DOI: 10.1289/EHP10723

Note to readers with disabilities: *EHP* strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in *EHP* articles may not conform to 508 standards due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact ehp508@niehs.nih.gov. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Supplemental Material

Birth Outcomes in Relation to Prenatal Exposure to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Stress in the Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO) Program

Amy M. Padula, Xuejuan Ning, Shivani Bakre, Emily S. Barrett, Tracy Bastain, Deborah H. Bennett, Michael S. Bloom, Carrie V. Breton, Anne L. Dunlop, Stephanie M. Eick, Assiamira Ferrara, Abby Fleisch, Sarah Geiger, Dana E. Goin, Kurunthachalam Kannan, Margaret R. Karagas, Susan Korrick, John D. Meeker, Rachel Morello-Frosch, Thomas G. O'Connor, Emily Oken, Morgan Robinson, Megan E. Romano, Susan L. Schantz, Rebecca J. Schmidt, Anne P. Starling, Yeyi Zhu, Ghassan B. Hamra, Tracey J. Woodruff, and the program collaborators for Environmental influences on Child Health Outcomes

Table of Contents

- **Table S1.** Characteristics of study population among selected ECHO cohorts (N=3339).
- **Table S2.** Number of participants with measured PFAS (ng/mL) and percent above limit of detection by analyte by cohort in 11 selected ECHO cohorts.
- **Table S3.** PFAS (ng/mL) distribution by year, cohort, perceived stress scale and limit of detection in 11 selected ECHO cohorts.
- **Table S4.** Spearman correlation coefficients of PFAS by trimester in 3 selected ECHO cohorts (CiOB, MARBLES, PETALS).
- **Table S5.** Serum concentrations of PFAS (ng/ml) study population among selected ECHO cohorts (N=3339) and comparison to the National Health And Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) during the study period.
- **Table S6.** Distribution of Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) by race/ethnicity.
- **Table S7.** Associations of prenatal natural log-transformed PFAS concentrations (ng/mL) and risk of adverse birth outcomes stratified by trimester of exposure in selected ECHO cohorts.

- **Table S8.** Associations of quartiles of prenatal PFAS concentrations (ng/mL) and risk of adverse birth outcomes in selected ECHO cohorts.
- **Table S9.** Mixed versus fixed effects models of continuous measures of prenatal natural log-transformed PFAS (ng/mL) concentrations and birthweight-for-gestational age Z-scores in selected ECHO cohorts.
- **Table S10.** Associations of prenatal natural log-transformed PFAS concentrations (ng/mL) and risk of adverse birth outcomes additionally adjusted for tobacco smoke exposure (via maternal smoking or second-hand smoke) in selected ECHO cohorts.
- **Table S11.** Associations of non-log transformed prenatal PFAS concentrations (ng/mL) and birthweight in selected ECHO cohorts.
- **Figure S1.** Flow chart for eligibility of study population of selected ECHO cohorts.
- **Figure S2.** Raw (above) and natural log transformed (below) distributions of PFAS (ng/mL) in selected ECHO cohorts (N=3339). See Table S5 for corresponding numeric data.
- Figure S3. Directed Acyclic Graph.
- **Figure S4.** Spearman correlation for PFAS concentrations (ng/mL) in selected ECHO cohorts (N=3339).
- **Figure S5.** Associations of prenatal natural log transformed PFAS concentrations (ng/mL) and risk of adverse birth outcomes with each cohort removed one at a time in selected ECHO cohorts (N=3339).
- **Figure S6.** Associations between second, third and fourth quartiles of maternal PFAS (ng/mL) compared to the first quartile (lowest) and risk of adverse birth outcomes in 11 selected ECHO cohorts. Shapes represent point estimate, and lines represent corresponding 95% confidence intervals. See Table S8 for corresponding numeric data.

References