

Supplement B. Risk of congenital malformations among women exposed to an SSRI vs. women with no exposure further adjusted for co-medication.

Outcome	Exposed to any SSRI				No exposure
	First trimester N=4183		Paused during pregnancy N=806		N=843 797
	N (%)	OR (96% CI)	N (%)	OR (96% CI)	N (%)
Major malformations	208 (4.97)	1.32 (1.14-1.52)	36 (4.47)	1.27 (0.91-1.77)	29703 (3.52)
Congenital malformations of the heart	77 (1.84)	1.98 (1.57-2.49)	13 (1.61)	1.84 (1.06-3.19)	7755 (0.92)
Septal defects	49 (1.17)	2.00 (1.50-2.67)	11 (1.36)	2.54 (1.40-4.62)	4826 (0.57)
Ventricular septal defects	21 (0.50)	1.58 (1.02-2.44)	9 (1.12)	3.71 (1.92-7.17)	2803 (0.33)
Atrial septal defects	34 (0.81)	2.54 (1.79-3.60)	6 (0.74)	2.60 (1.16-5.81)	2490 (0.30)
Congenital malformations of the digestive system	13 (0.31)	1.74 (1.00-3.02)	1 (0.12)	0.74 (0.10-5.29)	1545 (0.18)
Congenital malformations of the internal urinary system	11 (0.26)	0.86 (0.46-1.60)	-	-	2333 (0.28)
Congenital malformations of the external genital organs	19 (0.45)	1.53 (0.97-2.41)	2 (0.25)	0.89 (0.22-3.57)	2504 (0.30)
Congenital malformations of the limbs	53 (1.27)	0.93 (0.71-1.22)	14 (1.74)	1.36 (0.80-2.31)	11785 (1.40)

Estimates are presented as Odds Ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Multivariable logistic regressions are adjusted for mother's age, parity, income, education, smoking, year of conception and co-medication with psycholeptics and antidiabetics.