	<del></del>
LISAplus (Germany)	4.5%	0.08 [-0.17, 0.34]	+
MoBa (Norway)	8.2%	0.01 [-0.11, 0.13]	+
NINFEA (Italy)	5.4%	0.02 [-0.19, 0.23]	+
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	1.3%	-0.24 [-0.81, 0.32]	<del></del>
Piccolipiù (Italy)	3.7%	0.32 [0.03, 0.62]	·-
Project Viva (United States)	4.5%	-0.19 [-0.44, 0.06]	-+
PÉLAGIE (France)	2.3%	-0.11 [-0.51, 0.30]	<del></del>
REPRO_PL (Poland)	1.0%	-0.24 [-0.90, 0.41]	<del></del>
RHEA (Greece)	3.6%	-0.09 [-0.39, 0.21]	<del></del>
ROLO (Ireland)	1.0%	-0.27 [-0.96, 0.41]	<del></del>
Slovak PCB study (Slovakia)	0.1%	-1.50 [-3.61, 0.61]	
STEPS (Finland)	2.4%	0.02 [-0.38, 0.42]	+
SWS (United Kingdom)	3.1%	0.12 [-0.21, 0.46]	+
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	0.01 [-0.06, 0.08]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau2 = 0.01; Chi2 = 46	.65, df = 28	B (P = 0.01); I <sup>2</sup> = 40%	-4 -2 0 2 4
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.37 (P = 0.			-4 -2 0 2 4 Lower BMI SDS Higher BMI SDS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in early childhood (2.0-4.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to gestational diabetes as compared to reference group (no gestational diabetes), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

Figure S3. 2-stage meta-analysis – association of gestational diabetes with BMI SDS in mid childhood.

		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
ABCD (the Netherlands)	6.6%	0.17 [-0.03, 0.36]	•
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	3.8%	0.06 [-0.19, 0.32]	+
BAMSE (Sweden)	3.3%	-0.13 [-0.40, 0.14]	<del>-</del>
Co.N.ER (Italy)	0.6%	0.00 [-0.64, 0.64]	<del></del>
DNBC (Denmark)	17.5%	0.02 [-0.09, 0.14]	<u></u>
EDEN (France)	6.3%	0.06 [-0.13, 0.26]	+
FCOU (Ukraine)		Not estimable	
GASPII (Italy)	1.0%	0.24 [-0.25, 0.72]	+-
GECKO Drenthe (The Netherlands)	6.1%	0.22 [0.02, 0.42]	-
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)	4.3%	0.17 [-0.07, 0.41]	+
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	14.9%	0.08 [-0.04, 0.21]	+
GENESIS (Greece)		Not estimable	
GINIplus (Germany)	4.2%	-0.10 [-0.34, 0.15]	<del>-</del>
HUMIS (Norway)	0.2%	-0.56 [-1.81, 0.68]	<del></del>
INMA (Spain)	5.5%	0.04 [-0.17, 0.25]	+
KOALA (The Netherlands)	1.1%	0.20 [-0.26, 0.67]	+-
Krakow Cohort (Poland)	0.6%	0.16 [-0.46, 0.79]	<del></del>
LISAplus (Germany)	3.9%	0.03 [-0.22, 0.28]	+
MoBa (Norway)	13.7%	0.11 [-0.03, 0.24]	<del>-</del>
NINFEA (Italy)	1.3%	0.13 [-0.29, 0.56]	+
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	1.2%	0.41 [-0.03, 0.86]	
Project Viva (United States)	2.5%	-0.07 [-0.39, 0.24]	+
REPRO_PL (Poland)		Not estimable	
Slovak PCB study (Slovakia)	0.0%	-1.35 [-3.93, 1.24]	
SWS (United Kingdom)	1.4%	0.32 [-0.10, 0.73]	<del></del>
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	0.08 [0.03, 0.13]	,
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> = 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 16	.45, df = 21	(P = 0.74); I <sup>2</sup> = 0%	-4 -2 0 2 4
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.12$ (P = 0.			
			Lower BMI SDS Higher BMI SDS

<sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in mid childhood (5.0-9.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to gestational diabetes as compared to reference group (no gestational diabetes), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

Figure S4. 2-stage meta-analysis – association of gestational diabetes with BMI SDS in late childhood.<sup>a</sup>

Study or Subgroup	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI		Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	21.2%	0.03 [-0.23, 0.28]		+	
BAMSE (Sweden)	19.6%	-0.27 [-0.54, -0.00]			
FCOU (Ukraine)	3.3%	0.19 [-0.60, 0.97]		<del></del>	
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)	2.0%	0.78 [-0.25, 1.81]		+	
GINIplus (Germany)	22.7%	-0.05 [-0.29, 0.19]		+	
INMA (Spain)	6.4%	-0.60 [-1.14, -0.05]			
KOALA (The Netherlands)		Not estimable			
LISAplus (Germany)	21.4%	-0.02 [-0.28, 0.23]		+	
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	3.3%	0.16 [-0.62, 0.94]		<del></del>	
Project Viva (United States)	0.2%	0.57 [-2.79, 3.94]		-	-
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	-0.07 [-0.22, 0.07]		•	
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> = 0.01; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 9.9	7, df = 8 (F	P = 0.27); $P = 20%$	<u> </u>	_	Ų.
Test for overall effect: $Z = 1.01$ (P = 0.3)	31)		-4	Lower BMI SDS Higher BMI SDS	4

<sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in late childhood (10.0-17.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to gestational diabetes as compared to reference group (no gestational diabetes), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

**Figure S5.** 2-stage meta-analysis – association of gestational hypertension with BMI SDS in early childhood.<sup>a</sup>

		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
ABCD (the Netherlands)	18.2%	0.06 [-0.01, 0.14]	<b>†</b>
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	9.1%	-0.06 [-0.20, 0.09]	+
AOB/F (Canada)	1.5%	-0.20 [-0.61, 0.22]	<del></del>
BIB (United Kingdom)	2.4%	-0.05 [-0.37, 0.28]	+
Co.N.ER (Italy)	0.7%	-0.16 [-0.79, 0.46]	
EDEN (France)	2.9%	0.01 [-0.29, 0.30]	+
FCOU (Ukraine)	4.7%	0.24 [0.02, 0.47]	<del> -</del>
GASPII (Italy)	1.3%	0.04 [-0.41, 0.49]	<del></del>
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)		Not estimable	
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	4.6%	0.14 [-0.09, 0.36]	+
HUMIS (Norway)	1.9%	-0.04 [-0.42, 0.33]	+
INMA (Spain)	0.9%	0.39 [-0.17, 0.95]	+
KOALA (The Netherlands)	1.9%	-0.14 [-0.50, 0.23]	<del>-</del>
Krakow Cohort (Poland)	0.6%	0.02 [-0.64, 0.67]	<del></del>
MoBa (Norway)	18.6%	-0.03 [-0.10, 0.05]	•
NINFEA (Italy)	3.6%	-0.11 [-0.37, 0.15]	<del></del>
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	3.8%	0.30 [0.05, 0.55]	-
Piccolipiù (Italy)	1.0%	-0.49 [-1.00, 0.01]	
Project Viva (United States)	5.3%	-0.05 [-0.25, 0.16]	+
PÉLAGIE (France)	1.2%	-0.17 [-0.64, 0.31]	<del></del>
REPRO_PL (Poland)	0.7%	-0.23 [-0.83, 0.38]	<del></del>
RHEA (Greece)	1.6%	0.24 [-0.16, 0.65]	<del> </del>
SCOPEBASELINE (Ireland)	7.7%	-0.10 [-0.26, 0.06]	*
SEATON (United Kingdom)		Not estimable	
SWS (United Kingdom)	5.7%	0.00 [-0.19, 0.20]	†
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	0.01 [-0.05, 0.06]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> = 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 26.	.81, df = 22	? (P = 0.22); I <sup>2</sup> = 18%	4 -2 0 2 4
Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.26$ (P = 0.3	80)		
	*		Lower BMI SDS Higher BMI SDS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in early childhood (2.0-4.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to gestational hypertension as compared to reference group (no gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

**Figure S6.** 2-stage meta-analysis – association of gestational hypertension with BMI SDS in mid childhood.<sup>a</sup>

		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
ABCD (the Netherlands)	15.3%	0.06 [-0.02, 0.14]	•
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	17.7%	0.05 [-0.02, 0.12]	•
Co.N.ER (Italy)	0.4%	-0.86 [-1.50, -0.22]	<del></del>
DNBC (Denmark)	22.9%	0.04 [-0.01, 0.09]	•
EDEN (France)	1.8%	-0.09 [-0.38, 0.20]	+
FCOU (Ukraine)	3.5%	0.08 [-0.13, 0.28]	+
GASPII (Italy)	0.6%	0.24 [-0.26, 0.75]	<del> </del>
GECKO Drenthe (The Netherlands)	7.0%	-0.07 [-0.21, 0.06]	-+
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)		Not estimable	
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	2.9%	0.14 [-0.09, 0.37]	<del> -</del>
HUMIS (Norway)	0.5%	-0.05 [-0.60, 0.51]	
INMA (Spain)	0.7%	-0.05 [-0.54, 0.44]	<del></del>
KOALA (The Netherlands)	2.3%	0.09 [-0.17, 0.35]	+
Krakow Cohort (Poland)	0.4%	0.34 [-0.27, 0.96]	<del></del>
MoBa (Norway)	14.4%	-0.04 [-0.12, 0.05]	•
NINFEA (Italy)	0.4%	0.26 [-0.35, 0.87]	<del> </del>
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	4.6%	0.18 [0.01, 0.36]	<del>-</del>
Project Viva (United States)	2.0%	-0.12 [-0.40, 0.15]	+
REPRO_PL (Poland)	0.0%	0.82 [-1.87, 3.52]	<del></del>
SEATON (United Kingdom)		Not estimable	
SWS (United Kingdom)	2.5%	0.09 [-0.16, 0.34]	+
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	0.03 [-0.01, 0.07]	
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> = 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 22.			
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.57 (P = 0.1		(v = 0.25), i = 1070	-4 -2 0 2 4
reation overall effect. Z = 1.37 (F = 0.	12)		Lower BMI SDS Higher BMI SDS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in mid childhood (5.0-9.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to gestational hypertension as compared to reference group (no gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

**Figure S7.** 2-staga meta-analysis – association of gestational hypertension with BMI SDS in late childhood.<sup>a</sup>

Study or Subgroup	Weight	Mean Difference IV. Random, 95% CI		Mean Difference IV. Random, 95% CI	
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	81.6%	0.05 F-0.02, 0.121			
FCOU (Ukraine)	9.8%	0.14 [-0.06, 0.34]		<del>T-</del>	
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)		Not estimable			
INMA (Spain)	1.7%	0.09 [-0.39, 0.58]		<del></del>	
KOALA (The Netherlands)	0.3%	-0.71 [-1.88, 0.47]		<del></del>	
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	6.6%	0.25 [0.00, 0.50]		-	
Project Viva (United States)	0.0%	0.53 [-2.68, 3.73]			_
SEATON (United Kingdom)		Not estimable			
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	0.07 [0.01, 0.13]		,	
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$ ; $Chi^2 = 4.53$ , $df = 5$ ( $P = 0.48$ ); $I^2 = 0\%$ Test for overall effect: $Z = 2.14$ ( $P = 0.03$ )			-4	-2 0 2 Lower BMI SDS Higher BMI SDS	4

<sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in late childhood (10.0-17.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to gestational hypertension as compared to reference group (no gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

Figure S8. 2-stage meta-analysis – association of pre-eclampsia with BMI SDS in early childhood.<sup>a</sup>

		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
ABCD (the Netherlands)	13.4%	-0.16 [-0.29, -0.02]	•
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	2.4%	0.17 [-0.21, 0.56]	<del> </del>
AOB/F (Canada)	5.8%	-0.17 [-0.40, 0.07]	<del>-+</del>
BAMSE (Sweden)		Not estimable	
BIB (United Kingdom)	1.3%	-0.54 [-1.08, 0.00]	
Co.N.ER (Italy)	0.6%	-0.07 [-0.86, 0.72]	
EDEN (France)	3.3%	0.06 [-0.26, 0.39]	+
FCOU (Ukraine)	4.4%	-0.18 [-0.46, 0.09]	<del></del> +
GASPII (Italy)	0.3%	0.83 [-0.21, 1.88]	+
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)	6.5%	-0.20 [-0.42, 0.02]	<del></del>
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	5.2%	-0.33 [-0.58, -0.08]	
HUMIS (Norway)	4.3%	-0.34 [-0.62, -0.06]	
INMA (Spain)	0.2%	0.54 [-0.94, 2.02]	
KOALA (The Netherlands)	1.2%	0.20 [-0.35, 0.74]	<del> </del>
Krakow Cohort (Poland)		Not estimable	
MoBa (Norway)	28.6%	-0.09 [-0.15, -0.03]	•
NINFEA (Italy)	2.7%	0.07 [-0.29, 0.44]	+
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	2.2%	-0.26 [-0.66, 0.15]	<del></del>
Piccolipiù (Italy)	0.4%	0.39 [-0.55, 1.33]	<del></del>
Project Viva (United States)	4.3%	-0.10 [-0.38, 0.18]	
PÉLAGIE (France)	0.9%	0.49 [-0.16, 1.15]	<del> </del>
REPRO_PL (Poland)		Not estimable	
RHEA (Greece)	0.4%	0.05 [-0.95, 1.06]	
SCOPEBASELINE (Ireland)	4.0%	-0.07 [-0.37, 0.22]	<del></del>
SEATON (United Kingdom)	1.2%	0.22 [-0.34, 0.78]	<del> </del>
SWS (United Kingdom)	6.5%	-0.10 [-0.32, 0.12]	-+
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	-0.11 [-0.17, -0.05]	•
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$ ; $Chi^2 = 25.51$ , $df = 22$ ( $P = 0.27$ ); $I^2 = 14\%$			-4 -2 0 2 4
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.59$ (P = 0.	0003)		Lower BMI SDS Higher BMI SDS

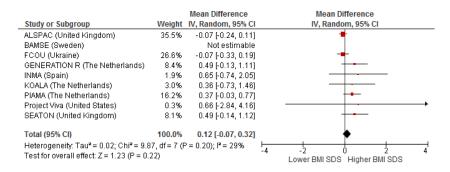
<sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in early childhood (2.0-4.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to pre-eclampsia as compared to reference group (no gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

Figure S9. 2-stage meta-analysis – association of pre-eclampsia with BMI SDS in mid childhood.<sup>a</sup>

		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
ABCD (the Netherlands)	10.3%	-0.03 [-0.17, 0.11]	+
ALSPAC (United Kingdom)	7.9%	-0.06 [-0.23, 0.11]	-
BAMSE (Sweden)		Not estimable	
Co.N.ER (Italy)	0.6%	-0.24 [-0.97, 0.49]	
DNBC (Denmark)	23.4%	0.06 [0.00, 0.11]	•
EDEN (France)	2.4%	0.04 [-0.31, 0.38]	+
FCOU (Ukraine)	3.9%	-0.11 [-0.38, 0.15]	<b>→</b>
GASPII (Italy)	0.3%	0.45 [-0.61, 1.51]	<del></del>
GECKO Drenthe (The Netherlands)	4.3%	-0.11 [-0.36, 0.14]	
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)	7.5%	0.06 [-0.11, 0.24]	+
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	3.9%	-0.16 [-0.42, 0.11]	<del>-+</del>
HUMIS (Norway)	1.3%	0.07 [-0.40, 0.54]	+
INMA (Spain)	0.3%	-0.30 [-1.39, 0.78]	<del></del> -
KOALA (The Netherlands)	1.9%	0.08 [-0.32, 0.47]	+
Krakow Cohort (Poland)		Not estimable	
MoBa (Norway)	22.3%	-0.03 [-0.09, 0.03]	•
NINFEA (Italy)	0.5%	0.48 [-0.30, 1.25]	+
PIAMA (The Netherlands)	2.8%	0.03 [-0.29, 0.35]	+
Project Viva (United States)	2.1%	-0.60 [-0.97, -0.24]	<del></del>
REPRO_PL (Poland)		Not estimable	
SEATON (United Kingdom)	0.7%	0.36 [-0.29, 1.02]	+
SWS (United Kingdom)	3.5%	0.08 [-0.20, 0.36]	+
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	-0.01 [-0.07, 0.04]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> = 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 24.52, df = 18 (P = 0.14); I <sup>2</sup> = 27%			·
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.50 (P = 0.62)			-4 -2 0 2 4 Lower BMI SDS Lower BMI SDS
(			LOWELDINI SDS LOWELDINI SDS

<sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in mid childhood (5.0-9.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to pre-eclampsia as compared to reference group (no gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.

Figure S10. 2-stage meta-analysis – association of pre-eclampsia with BMI SDS in late childhood.<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>Values are pooled differences (95% Confidence Interval, CI) in late childhood (10.0-17.9 years) BMI SDS in offspring exposed to pre-eclampsia as compared to reference group (no gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia), expressed by regression coefficients. Analyses are based on maternal BMI model.