



Published in final edited form as:

BJOG. 2019 July ; 126(8): 984–995. doi:10.1111/1471-0528.15661.

Impact of maternal body mass index and gestational weight gain on pregnancy complications: An individual participant data meta-analysis of European, North American and Australian cohorts

A full list of authors and affiliations appears at the end of the article.

These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract

Objective—To assess the separate and combined associations of maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain with the risks of pregnancy complications and their population impact.

Design—Individual participant data meta-analysis of 39 cohorts.

Setting—Europe, North America and Oceania.

Population—265,270 births.

Methods—Information on maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, gestational weight gain, and pregnancy complications was obtained. Multilevel binary logistic regression models were used.

Main outcome measures—Gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, preterm birth, small and large size for gestational age at birth.

Results—Higher maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain were, across their full ranges, associated with higher risks of gestational hypertensive disorders, gestational diabetes and large size for gestational age at birth. Preterm birth risk was higher at lower and higher BMI and weight gain. Compared to normal weight mothers with medium gestational weight gain, obese mothers with high gestational weight gain had the highest risk of any pregnancy complication (Odds Ratio 2.51 (95% Confidence Interval 2.31, 2.74)). We estimated that 23.9% of any pregnancy complication was attributable to maternal overweight/obesity and 31.6% of large size for gestational age infants was attributable to excessive gestational weight gain.

Address correspondence to: Vincent W. V. Jaddoe, MD, PhD. The Generation R Study Group (Room Na-2908). Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, PO Box 2040, 3000 CA Rotterdam, the Netherlands. v.jaddoe@erasmusmc.nl; phone: +31 10 70 43405.

CONTRIBUTION TO AUTHORSHIP

SS, EV, RG, and VWVJ participated in the study conception and design, acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data, drafted the manuscript, approved the version to be published and take responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the work. PA, HB, LJB, AB, MAC, LC, CC, GPC, EC, OC, NC, SC, GD, MD, ME, MPF, SF, FF, VG, KMG, DG, VG, WH, IHP, BH, MFH, DH, RCH, HI, AMK, LCK, BK, LKK, HL, IL, PM, RM, JM, YM, FMM, SWM, JM, EM, MM, CSM, GM, DM, CNC, EAN, AMNA, EO, AJJMO, AP, EP, JP, CP, KP, DP, LR, SLRS, NR, LR, ACS, MS, HS, CS, ET, CT, MT, SCT, TT, ST, MMHJG, LR, AB, MV, TGMV, JW, AHW, JW, OZ, TIAS, DAL participated in the acquisition of data, performed a critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, approved the version to be published and take responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the work.

DETAILS OF ETHICS APPROVAL

Cohorts were approved by their local institutional review boards and consent to participate was obtained from participants.

Conclusions—Maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain are, across their full ranges, associated with the risks of pregnancy complications. Obese mothers with high gestational weight gain are at the highest risk of pregnancy complications. Promoting a healthy pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain may reduce the burden of pregnancy complications and ultimately the risk of maternal and neonatal morbidity.

Tweetable abstract

Promoting a healthy body mass index and gestational weight gain might reduce the population burden of pregnancy complications.

Keywords

weight gain; body mass index; pregnancy complications; preterm birth; birth weight

INTRODUCTION

Obesity among women of reproductive age is increasing in prevalence worldwide.¹ A meta-analysis of published data of 38 cohorts reported that not only maternal obesity but also modest increases in maternal body mass index (BMI) were associated with an increased risk of fetal and infant death. For women with a BMI of 30 kg/m², absolute risks per 10,000 pregnancies were 102 and 43 fetal and infant deaths, respectively.² Maternal overweight and obesity are also associated with increased risks of more common pregnancy complications, such as gestational hypertensive disorders, gestational diabetes, preterm birth and large size for gestational age at birth.^{3–5} Next to maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, excessive gestational weight gain, defined by the US Institute of Medicine (IOM) criteria, is associated with increased risks of pregnancy complications.^{6–9} However, most previous studies have lacked power to robustly assess whether differences in risk are also present for modest changes in maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain and by severity of obesity. Although the associations of maternal obesity and excessive weight gain with pregnancy complications have been extensively studied, less is known on the population disease burden attributable to these conditions.^{10–12} Gaining insight into the population attributable risks will allow the development of future population preventive strategies designed to reduce the risks of common pregnancy complications. Furthermore, a meta-analysis of individual participant data (IPD) on this topic, in contrast to the previously performed meta-analyses of published results,^{4, 9} allows more powerful and flexible analyses, better harmonization of the data, consistent adjustment for potential confounders and leads to a reduced risk of publication bias.

Therefore, we conducted a meta-analysis of IPD among 265,270 singleton births from 39 American, European and Oceania pregnancy and birth cohorts to assess the associations of maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain with the risks of gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, preterm birth, and small and large size for gestational age at birth and to assess their population impact.

METHODS

Inclusion criteria and participating cohorts

We used data from an existing international collaboration on maternal obesity and childhood outcomes. Pregnancy and birth cohort studies were eligible if they included mothers with singleton live-born children born from 1989 onwards, had information available on maternal pre- or early-pregnancy BMI and at least one offspring measurement (birth weight or childhood BMI) and were approved by their local institutional review boards. We invited 50 cohorts from Europe, North America and Oceania selected from existing collaborations on childhood health (EarlyNutrition Project, CHICOS Project, www.birthcohorts.net assessed until July 2014), of which 39 agreed to participate, providing data of 277,042 singleton births. Of those, information on maternal pre- or early-pregnancy BMI and at least one pregnancy complication was available for 265,270 singleton births (flowchart in Figure S1). Anonymized datasets were stored on a single central secured data server with access for the main analysts (SS, EV). A description of the eligibility criteria and the references of the study design and profile papers of each included cohort are given in Table S1. Participants were not involved in the development of the study.

Maternal anthropometrics

Maternal anthropometrics were measured, derived from clinical records or self-reported (cohort-specific information in Table S2). Maternal BMI before pregnancy, available in 96% of the study population, was used in the analyses. For participants without information on pre-pregnancy BMI, BMI obtained before 20 weeks of gestation was used. Maternal BMI was categorized into underweight ($<18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$), normal weight ($18.5\text{--}24.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$), overweight ($25.0\text{--}29.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$), obesity grade 1 ($30.0\text{--}34.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$), obesity grade 2 ($35.0\text{--}39.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$), and obesity grade 3 ($\geq 40.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$),¹³ and into 11 groups with a range of 2.5 kg/m^2 each. Information on total gestational weight gain, defined as the difference between the latest weight before delivery and pre-pregnancy weight, was provided by the cohorts and was classified as inadequate, adequate, or excessive weight gain in relation to maternal pre-pregnancy BMI according to the IOM guidelines.¹⁴ We calculated weight gain until 20 weeks of gestation as the difference between a weight obtained until median 15.4 weeks (95% range 10.0, 19.3) and pre-pregnancy weight. We calculated maternal pre-pregnancy BMI specific weight gain for gestational age z-scores based on reference charts created using data from this collaboration (Appendix S1).¹⁵ These z-scores were categorized into 6 categories (<-2.0 standard deviation (SD), -2.0 to -1.1 SD, -1.0 to -0.1 SD, 0 to 0.9 SD, 1.0 to 1.9 SD and ≥ 2.0 SD) and into low (<-1.1 SD), medium (-1.0 to 0.9 SD) and high (≥ 1.0 SD) weight gain.

Pregnancy complications

Information on gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, gestational age at birth and birth weight was measured, derived from clinical records or reported (cohort-specific information in Table S2). Preterm birth was defined as <37 weeks of gestation.¹⁶ We created sex- and gestational age-adjusted birth weight SD scores based on a North-European reference chart.¹⁷ Small and large size for gestational age at birth were defined per cohort as sex- and gestational age-adjusted birth weight below the 10th percentile and above

the 90th percentile, respectively. Any pregnancy complication was defined as at least one of the pregnancy complications. A core outcome set was not used in this study.

Covariates

Information on covariates was assessed by questionnaires and provided by the cohorts as categorical covariates: educational level (low, medium, high), parity (nulliparous, multiparous), smoking habits during pregnancy (yes, no), and child's sex. Maternal age was categorized based on data availability as <25.0, 25.0-29.9, 30.0-34.9, and 35.0 years. As part of the analysis plan, covariates were selected based on the graphical criteria for confounding and data availability in the cohorts.¹⁸ Maternal ethnicity was not included due to the fact that most cohorts were largely Caucasian and a high percentage of missings in ethnic specific information. Cohort-specific information is given in Table S3.

Statistical analysis

We conducted one-stage IPD meta-analysis by analyzing individual level data from all cohorts simultaneously in a multilevel model. Our model followed a two-level hierarchical structure with participants (level 1) nested within cohorts (level 2).¹⁹ We used generalized linear mixed models with a binomial distribution and logit link. We defined the models assuming a random intercept at cohort level to allow variation in the baseline risk for each cohort. We used these models to examine the separate and combined associations of maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain, in clinical categories and across the full range, with the risks of pregnancy complications. We only examined the associations of gestational weight gain clinical categories with the risks of small and large size for gestational age at birth due to the possibility of reverse causality for the other outcomes. The associations of excessive weight gain with gestational hypertensive disorders might be partly explained by pathologic fluid retention as part of the disease. Women diagnosed with gestational diabetes might try to improve their diet and restrict their total weight gain. Preterm birth shortens the gestation and thus women are less likely to gain excessive gestational weight. The proportion of pregnancy complications at a population-level attributable to each maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain clinical category was estimated by calculation of population attributable risk fractions. For this, we used the adjusted Odds Ratio (OR) and the prevalence of the exposure category in the population.²⁰ To study the effects of weight gain across the full range on gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia and gestational diabetes, we used weight gain z-scores until 20 weeks of gestation to avoid reverse causality. For the models using maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain z-scores continuously, the inclusion of quadratic terms did not improve the fit. We did not observe statistical interactions between both maternal BMI and gestational weight gain with child's sex. All models were adjusted for maternal age, educational level, parity, and smoking habits during pregnancy. Models for birth complications were additionally adjusted for child's sex. Models for weight gain across the full range were also adjusted for maternal pre-pregnancy BMI. As sensitivity analyses, we conducted two-stage IPD meta-analyses and tested for heterogeneity between the cohorts estimates.^{19, 21} We used missing values in covariates as an additional group to prevent exclusion of non-complete cases. We performed statistical analyses using the Statistical Package of Social Sciences version 21.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA) and

Review Manager (RevMan) version 5.3 of the Cochrane Collaboration (The Nordic Cochrane Centre, Copenhagen, Denmark).

RESULTS

Participants' characteristics

Table S4 shows cohort-specific information on maternal anthropometrics and pregnancy complications. Overall, the median maternal pre/early-pregnancy BMI and total gestational weight gain were 22.7 kg/m² (95% range: 18.1-34.7 kg/m²), and 14.0 kg (95% range: 3.9-27.0 kg), respectively.

Maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and risks of pregnancy complications

Table 1 shows that, as compared to normal weight mothers, underweight, overweight and obesity grades 1 to 3 mothers had higher risks of any pregnancy complication (all p-values<0.05). The highest risk of any pregnancy complication was observed for obesity grade 3 mothers (OR 2.99 (95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2.68, 3.34)). Mothers with obesity grade 3 had also the highest risks of gestational hypertension (OR 5.40 (95% CI 4.47, 6.51)), pre-eclampsia (OR 6.50 (95% CI 5.48, 7.73)), gestational diabetes (OR 7.59 (95% CI 6.14, 9.38)), preterm birth (OR 1.52 (95% CI 1.24, 1.87)) and large size for gestational age at birth (OR 3.06 (95% CI 2.69, 3.49)). We estimated that 23.9% of any pregnancy complication, and specifically, 35.6% of gestational hypertension, 34.6% of pre-eclampsia, 42.8% of gestational diabetes, 3.9% of preterm birth and 20.6% of large size for gestational age at birth were attributable to maternal overweight and obesity (Table 1).

Figure 1 shows that higher maternal pre-pregnancy BMI was across the full range associated with higher risks of gestational hypertensive disorders, gestational diabetes and large size for gestational age at birth and with a lower risk of small size for gestational age at birth (p-values<0.05). Both lower and higher maternal pre-pregnancy BMI were associated with a higher risk of preterm birth (p-values<0.05). Similar results were observed in the unadjusted models (Table S5 and Figure S2). The risks of pregnancy complications per kg/m² are given in the footnotes of Figure 1 and Figure S2. Similar results were observed in two-stage IPD meta-analysis (Figure S3).

Gestational weight gain and risks of pregnancy complications

Table 1 shows that, as compared to mothers with adequate gestational weight gain, mothers with excessive gestational weight gain had a lower risk of small size for gestational age at birth (OR 0.62 (95% CI 0.60, 0.65)) and a higher risk of large size for gestational age at birth (OR 2.11 (95% CI 2.04, 2.18)). We estimated that 11.0% of small size for gestational age at birth and 31.6% of large size for gestational age at birth were attributable to inadequate and excessive gestational weight gain, respectively.

Figure 2 shows that higher weight gain z-scores until 20 weeks of gestation were associated with higher risks of gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia and gestational diabetes. Both lower and higher total gestational weight gain z-scores were associated with a higher risk of preterm birth (p-values<0.05). Higher total gestational weight gain z-scores were, across the

full range, associated with a lower risk of small size for gestational age at birth and a higher risk of large size for gestational age at birth (p-values<0.05). Similar results were observed in the unadjusted models (Table S5 and Figure S4). The risks of pregnancy complications per SD increase in gestational weight gain are given in the footnotes of Figure 2 and Figure S4. Similar results were observed in two-stage IPD meta-analysis (Figure S5).

Maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain and risks of pregnancy complications

Table 2 shows that, as compared to normal weight mothers with medium gestational weight gain, overweight and obese mothers had higher risks of any pregnancy complication, independent of their gestational weight gain (p-values<0.05). The highest risk of any pregnancy complication was observed for obese mothers with high weight gain (OR 2.51 (95% CI 2.31, 2.74)). Low and high gestational weight gain were also, among normal weight mothers, associated with a higher risk of any pregnancy complication (p-values<0.05). Obese mothers with high gestational weight gain had the highest risks of gestational hypertension (OR 4.52 (95% CI 3.86, 5.31)), pre-eclampsia (OR 4.58 (95% CI 3.90, 5.37)), gestational diabetes (OR 7.84 (95% CI 6.38, 9.62)), preterm birth (OR 2.14 (95% CI 1.86, 2.46)) and large size for gestational age at birth (OR 4.77 (95% CI 4.35, 5.22)). Underweight mothers with low gestational weight gain had the highest risk of small size for gestational age at birth (OR 3.12 (95% CI 2.75, 3.54)). Similar results were observed in the unadjusted models (Table S6).

DISCUSSION

Main findings

In this IPD meta-analysis, higher maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain were, across the full range, associated with higher risks of gestational hypertensive disorders, gestational diabetes and large size for gestational age at birth. Preterm birth risk was higher at both BMI and weight gain extremes. Obese mothers with high gestational weight gain had the highest risk of any pregnancy complication. We estimated that up to 24% of any pregnancy complication could be attributed to maternal overweight and obesity, whereas up to 32% of large size for gestational age infants could be attributed to excessive gestational weight gain. However, the estimated population attributable risks should be carefully interpreted since the causality of the observed associations remains unknown.

Strengths and limitations

We performed a large meta-analysis of IPD from many cohorts. As part of an international collaboration between pregnancy and birth cohort studies, we invited all cohorts from Europe, North America, and Oceania that we were able to identify from existing large international collaborations on childhood health and that met the inclusion criteria. Therefore, we believe this meta-analysis covers a large proportion of individual participant data available on this topic. However, we cannot disregard the possibility of data missing from other cohorts, especially recent cohorts, that were not included. We did not rely on published data, limiting any potential publication bias and enabling a consistent definition of exposures, confounders and outcomes. The large sample size enabled us to study the risks of

pregnancy complications in relatively rare conditions, such as severe obesity. We did not consider additional levels, such as country and continent, in our multilevel modelling due to the high computational complexity required for this approach and the likely minimal influence of this on the findings. We performed two-stage meta-analyses as sensitivity analyses, which gave similar results and showed moderate-to-high heterogeneity between the cohorts estimates. Missing values of covariates were used as an additional group. This approach, although commonly used in large IPD meta-analyses due to the constraints in applying more advanced imputation strategies, might lead to bias.²² However, in the current study, bias is unlikely considering the small percentage of missings and the similar findings between unadjusted and adjusted models. We relied on weights obtained partly by self-report, which might be a source of error. However, a large systematic review showed that reporting error did not bias associations between pregnancy-related weight and birth outcomes.²³ We used maternal pre-pregnancy BMI specific weight gain for gestational age z-scores, which classify weight gain independently of gestational age.¹⁵ This approach allows assessing the unbiased associations between gestational weight gain and pregnancy outcomes that are highly correlated with gestational age at birth. This method is needed because the absolute value related to the z-score changes across pregnancy. However, the use of z-scores might complicate the clinical interpretation of the observed associations. Some cohorts relied on self-reporting to obtain information on gestational hypertensive and diabetic disorders. If misclassification of women occurred, our associations might be attenuated. As in any observational study, residual confounding by unmeasured lifestyle related variables may be an issue.

Interpretation

Maternal obesity is a major public health concern.²⁴ A meta-analysis of published cohort studies showed that maternal obesity is associated with a higher risk of fetal and infant death.² Maternal obesity is also associated with increased risks of more common pregnancy complications, such as gestational hypertensive disorders, gestational diabetes, preterm birth and large size for gestational age at birth,³⁻⁵ which are important risk factors for both maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality.²⁵⁻²⁸ In line with these previous studies, we observed that maternal pre-pregnancy overweight and obesity are related to increased risks of any of these pregnancy complications. Mothers with obesity grade 3 showed the highest risks. Importantly, we estimated that over 40% of gestational hypertensive and diabetic disorders could be attributed to maternal overweight and obesity. Smaller but yet considerable risk fractions attributable to maternal overweight/obesity were observed for preterm birth (3.9%) and large size for gestational age at birth (20.6%). Overall, 23.9% of any pregnancy complication was estimated to be attributable to maternal pre-pregnancy overweight/obesity, which underlines their major public health implications and the possibility to substantially reduce pregnancy complications by optimizing maternal BMI.

The associations of maternal BMI with pregnancy complications were also present across the full range. Even modest increases of maternal pre-pregnancy BMI were associated with higher risks of gestational hypertensive disorders, gestational diabetes and large size for gestational age at birth. The association of maternal pre-pregnancy BMI with the risk of preterm birth tended to be U-shaped. Thus, our findings suggest that mothers do not

necessarily need to become overweight or obese to be at risk of pregnancy complications, since higher risks of pregnancy complications were already observed for an increase in BMI within the healthy range.

Next to pre-pregnancy BMI, excessive gestational weight gain may affect the risks of pregnancy complications.⁶⁻⁹ We observed gradually higher risks of gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia and gestational diabetes over the full range of weight gain. Similar to the association of maternal BMI, the association of total gestational weight gain z-scores with preterm birth tended to be U-shaped. We also observed that not only excessive weight gain but also higher weight gain across the full range was associated with a higher risk of large size for gestational age at birth. At the population level, 31.6% of large size for gestational age infants could be attributed to excessive weight gain. Altogether, these findings suggest that gradual increases in gestational weight gain, and not only excessive weight gain, are associated with higher risks of pregnancy complications. We also assessed the combined effects of pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain on pregnancy complications. Previous studies showed that mothers with both high BMI and gestational weight gain had the highest risk of large size for gestational age. The risk of preterm birth was increased at both extremes.²⁹⁻³³ In line with these previous studies, we observed that obese mothers with high weight gain were at the highest risk of any pregnancy complication. Importantly, we also observed that overweight and obese mothers are at risk of these complications, regardless how much weight they gain during pregnancy. These findings show the importance of promoting a healthy weight status before and during pregnancy.

The mechanisms underlying the associations of maternal adiposity and pregnancy complications are not fully understood yet, but might include insulin resistance, endothelial dysfunction, oxidative stress, lipotoxicity, inflammation, and infection.^{3, 4, 34} The associations of maternal adiposity with large size for gestational age infants might be explained by fetal over-nutrition, since an increased placental transfer of nutrients to the fetus might lead to an increased synthesis of insulin and insulin-like growth factors, both of which are growth-promoting hormones.³⁵ The causal role of glucose is also suggested in a large Mendelian randomization study.³⁶ Gestational weight gain reflects fat storage during pregnancy, but also reflects fetus growth, amniotic fluid, placenta, uterine and mammary tissue expansion, increased blood volume, and extracellular fluid.³⁷ These factors may all have different roles in the associations with pregnancy complications. From the current observational data, we cannot draw conclusions on the mechanisms underlying the observed associations.

We observed that a high percentage of pregnancy complications is attributable to suboptimal maternal BMI and gestational weight gain, which suggests the potential for prevention of pregnancy complications by optimizing these maternal measures. Thus far, randomized trials focused on lifestyle interventions to improve gestational weight gain and subsequent pregnancy complications are disappointing. An IPD meta-analysis from randomized trials focused on lifestyle interventions in pregnancy showed a reduction in gestational weight gain but no effects on gestational hypertensive and diabetic disorders, preterm birth and size for gestational age.³⁸ Strategies to improve body mass index before pregnancy rather than during pregnancy may be more effective in prevention of pregnancy complications.

CONCLUSION

Maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and gestational weight gain are, across the full range, associated with the risks of pregnancy complications. Obese mothers with high gestational weight gain are at the highest risk of pregnancy complications. Up to 30% of any pregnancy complication is estimated to be attributable to overweight/obesity or excessive gestational weight gain. Our findings provide evidence for advocating a healthy BMI in women who are planning to become pregnant and an adequate weight gain during pregnancy to reduce the burden of obstetric and neonatal morbidity.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Authors

Susana Santos^{1,2}, Ellis Voerman^{1,2}, Pilar Amiano^{3,4,5}, Henrique Barros^{6,7}, Lawrence J. Beilin⁸, Anna Bergström^{9,10}, Marie-Aline Charles^{11,12}, Leda Chatzi^{13,14,15}, Cécile Chevrier¹⁶, George P. Chrousos¹⁷, Eva Corpeleijn¹⁸, Olga Costa¹⁹, Nathalie Costet¹⁶, Sarah Crozier²⁰, Graham Devereux²¹, Myriam Doyon²², Merete Eggesbø²³, Maria Pia Fantini²⁴, Sara Farchi²⁵, Francesco Forastiere²⁵, Vagelis Georgiu¹⁴, Keith M. Godfrey^{20,26}, Davide Gori²⁴, Veit Grote²⁷, Wojciech Hanke²⁸, Irva Hertz-Picciotto²⁹, Barbara Heude^{11,12}, Marie-France Hivert^{22,30,31}, Daniel Hryhorczuk³², Rae-Chi Huang³³, Hazel Inskip^{20,26}, Anne M. Karvonen³⁴, Louise C. Kenny^{35,36}, Berthold Koletzko²⁷, Leanne K. Kupers^{18,37,38,39}, Hanna Lagström⁴⁰, Irina Lehmann⁴¹, Per Magnus⁴², Renata Majewska⁴³, Johanna Mäkelä⁴⁴, Yannis Manios⁴⁵, Fionnuala M. McAuliffe⁴⁶, Sheila W. McDonald⁴⁷, John Mehegan⁴⁸, Erik Melén^{9,49}, Monique Mommers⁵⁰, Camilla S. Morgen^{51,52}, George Moschonis⁵³, Deirdre Murray^{35,54}, Carol Ní Chaoimh^{35,55}, Ellen A. Nohr⁵⁶, Anne-Marie Nybo Andersen⁵², Emily Oken³⁰, Adriëtte J. J. M. Oostvogels⁵⁷, Agnieszka Pac⁴³, Eleni Papadopoulou⁵⁸, Juha Pekkanen^{34,59}, Costanza Pizzi⁶⁰, Kinga Polanska²⁸, Daniela Porta²⁵, Lorenzo Richiardi⁶⁰, Sheryl L. Rifas-Shiman³⁰, Nel Roeleveld⁶¹, Luca Ronfani⁶², Ana C. Santos^{6,7}, Marie Standl⁶³, Hein Stigum⁶⁴, Camilla Stoltenberg^{65,66}, Elisabeth Thiering^{63,67}, Carel Thijs⁵⁰, Maties Torrent⁶⁸, Suzanne C. Tough^{47,69}, Tomas Trnovec⁷⁰, Steve Turner⁷¹, Marleen M. H. J. van Gelder^{61,72}, Lenie van Rossem⁷³, Andrea von Berg⁷⁴, Martine Vrijheid^{5,75,76}, Tanja G. M. Vrijkotte⁵⁷, Jane West⁷⁷, Alet H. Wijga⁷⁸, John Wright⁷⁷, Oleksandr Zvinchuk⁷⁹, Thorkild I. A. Sørensen^{52,80}, Debbie A. Lawlor^{37,38}, Romy Gaillard^{#1,2}, and Vincent W.V. Jaddoe^{#1,2,81}

Affiliations

¹The Generation R Study Group, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands ²Department of Pediatrics, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands ³Public Health Division of Gipuzkoa, San Sebastián, Spain ⁴BioDonostia Research Institute, San Sebastián, Spain ⁵CIBER Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain ⁶EPIUnit -

Instituto de Saúde Pública, Universidade do Porto, Rua das Taipas, n° 135, 4050-600 Porto, Portugal ⁷Department of Public Health and Forensic Sciences and Medical Education, Unit of Clinical Epidemiology, Predictive Medicine and Public Health, University of Porto Medical School, Porto, Portugal ⁸Medical School, Royal Perth Hospital Unit, The University of Western Australia, Australia ⁹Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden ¹⁰Centre for Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Stockholm County Council, Stockholm, Sweden ¹¹INSERM, UMR1153 Epidemiology and Biostatistics Sorbonne Paris Cité Center (CRESS), ORCHAD Team, Villejuif, France ¹²Paris Descartes University, Villejuif, France ¹³Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA ¹⁴Department of Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece ¹⁵Department of Genetics and Cell Biology, Maastricht University, the Netherlands ¹⁶Inserm UMR 1085, Irset - Research Institute for Environmental and Occupational Health, F-35000 RENNES, France ¹⁷First Department of Pediatrics, Athens University Medical School, Aghia Sophia “Children’s Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece ¹⁸Department of Epidemiology, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, P.O. Box 30.001, 9700 RG, Groningen, the Netherlands ¹⁹Epidemiology and Environmental Health Joint Research Unit, FISABIO–Universitat Jaume I–Universitat de València, Valencia, Spain ²⁰MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK ²¹Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK ²²Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l’Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, QC, Canada ²³Department of Exposure and Environmental Epidemiology, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway ²⁴The Department of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy ²⁵Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Regional Health Service, Rome, Italy ²⁶NIHR Southampton Biomedical Research Centre, University of Southampton and University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK ²⁷Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität Munich, Division of Metabolic and Nutritional Medicine, Dr. von Hauner Children’s Hospital, 80337 Munich, Germany ²⁸Department of Environmental Epidemiology, Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland ²⁹Department of Public Health Sciences, School of Medicine, University of California Davis, Davis, California 95616, United States ³⁰Department of Population Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute, Boston, MA, USA ³¹Diabetes Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA ³²Center for Global Health, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA ³³Telethon Kids Institute, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, Australia ³⁴Department of Health Security, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Kuopio, Finland ³⁵Irish Centre for Fetal and Neonatal Translational Research, Cork University Maternity Hospital, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland ³⁶Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Cork University Maternity Hospital, Cork, Ireland ³⁷MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit at the University of Bristol, Oakfield House, Oakfield Grove, Bristol, BS8 2BN, UK ³⁸Population Health Science, Bristol Medical

School, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 2BN, UK ³⁹Division of Human Nutrition and Health, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, the Netherlands ⁴⁰Department of Public Health, University of Turku, Turku, Finland ⁴¹Department of Environmental Immunology/Core Facility Studies, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig, Germany ⁴²Division of Health Data and Digitalization, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway ⁴³Department of Epidemiology, Chair of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Jagiellonian University Medical College, Krakow, Poland ⁴⁴Turku Centre for Biotechnology, University of Turku and Abo Akademi University, Turku, Finland ⁴⁵Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, School of Health Science and Education, Harokopio University, Athens, Greece ⁴⁶UCD Perinatal Research Centre, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, School of Medicine, University College Dublin, National Maternity Hospital, Dublin, Ireland ⁴⁷Department of Pediatrics, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada ⁴⁸UCD Perinatal Research Centre, School of Public Health and Physiotherapy and Sports Science, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland ⁴⁹Sach’s Children Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden ⁵⁰Department of Epidemiology, Care and Public Health Research Institute, Maastricht University, Maastricht, the Netherlands ⁵¹National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark ⁵²Department of Public Health, Section of Epidemiology, University of Copenhagen, Øster Farimagsgade 5, 1014, Copenhagen, Denmark ⁵³Department of Rehabilitation, Nutrition and Sport, La Trobe University, Australia ⁵⁴Paediatrics & Child Health, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland ⁵⁵Cork Centre for Vitamin D and Nutrition Research, School of Food and Nutritional Sciences, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland ⁵⁶Research Unit for Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Institute for Clinical Research, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark ⁵⁷Department of Public Health, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands ⁵⁸Department of Environmental Exposures and Epidemiology, Domain of Infection Control and Environmental Health, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Lovisenberggata 8, 0477 Oslo, Norway ⁵⁹Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland ⁶⁰Department of Medical Sciences, University of Turin, Turin, Italy ⁶¹Department for Health Evidence, Radboud Institute for Health Sciences, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, the Netherlands ⁶²Institute for Maternal and Child Health - IRCCS “Burlo Garofolo”, Trieste, Italy ⁶³Institute of Epidemiology, Helmholtz Zentrum München-German Research Center for Environmental Health, Neuherberg, Germany ⁶⁴Department of Non-communicable Diseases, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway ⁶⁵Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway ⁶⁶Department of Global Public Health and Primary Care, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway ⁶⁷Dr. von Hauner Children’s Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Munich, Germany ⁶⁸Ib-salut, Area de Salut de Menorca, Menorca, Spain ⁶⁹Department of Community Health Sciences, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada ⁷⁰Department of Environmental Medicine, Slovak Medical University, Bratislava 833 03, Slovak Republic ⁷¹Child Health, Royal Aberdeen

Children's Hospital, Aberdeen, UK ⁷²Radboud REshape Innovation Center, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, the Netherlands ⁷³Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands ⁷⁴Research Institute, Department of Pediatrics, Marien-Hospital Wesel, Wesel, Germany ⁷⁵ISGlobal, Institute for Global Health, Barcelona, Spain ⁷⁶Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona, Spain ⁷⁷Bradford Institute for Health Research, Bradford Royal Infirmary, Bradford, BD9 6RJ, UK ⁷⁸National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven, the Netherlands ⁷⁹Department of Medical and Social Problems of Family Health, Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kyiv, Ukraine ⁸⁰The Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Basic Metabolic Research, Section of Metabolic Genetics, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark ⁸¹Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Acknowledgements

Funding

Cohort-specific information is given in the Appendix S2.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Keith M. Godfrey has received reimbursement for speaking at conferences sponsored by companies selling nutritional products, and is part of an academic consortium that has received research funding from Abbott Nutrition, Nestec and Danone. Debbie A. Lawlor has received support from Roche Diagnostics and Medtronic in relation to biomarker research that is not related to the research presented in this paper. Andrea von Berg has received reimbursement for speaking at symposia sponsored by Nestlé and Mead Johnson, who partly financially supported the 15 yrs follow-up examination of the GINIplus study. The rest of the authors reported no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Poston L, Caleyachetty R, Cnattingius S, Corvalan C, Uauy R, Herring S, et al. Preconceptional and maternal obesity: epidemiology and health consequences. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2016;4:1025–36. [PubMed: 27743975]
2. Aune D, Saugstad OD, Henriksen T, Tonstad S. Maternal body mass index and the risk of fetal death, stillbirth, and infant death: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2014;311:1536–46. [PubMed: 24737366]
3. Cnattingius S, Villamor E, Johansson S, Edstedt Bonamy AK, Persson M, Wikstrom AK, et al. Maternal obesity and risk of preterm delivery. *JAMA* 2013;309:2362–70. [PubMed: 23757084]
4. Marchi J, Berg M, Dencker A, Olander EK, Begley C. Risks associated with obesity in pregnancy, for the mother and baby: a systematic review of reviews. *Obes Rev* 2015;16:621–38. [PubMed: 26016557]
5. Villamor E, Cnattingius S. Interpregnancy weight change and risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes: a population-based study. *Lancet* 2006;368:1164–70. [PubMed: 17011943]
6. Bodnar LM, Hutcheon JA, Parisi SM, Pugh SJ, Abrams B. Comparison of gestational weight gain z-scores and traditional weight gain measures in relation to perinatal outcomes. *Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol* 2015;29:11–21. [PubMed: 25492396]
7. Gaillard R, Durmus B, Hofman A, Mackenbach JP, Steegers EA, Jaddoe VW. Risk factors and outcomes of maternal obesity and excessive weight gain during pregnancy. *Obesity (Silver Spring)* 2013;21:1046–55. [PubMed: 23784909]

8. Ludwig DS, Currie J. The association between pregnancy weight gain and birthweight: a within-family comparison. *Lancet* 2010;376:984–90. [PubMed: 20691469]
9. Goldstein RF, Abell SK, Ranasinha S, Misso M, Boyle JA, Black MH, et al. Association of Gestational Weight Gain With Maternal and Infant Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2017;317:2207–25. [PubMed: 28586887]
10. MacInnis N, Woolcott CG, McDonald S, Kuhle S. Population Attributable Risk Fractions of Maternal Overweight and Obesity for Adverse Perinatal Outcomes. *Sci Rep* 2016;6:22895. [PubMed: 26961675]
11. Oteng-Ntim E, Kopeika J, Seed P, Wandiembe S, Doyle P. Impact of obesity on pregnancy outcome in different ethnic groups: calculating population attributable fractions. *PLoS One* 2013;8:e53749. [PubMed: 23341993]
12. Yang Z, Phung H, Freebairn L, Sexton R, Raulli A, Kelly P. Contribution of maternal overweight and obesity to the occurrence of adverse pregnancy outcomes. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* 2018.
13. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. Body mass index - BMI. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/nutrition/a-healthy-lifestyle/body-mass-index-bmi>. Accessed August 19, 2015.
14. Institute of Medicine (US) and National Research Council (US) Committee to Reexamine IOM Pregnancy Weight Guidelines; Rasmussen KM, Yaktine AL, eds. *Weight Gain During Pregnancy: Reexamining the Guidelines*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press (US); 2009.
15. Santos S, Eekhout I, Voerman E, Gaillard R, Barros H, Charles MA, et al. Gestational weight gain charts for different body mass index groups for women in Europe, North America, and Oceania. *BMC Med* 2018;16:201. [PubMed: 30396358]
16. Tucker J, McGuire W. Epidemiology of preterm birth. *BMJ* 2004;329:675–8. [PubMed: 15374920]
17. Niklasson A, Ericson A, Fryer JG, Karlberg J, Lawrence C, Karlberg P. An update of the Swedish reference standards for weight, length and head circumference at birth for given gestational age (1977–1981). *Acta Paediatr Scand* 1991;80:756–62. [PubMed: 1957592]
18. Santos S, Zugna D, Pizzi C, Richiardi L. Sources of confounding in life course epidemiology. *J Dev Orig Health Dis* 2018:1–7.
19. Debray TP, Moons KG, Abo-Zaid GM, Koffijberg H, Riley RD. Individual participant data meta-analysis for a binary outcome: one-stage or two-stage? *PLoS One* 2013;8:e60650. [PubMed: 23585842]
20. Flegal KM, Graubard BI, Williamson DF. Methods of calculating deaths attributable to obesity. *Am J Epidemiol* 2004;160:331–8. [PubMed: 15286018]
21. Higgins JP, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses. *BMJ* 2003;327:557–60. [PubMed: 12958120]
22. Groenwold RH, White IR, Donders AR, Carpenter JR, Altman DG, Moons KG. Missing covariate data in clinical research: when and when not to use the missing-indicator method for analysis. *CMAJ* 2012;184:1265–9. [PubMed: 22371511]
23. Headen I, Cohen AK, Mujahid M, Abrams B. The accuracy of self-reported pregnancy-related weight: a systematic review. *Obes Rev* 2017;18:350–69. [PubMed: 28170169]
24. Haslam DW, James WP. Obesity. *Lancet* 2005;366:1197–209. [PubMed: 16198769]
25. Bellamy L, Casas JP, Hingorani AD, Williams D. Type 2 diabetes mellitus after gestational diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2009;373:1773–9. [PubMed: 19465232]
26. Bellamy L, Casas JP, Hingorani AD, Williams DJ. Pre-eclampsia and risk of cardiovascular disease and cancer in later life: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2007;335:974. [PubMed: 17975258]
27. Lawn JE, Cousens S, Zupan J, Lancet Neonatal Survival Steering Team. 4 million neonatal deaths: when? Where? Why? *Lancet* 2005;365:891–900. [PubMed: 15752534]
28. Lo JO, Mission JF, Caughey AB. Hypertensive disease of pregnancy and maternal mortality. *Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol* 2013;25:124–32. [PubMed: 23403779]
29. Ay L, Kruihof CJ, Bakker R, Steegers EA, Wittman JC, Moll HA, et al. Maternal anthropometrics are associated with fetal size in different periods of pregnancy and at birth. The Generation R Study. *BJOG* 2009;116:953–63. [PubMed: 19522798]

30. Nohr EA, Vaeth M, Baker JL, Sørensen TIA, Olsen J, Rasmussen KM. Combined associations of prepregnancy body mass index and gestational weight gain with the outcome of pregnancy. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2008;87:1750–9. [PubMed: 18541565]
31. Kim SY, Sharma AJ, Sappenfield W, Wilson HG, Salihu HM. Association of maternal body mass index, excessive weight gain, and gestational diabetes mellitus with large-for-gestational-age births. *Obstet Gynecol* 2014;123:737–44. [PubMed: 24785599]
32. Dietz PM, Callaghan WM, Cogswell ME, Morrow B, Ferre C, Schieve LA. Combined effects of prepregnancy body mass index and weight gain during pregnancy on the risk of preterm delivery. *Epidemiology* 2006;17:170–7. [PubMed: 16477257]
33. Nohr EA, Bech BH, Vaeth M, Rasmussen KM, Henriksen TB, Olsen J. Obesity, gestational weight gain and preterm birth: a study within the Danish National Birth Cohort. *Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol* 2007;21:5–14. [PubMed: 17239174]
34. Catalano PM, Shankar K. Obesity and pregnancy: mechanisms of short term and long term adverse consequences for mother and child. *BMJ* 2017;356:j1. [PubMed: 28179267]
35. Lawlor DA. The Society for Social Medicine John Pemberton Lecture 2011. Developmental overnutrition--an old hypothesis with new importance? *Int J Epidemiol* 2013;42:7–29. [PubMed: 23508404]
36. Tyrrell J, Richmond RC, Palmer TM, Feenstra B, Rangarajan J, Metrustry S, et al. Genetic Evidence for Causal Relationships Between Maternal Obesity-Related Traits and Birth Weight. *JAMA* 2016;315:1129–40. [PubMed: 26978208]
37. Pitkin RM. Nutritional support in obstetrics and gynecology. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 1976;19:489–513. [PubMed: 954246]
38. International Weight Management in Pregnancy Collaborative Group. Effect of diet and physical activity based interventions in pregnancy on gestational weight gain and pregnancy outcomes: meta-analysis of individual participant data from randomised trials. *BMJ* 2017;358:j3119. [PubMed: 28724518]

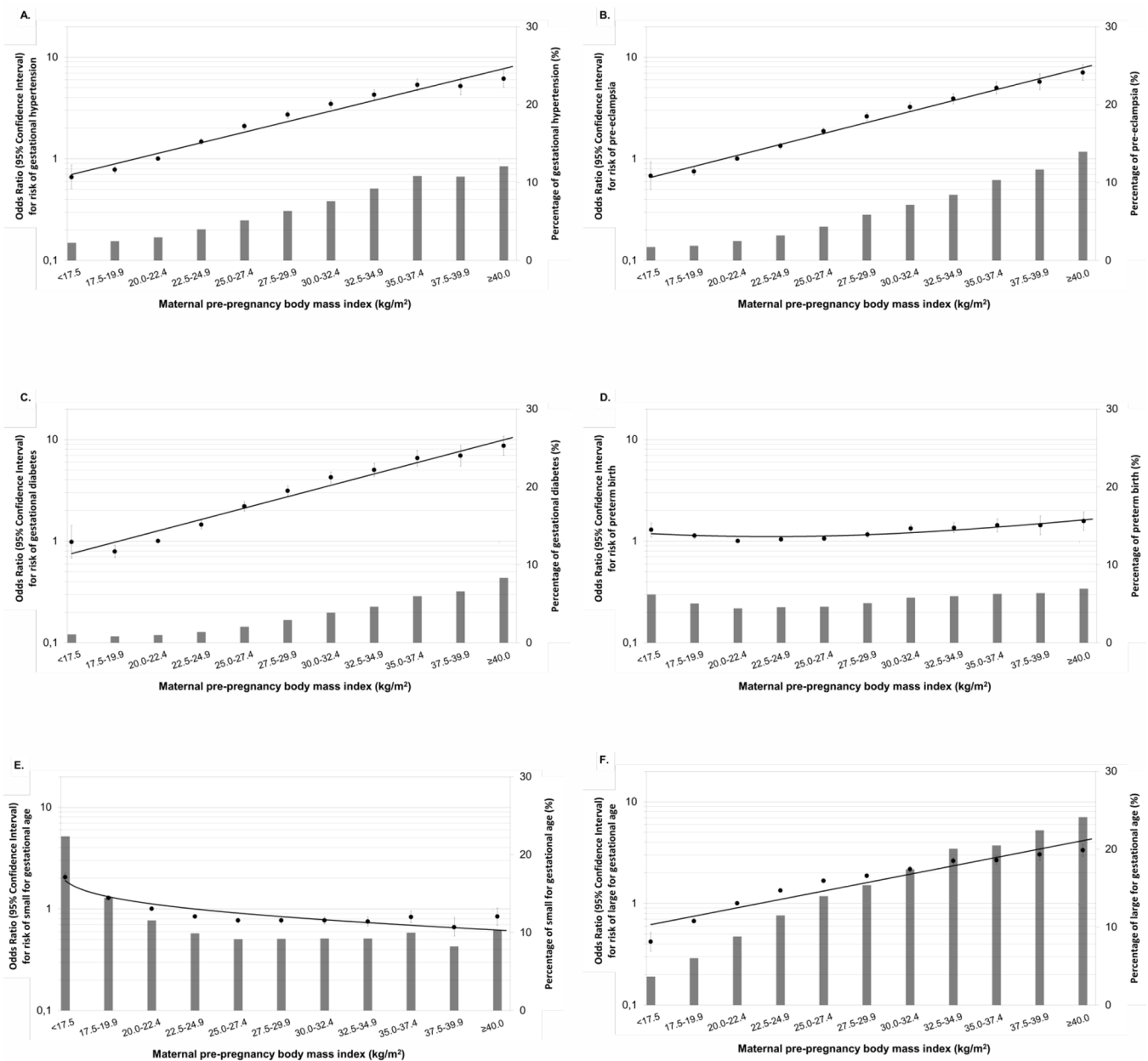
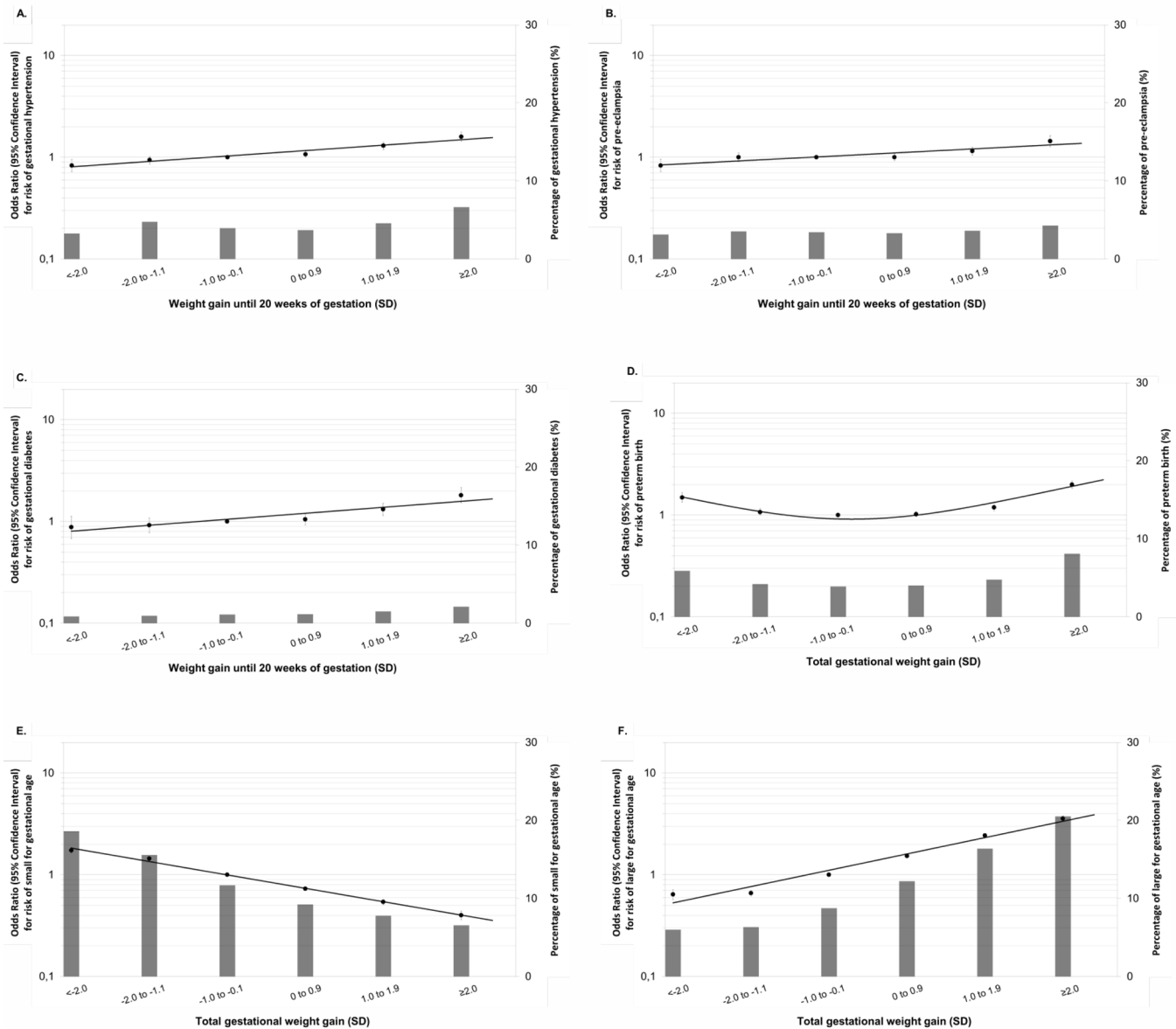


Figure 1.

Maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index and the risks of pregnancy complications^a

^aValues are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) on a log scale from multilevel binary logistic regression models that reflect the risk of pregnancy complications per pre-pregnancy body mass index group compared with the reference group (largest group, 20.0-22.4 kg/m²). The bars represent the percentage of each pregnancy complication per body mass index group. Mothers diagnosed with pre-eclampsia were excluded from the models for gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on pre-eclampsia comprises the mothers without both pre-eclampsia and gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on small and large size for gestational age at birth is appropriate size for gestational age at birth. Models are adjusted for maternal age, educational level, parity, and smoking

habits during pregnancy. Models for birth complications are additionally adjusted for child's sex. Excel's trendline function was used to fit the curve to the data. The risks of pregnancy complications per kg/m² were: gestational hypertension OR 1.11 (95% CI: 1.11, 1.12), pre-eclampsia OR 1.11 (95% CI: 1.11, 1.12), gestational diabetes OR 1.12 (95% CI: 1.12, 1.13), preterm birth OR 1.02 (95% CI: 1.01, 1.02), small size for gestational age at birth OR 0.96 (95% CI: 0.95, 0.96), and large size for gestational age at birth: OR 1.08 (95% CI 1.08, 1.08).

**Figure 2.****Gestational weight gain and the risks of pregnancy complications^a**

^aValues are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) on a log scale from multilevel binary logistic regression models that reflect the risk of pregnancy complications per gestational weight gain group compared with the reference group (largest group, -1.0 to -0.1 SD). The bars represent the percentage of each pregnancy complication per gestational weight gain group. Mothers diagnosed with pre-eclampsia were excluded from the models for gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on pre-eclampsia comprises the mothers without both pre-eclampsia and gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on small and large size for gestational age at birth is appropriate size for gestational age at birth. Models are adjusted for maternal age, educational level, parity, smoking habits during pregnancy and maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index. Models for birth

complications are additionally adjusted for child's sex. Excel's trendline function was used to fit the curve to the data. The risks of pregnancy complications per SD increase in gestational weight gain were: gestational hypertension OR 1.12 (95% CI: 1.09, 1.14), pre-eclampsia OR 1.07 (95% CI: 1.05, 1.10), gestational diabetes OR 1.14 (95% CI: 1.10, 1.18), preterm birth OR 1.09 (95% CI: 1.07, 1.11), small size for gestational age at birth OR 0.73 (95% CI: 0.72, 0.74), and large size for gestational age at birth OR 1.53 (95% CI 1.51, 1.55).

Pregnancy complications						
Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval) and Population Attributable Risk Fractions (PAR), %						
	Any pregnancy complication	Gestational hypertension	Pre-eclampsia	Gestational diabetes	Preterm birth	Small size for gestational age
						Large size for gestational age
					Reference	Reference
Adequate weight gain					$n_{\text{cases/total}}=7406/66330$ 0.62 (0.60, 0.65)**	$n_{\text{cases/total}}=5592/64516$ 2.11 (2.04, 2.18)**
Excessive weight gain					NA $n_{\text{cases/total}}=5632/70709$	PAR 31.6 $n_{\text{cases/total}}=11994/77071$

^a $n_{\text{cases/total}}$ represent the number of cases for each pregnancy complication in each clinical category/the population in each clinical category. Values are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) from multilevel binary logistic regression models that reflect the risk of pregnancy complications per pre-pregnancy body mass index and gestational weight gain clinical category compared with the reference group (normal weight and adequate weight gain). Mothers diagnosed with pre-eclampsia were excluded from the models for gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on pre-eclampsia comprises the mothers without both pre-eclampsia and gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on small and large size for gestational age at birth. Models are adjusted for maternal age, educational level, parity, and smoking habits during pregnancy. Models for birth complications are additionally adjusted for child's sex. *P-value<0.05; **P-value<0.001. PAR is the population attributable risk fraction in percentage that reflect the proportion of pregnancy complications at a population-level attributable to each maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index and gestational weight gain clinical category. NA, not applicable.

^b PAR calculated based on preterm birth and small size for gestational age at birth.

^c PAR calculated based on gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, preterm birth and large size for gestational age at birth.

Table 2. Maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index and gestational weight gain categories and the risks of pregnancy complications^a

	Pregnancy complications						
	Any pregnancy complication	Gestational hypertension	Pre-eclampsia	Gestational diabetes	Preterm birth	Small size for gestational age	Large size for gestational age
	Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
Underweight							
Low weight gain (-1.1 SD)	1.09 (0.94, 1.26) n _{cases} /total=310/960	0.56 (0.39, 0.79) [*] n _{cases} /total=33/1002	0.45 (0.26, 0.78) [*] n _{cases} /total=13/982	1.39 (0.77, 2.49) n _{cases} /total=12/1077	1.82 (1.47, 2.27) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=92/1304	3.12 (2.75, 3.54) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=360/1332	0.23 (0.15, 0.35) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=21/993
Medium weight gain (-1.0 to 0.9 SD)	1.04 (0.96, 1.12) n _{cases} /total=1139/4022	0.65 (0.51, 0.81) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=81/3999	0.68 (0.53, 0.86) [*] n _{cases} /total=68/3986	0.55 (0.34, 0.90) [*] n _{cases} /total=17/4302	1.24 (1.08, 1.42) [*] n _{cases} /total=231/4890	1.76 (1.63, 1.90) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=889/4916	0.45 (0.38, 0.53) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=164/4191
High weight gain (1.0 SD)	1.13 (0.98, 1.30) n _{cases} /total=330/1021	1.07 (0.76, 1.50) n _{cases} /total=37/974	1.22 (0.82, 1.79) n _{cases} /total=27/964	0.56 (0.23, 1.36) n _{cases} /total=5/1152	1.23 (0.97, 1.57) n _{cases} /total=72/1396	0.79 (0.67, 0.95) [*] n _{cases} /total=145/1324	0.98 (0.79, 1.22) n _{cases} /total=88/1267
Normal weight							
Low weight gain (-1.1 SD)	1.04 (1.01, 1.08) [*] n _{cases} /total=5702/19877	0.98 (0.90, 1.07) n _{cases} /total=853/19649	1.02 (0.92, 1.13) n _{cases} /total=539/19335	0.90 (0.73, 1.09) n _{cases} /total=136/20792	1.17 (1.09, 1.26) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=946/21290	1.81 (1.73, 1.89) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=3647/20991	0.52 (0.49, 0.56) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=885/18229
Medium weight gain (-1.0 to 0.9 SD)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
High weight gain (1.0 SD)	1.10 (1.06, 1.14) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=5910/20051	1.39 (1.28, 1.52) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=817/19247	1.24 (1.12, 1.37) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=530/18960	1.34 (1.14, 1.58) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=218/20991	1.34 (1.25, 1.43) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=1321/25135	0.57 (0.54, 0.61) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=1607/21532	2.26 (2.17, 2.37) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=3674/23599
Overweight							
Low weight gain (-1.1 SD)	1.23 (1.16, 1.32) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=1541/5219	1.46 (1.25, 1.71) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=185/5024	1.86 (1.61, 2.15) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=217/5056	1.91 (1.46, 2.50) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=62/5333	1.15 (1.01, 1.30) [*] n _{cases} /total=278/6510	1.23 (1.14, 1.33) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=759/6117	0.92 (0.84, 1.01) n _{cases} /total=496/5854
Medium weight gain (-1.0 to 0.9 SD)	1.38 (1.33, 1.43) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=7096/21817	2.10 (1.94, 2.27) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=1118/20804	2.10 (1.93, 2.28) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=986/20672	2.40 (2.09, 2.75) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=368/22326	1.07 (1.00, 1.15) n _{cases} /total=1025/25596	0.77 (0.73, 0.81) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=1930/22445	1.77 (1.69, 1.85) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=3390/23905
High weight gain (1.0 SD)	1.63 (1.54, 1.73) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=2089/5613	2.71 (2.41, 3.06) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=361/5237	2.54 (2.23, 2.90) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=282/5158	3.49 (2.89, 4.22) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=153/5767	1.49 (1.34, 1.66) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=395/6911	0.51 (0.46, 0.57) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=368/5460	3.46 (3.24, 3.69) ^{**} n _{cases} /total=423/6515
Obesity							

	Pregnancy complications						
	Any pregnancy complication	Gestational hypertension	Pre-eclampsia	Gestational diabetes	Preterm birth	Small size for gestational age	Large size for gestational age
Low weight gain (-1.1 SD)	1.70 (1.56, 1.85) ** n _{cases/total} =916/2534	3.06 (2.57, 3.66) ** n _{cases/total} =148/2344	3.52 (3.00, 4.14) ** n _{cases/total} =182/2378	4.44 (3.41, 5.77) ** n _{cases/total} =68/2577	1.36 (1.15, 1.62) ** n _{cases/total} =148/2957	0.99 (0.87, 1.12) n _{cases/total} =279/2639	1.45 (1.29, 1.63) ** n _{cases/total} =337/2697
Medium weight gain (-1.0 to 0.9 SD)	2.06 (1.96, 2.16) ** n _{cases/total} =3818/9080	3.88 (3.53, 4.26) ** n _{cases/total} =724/8208	4.01 (3.64, 4.40) ** n _{cases/total} =695/8179	5.09 (4.40, 5.89) ** n _{cases/total} =344/9220	1.32 (1.20, 1.46) ** n _{cases/total} =534/10807	0.80 (0.74, 0.86) ** n _{cases/total} =810/8924	2.57 (2.43, 2.72) ** n _{cases/total} =1928/10042
High weight gain (1.0 SD)	2.51 (2.31, 2.74) ** n _{cases/total} =1098/2323	4.52 (3.86, 5.31) ** n _{cases/total} =202/2074	4.58 (3.90, 5.37) ** n _{cases/total} =194/2066	7.84 (6.38, 9.62) ** n _{cases/total} =134/2374	2.14 (1.86, 2.46) ** n _{cases/total} =230/2820	0.60 (0.51, 0.70) ** n _{cases/total} =165/2085	4.77 (4.35, 5.22) ** n _{cases/total} =732/2652

^a n_{cases/total} represent the number of cases for each pregnancy complication in each group/the population in each group. Values are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) from multilevel binary logistic regression models that reflect the risk of pregnancy complications per combined pre-pregnancy body mass index and gestational weight gain categories compared with the reference group (normal weight and medium weight gain). For any pregnancy complication, gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia and gestational diabetes, weight gain z-scores until 20 weeks of gestation were used and for preterm birth, and small and large size for gestational age at birth, total gestational weight gain z-scores were used. Mothers diagnosed with pre-eclampsia were excluded from the models for gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on pre-eclampsia comprises the mothers without both pre-eclampsia and gestational hypertension. The reference group for the analyses on small and large size for gestational age at birth is appropriate size for gestational age at birth. Models are adjusted for maternal age, educational level, parity, and smoking habits during pregnancy. Models for birth complications are additionally adjusted for child's sex.

* P-value<0.05;

** P-value<0.001.

Significant interaction terms were present (p-values<0.05) for preterm birth, and small and large size for gestational age at birth.