# **Supplemental Tables:**

Age*							
Age over 65 years	2						
Age over 75 years	5						
Cutaneous bleeding*							
Localized petechial purpura (legs)	1						
Localized ecchymotic purpura	2						
Two locations of petechial purpura (e.g. legs + chest)							
Generalized petechial purpura	3						
Generalized ecchymotic purpura	4						
Mucosal bleeding*							
Unilateral epistaxis	2						
Bilateral epistaxis	3						
Hemorrhagic oral bullae, spontaneous gingival	5						
bleeding or both							
Gastrointestinal bleeding*							
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage without anemia 4	4						
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage with acute anemia (> 2g	15						
Hb decrease in 24h) and/or shock							
The desirease in 2 m, and, or shook							
Urinary bleeding*							
Macroscopic hematuria without anemia	4						
Macroscopic hematuria with acute anemia	10						
Genitourinary tract bleeding*							
Major meno/metrorrhagia without anemia	4						
Major meno/metrorrhagia with acute anemia	10						
Control nominus system blooding							
Central nervous system bleeding Central nervous system bleeding and/or life-	<u> 15</u>						
	13						
threatening hemorrhage							

# Table S1. Bleeding score

\* For these items, only the highest value was taken into account.
For this study, the age parameter was not taken into account because all women were of childbearing age.

Centers/Year of							
inclusion	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 Tota	ıl
1	5	18	4	13	2	0	42
2	3	4	4	1	0	0	12
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
4	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
5	3	4	3	3	4	0	17
6	0	4	6	15	1	0	26
7	0	0	3	10	5	0	18
8	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
10	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
11	1	3	1	1	0	0	ε
12	0	6	0	1	0	2	9
13	1	5	2	0	0	0	8
14	3	4	3	1	2	0	13
15	1	0	2	4	0	0	7
16	1	2	2	4	0	1	10
17	0	6	6	1	4	6	23
18	3	5	1	0	0	0	ç
19	5	7	1	6	4	0	23
20	1	18	7	0	5	0	31
21	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
24	2	2	1	0	0	0	Ę
25	0	1	0	1	2	1	Ę
26	0	6	0	4	6	0	16
27	0	0	2	6	2	9	19
28	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
29	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
30	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
31	0	0	0	1	15	3	19
32	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	32	99	53	81	59	23	348

Table S2. Detail number of inclusions per centers and per years.

	Neonatal thrombocytopenia (platelet count < 30 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L)			Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	Total (n=136)	No (n=123)	Yes (n=13)	Unadjusted odds ratio [95% CI]	<i>p</i> -Value	Adjusted odds ratio [95% CI]	<i>p</i> -Value
Maternal platelet count at delivery < 50 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L (n=127/115/12)	8 (6.3)	6 (5.2)	2 (16.7)	3.63 [0.65-20.42]	0.16		
Maternal platelet count < 50 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L within 3 months before delivery	44 (32.4)	35 (28.5)	9 (69.2)	5.66 [1.64-19.57]	0.005	6.15 [1.72-21.95]	0.005
Disease status at pregnancy diagnosis					0.1		
CR	62 (45.6)	59 (48.0)	3 (23.1)	1 (ref)			
R	59 (43.4)	52 (42.3)	7 (53.8)	2.65 [0.65-10.77]			
NR	15 (11.0)	12 (9.7)	3 (23.1)	4.92 [0.88-27.36]			
Disease status worsening between M0 and M9	65 (47.8)	55 (44.7)	10 (68.4)	4.12 [1.08-15.71]	0.03		
Previous history of neonatal thrombocytopenia	20 (14.7)	16 (13.0)	4 (30.8)	2.97 [0.82-10.79]	0.10	3.33 [0.84-13.24]	0.088
Previous Splenectomy	16 (11.8)	13 (10.6)	3 (23.1)	2.54 [0.62-10.42]	0.18		
Treatment to prepare delivery IVIg and/or CT	58 (42.7)	49 (39.8)	9 (69.2)	3.40 [0.99-11.65]	0.07		

# Table S3. Factors associated with neonatal thrombocytopenia $< 30 \times 10^9 / L$ in 171 newborns.

The results are given as number of events (%).

CR, complete response; NR, non-response; R, response; CI, confidence interval; CT, corticosteroids; IVIg, intravenous Immunoglobulin.

<sup>\*</sup> Chi2 test or Fisher exact test.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Multivariable logistic regression model, adjusted only on significative values in multivariable analysis.

## **Supplemental Figure:**

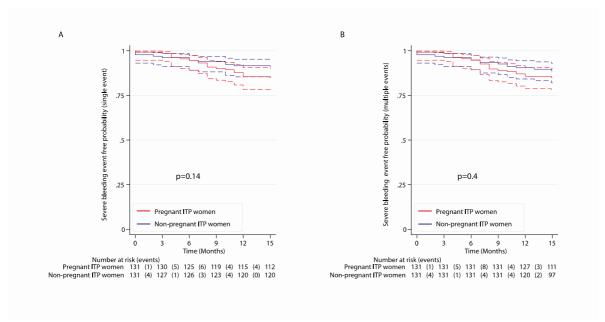


Figure S1. Severe bleeding events among matched pregnant and non-pregnant ITP women.

#### A First event

The cumulative incidence (and 95% confidence interval) proportion of patients experiencing a first event of severe bleeding was estimated with the Kaplan-Meier method and compared in the two groups with use of a Cox model with shared frailty.

### **B** multiples events

Recurrence of severe bleeding events (and 95% confidence interval) was estimated with the Kaplan-Meier method and compared in the two groups with the use of an Anderson-Gill Cox model.