

Appendix 2: Study and participant characteristics for all 92 included cohort studies. [posted as supplied by author]

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Al-Mulhim AA 2003	Saudi Arabia	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1992-2001	Woman received obstetric care and delivered at King Fahad Hospital of the University	None stated	27,787	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Ananth CV 2007	United States	Retrospective cohort study (with case-crossover analysis), single state, 1989-1997	Woman had two consecutive singleton livebirths in Missouri	None stated	154,810	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Anderson NH 2012	New Zealand	Retrospective cohort study, single centre, 2006-2009	Singleton pregnancies delivered \geq 20 weeks' gestation at National Women's Health, Auckland, New Zealand	Infants with major congenital abnormalities, missing data on maternal height and/or weight or infant birthweight	26,254	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Baeten JM 2001	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single state, 1992-1996	Birth Certificates in Washington state 1992-1996 with prepregnancy maternal weight with self-reported height obtained from Washington State drivers' license records for 1992 through 1997	BMI data not available	96,801	None provided	Not reported
Basso O 2004	Denmark	Nationwide longitudinal prospective cohort study, 1998-2001	Singleton livebirths recorded in the Danish Medical Birth Registry with a gestational age of \geq 24 completed weeks	Missing birth record, missing values in parity, mother's height, smoking; no birth record could be found, > 1 birth in the study period and second was third birth or later	59,968	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Bautista-Castano I 2013	Spain	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2008	All pregnant women who delivered at Maternal & Child University Hospital of Gran Canaria (HUMIGC)	Missing or incorrect data regarding weight, height, and/or age, multiple pregnancy	6,558	None provided	Not reported
Berlac JF 2014	Denmark	Nationwide historical controlled cohort study, 1996-2011	All 15-49 year old women who had gastric bypass during the period 1996-2011, and subsequently gave birth to a singleton	Twin deliveries	2,070	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

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Bhattacharya S 2007	Scotland	Retrospective cohort study, single city, 1976-2005	All primigravid women who delivered singleton babies > 24 weeks of gestation in Aberdeen city and district	Women who booked after 16 weeks, missing data on height and/or weight or outcome variables	24,241	ICD diagnostic codes	Due to incomplete outcome data (1.2-2.8%)
Black M 2008	Scotland	Retrospective cohort study, single region, 1976-2006	Women in the Grampian region who delivered their first and second singleton pregnancies	Missing variables	34,079	ICD diagnostic codes	0.0%
Blomberg M 2014	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1992-2010	Primiparous women with singleton births prospectively registered in the Swedish Medical Birth Register	Missing data on maternal age	798,674	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Boghossian NS 2014	United States	Longitudinal retrospective study, 20 hospitals, 2002-2010	Women with ≥ 2 consecutive pregnancies delivered during the study period, singletons for the first two pregnancies during the study period, nulliparous at study entry	Women with data inconsistencies, superimposed preeclampsia or chronic hypertension during either pregnancy	26,613	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Boyd HA 2013	Denmark	Nationwide retrospective cohort study, 1978-2008	Women who delivered ≥ 1 live singletons with known gestational age at birth	Pregnancies ending in stillbirth (not included in primary analysis, but included in subcohorts)	1,377,479	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Brown MA 2007	Australia	Retrospective cohort study, multicentre database, 1988-1998	Women having subsequent pregnancies who had preeclampsia or gestation hypertension in the index pregnancy and matched controls without hypertensive disorders in the index pregnancy	None stated	1,099	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	0.0%
Carbone IF 2011	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study, two hospitals, 2006-2009	Women attending their routine first hospital visit in pregnancy at King's College Hospital, London and Medway Maritime Hospital, Kent	Conception by intrauterine insemination, no or incomplete data on pregnancy outcome, prenatal or postnatal diagnoses or aneuploidies or major defects, or pregnancy termination	27,461	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

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Catov JM 2007	Denmark	Nationwide longitudinal prospective cohort study, 1997-2003	Women with singleton and multiple gestation pregnancies who completed the first interview and delivered a liveborn at ≥ 24 weeks or a stillborn at ≥ 28 week without a congenital malformation	Missing parity values, incomplete outcome data	70,924	ICD diagnostic codes	Due to incomplete outcome data (0.10%)
Cedergren MI 2004	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1992-2001	Pregnancies, including stillbirths > 28 weeks gestation, in the Swedish Medical Birth Registry	Maternal height and weight in early pregnancy were not available, women with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus	805,275	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Chen XK 2009	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, single province, 2005	Women in the Ontario Niday Perinatal Database who conceived through ART, and controls matched for age, parity, plurality, delivery hospital level, and residence area	Subjects with chronic hypertension, pregestational diabetes (insulin- or noninsulin-dependent), or heart disease	6,547	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Croft ML 2010	Australia	Retrospective cohort study, single state, 1980-2001	All women in the Pathways study, with ≥ 2 births recorded between 1980-2001, whose first child was a singleton and second born infants were either singletons or twins	Women who were recorded on the WA Mental Health Register but whose diagnostic codes did not include psychosis	239,995	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Dayan N 2015	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2001-2008	All livebirths and stillbirths weighing ≥ 500 g delivered > 20 weeks gestation recorded in McGill Obstetric and Neonatal Database (MOND) to mothers ≥ 18 years of age with complete BMI data	Assisted pregnancies conceived using intracervical insemination, in vitro maturation, and gamete intrafallopian tube transfer; multiple births	10,013	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Di Lorenzo G 2012	Italy	Prospective cohort study, single hospital, 2007-2009	Singleton pregnancies	Major fetal abnormalities, miscarriage, and termination of pregnancy	2,118	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Lost to follow-up for unknown reasons (0.65%)

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Dokras A 2006	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single centre and affiliated hospitals, 1995-2005	Women < 38 years of age undergoing their first fresh conventional IVF or IVF with intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) cycle at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics	None stated	1,293	None provided	Due to incomplete delivery information (0.15%)
El-Chaar D 2013	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2007-2010	Women who delivered a singleton infant at ≥ 20 weeks' gestation between at The Ottawa Hospital with a known pre-pregnancy BMI (or height and pre-pregnancy weight)	Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	6,674	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data (0.22%)
Eras JL 2000	United States	Prospective cohort study, eleven private obstetrical practices and two health maintenance organizations, 1988-1991	Women who had their first prenatal visit between April 5, 1988, and December 31, 1991, and planned to deliver at Yale-New Haven Hospital with interview completed < 16 weeks' gestation and delivered singletons	Women with diabetes mellitus, non-English speakers	2,739	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Erez O 2006	Israel	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1988-2002	All twin deliveries at Soroka University Medical Center in the obstetrical database that comprised deliveries ≥ 22 weeks gestation	Patients with < 3 visits in a prenatal clinic	2,628	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Fortner RT 2009	United States	Prospective cohort study, single hospital, 2000-2004	Women from Baystate Medical Center's public and midwifery clinics < 24 weeks' gestation who self-identified as Latina	Multiple gestation, pre-existing diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, chronic renal disease, use of medications thought to affect glucose tolerance, women <16 years or > 40 years, women who terminated their pregnancies or had a miscarriage	1,043	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete delivery information (14.8%)

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Frederick IO 2006	United States	Prospective cohort study, two hospitals, 1996-2002	Women who initiated prenatal care < 20 weeks gestation, were aged ≥ 18 years, could speak English, planned to carry the pregnancy to term, planned to deliver at either of the two study hospitals	Women who were lost to follow-up, had an abortion or fetal demise < 28 weeks of gestation, had pregestational diabetes, had chronic or essential hypertension, or those with missing information on prepregnancy BMI and/or adult weight gain	1,644	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to lost to follow-up (5.0%)
Gaillard R 2011a	Netherlands	Prospective cohort study, single city, years not stated	Women enrolled in the Generation R study	Missing blood pressure measurements, induced abortions, loss to follow-up, twin pregnancies, and fetal death	8,623	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to lost to follow-up (0.32%)
Gaillard R 2011b	Netherlands	Prospective cohort study, single city, 2001-2005	Women enrolled in the Generation R study	Missing prepregnancy BMI and/or blood pressure measurements, pre-existing hypertension, induced abortions, loss to follow-up, twin pregnancies, and fetal death	6,902	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to lost to follow-up (0.51%)
Gaio DS 2001	Brazil	Prospective cohort study, six cities, 1991-1995	Women aged ≥ 20 years without a previous history of nonpregnancy-related diabetes mellitus	Women who did not return for further consultations at the study sites or whose charts could not be localized, also excluded 557 women from the Rio de Janeiro center, it being a reference center for hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, women who did not return for further consultations at the study sites or whose charts could not be localized	4,892	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete delivery and postpartum period data (12%)
Gilbert WM 2007	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single state, 1991-2001	All women in California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, one birth per subject was randomly selected	None stated	4,324,902	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported

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Goetzinger KR 2010	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2003-2009	All patients with singleton gestations who underwent first trimester screening for aneuploidy at Washington University Medical Center	Cases of aneuploidy, women with outcome data unavailable	3,716	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data (7.6%)
Hauger MS 2008	Argentina	Prospective cohort study, ten hospitals, 2003-2006	Women with pregnancies ending in a live birth or fetal death with ≥ 22 weeks of gestation or birthweight $> 500g$	Fetuses with congenital malformations, multiples, missing information on maternal prepregnancy BMI	46,964	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Hernandez-Diaz S 2009	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1987-2004	Swedish women who had their first delivery on or after Jan. 1, 1987, with reproductive history followed until the end of 2004	None stated	1,430,464	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Jacobsson B 2004	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1987-2001	All deliveries in women aged 40-44 and ≥ 45 years and in a control group of women aged 20-29 years in the Swedish Medical Birth Register (MBR)	None stated	909,228	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Jie Z 2015	China	Prospective cohort study, single hospital, 2010-2013	Women at Xiangya Hospital, Central South University whose first visit was ≤ 12 weeks of gestation, identification of intrauterine pregnancy, regular antenatal examination	Chronic hypertension, diabetes, kidney disease, hepatitis before pregnancy, family history of hereditary or chromosomal abnormalities in each of the couples	4,087	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Johnston R 2015	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single state, 2009	All pregnancies in the California health discharge dataset that were conceived by ART, according to ICD-9 codes, as well as natural conception controls; full age and race/ethnicity information available		407,436	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported

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Kenny LC 2014	New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland	Prospective cohort study, three countries, 2004-2011	Nulliparous women with singleton pregnancies recruited to the Screening for Pregnancy Endpoints (SCOPE) study	1) Increased risk of preeclampsia, small for gestational age (SGA) or spontaneous preterm birth due to underlying medical conditions such as diabetes, chronic kidney disease or pre-existing chronic hypertension, previous cervical knife cone biopsy, ≥ 3 terminations or ≥ 3 miscarriages or current ruptured membranes; 2) known major fetal anomaly or abnormal karyotype or 3) intervention that may modify pregnancy outcome such as treatment with aspirin or progesterone	5,623	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	1.2%
Kerrigan AM 2010	England	Retrospective cohort study, single region, 2006	All women who gave birth at the National Health Service trust	Multiple pregnancies	8,176	None provided	Not reported
Khalil A 2013	United Kingdom	Retrospective cohort study, three hospitals, years not stated	Women attending for their first routine hospital antenatal visit at King's College Hospital, University College London Hospitals, or Medway Maritime Hospital	Pregnancies with fetal aneuploidies or major defects diagnosed either prenatally or in the neonatal period, pregnancies ending in termination for psychosocial reasons, no or incomplete data on pregnancy outcome	76,158	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

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Kuivasaari-Pirinen P 2012	Finland	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1996-2007	First singleton ART pregnancies and spontaneous singleton pregnancies in the general population at the University Hospital of Kuopio, Finland; pregnancies were restricted to those that proceeded to delivery (≥ 22 weeks of gestation or birthweight of ≥ 500 g)	Pregnancies with major fetal malformations	27,125	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Lee CJ 2000	Taiwan	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1990-1998	Women delivering at Chang Gung Memorial Hospital	Pregnancies complicated with chronic hypertension (prepregnancy diagnosis or diagnosis < 20 weeks gestation) and fetal malformations (structural or chromosomal)	29,735	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Li DK 2000	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single state, 1989-1991	Women with two consecutive singleton births, identified through linking annual California birth certificate data (matching probability of ≥ 95 percent for maternal day and month of birth and 90 percent for race/ethnicity)	Linked records with an interval between two birthdays of < 20 weeks, missing data for paternal surname and date of birth, missing data for either pregnancy or labor complications	140,147	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Liu S 2011	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, all provinces except Quebec, 2003-2009	All hospital deliveries and newborn discharges in the Discharge Abstract Database of the Canadian Institute for Health Information	None stated	1,910,729	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Liu X 2011	China	Retrospective cohort study, three hospitals, 2007-2009	Singleton nulliparous pregnancies delivered at Maternal and Child Health hospital, Chinese People's Liberation Army Hospital 202, and Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shengyang	Women who booked after 12 weeks and had a history of hypertension and diabetes	5,047	None provided	Not reported

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Luke B 2004	United States	Historical cohort study, four hospitals, 1990-2002	Twin deliveries born alive at ≥ 24 weeks gestation (as determined by last menstrual period, first-trimester ultrasonography, or best obstetric estimate - a combination of clinical and ultrasonographic estimates), documented sexes and birthweights of both infants in the pair, absence of major congenital anomalies (as documented by normal findings in the newborn medical record), and maternal height, pregravid weight, and ≥ 3 prenatal weights, with the first ≤ 20 weeks' gestation and the last within 1 week of delivery	None stated	2,567	None provided	Not reported
Magnussen EB 2007	Norway	Prospective cohort study, single region, 1995-2005	Women > 20 years of age in the Nord-Trøndelag health study (HUNT-2) who gave birth to a singleton with a gestational age of > 22 weeks or birthweight $> 500g$, ≥ 9 months after the baseline study	Women pregnant during the survey, women who had not attended the clinical examination in the Nord-Trøndelag health study (only participated with questionnaire data)	3,494	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Mahande MJ 2013	Tanzania	Prospective cohort study, single hospital, 2000-2008	Women from the natural catchment area of Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre who delivered singletons and ≥ 1 subsequent delivery recorded in the medical birth registry	Women who were referred from more distant areas for various medical reasons, multiple gestations	3,909	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Martin CL 2000	Scotland	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1969-1971 and 1976-1997	All twin pregnancies delivered at Aberdeen Maternity Hospital	None stated	1,575	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Mbah AK 2010	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single state, 1989-2005	All singleton livebirths between 20 and 44 weeks of gestation in the state of Missouri	Missing maternal prepregnancy BMI, missing birthweight, missing information on preeclampsia and eclampsia, women with chronic hypertension, women who were underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) and overweight (BMI 25–29.9 kg/m ²)	854,085	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data about preeclampsia (0.08%)
Melamed N 2012	Israel	Retrospective cohort study, single center, 1996-2008	All nulliparous women who were diagnosed with preeclampsia (PET) and a control group of age-matched women	Cases in the PET or control group complicated by delivery < 24 gestational weeks, birthweight < 500 g, and fetal malformations or hydrops	2,400	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Munkhaugen J 2009	Norway	Prospective cohort study, single region, 1995-2005	All women aged ≥ 20 attending the Second Health Study in Nord-Trøndelag, Norway (1995–97) and subsequent pregnancies registered in the Medical Birth Registry who gave birth to a singleton with GA of > 22 weeks or birthweight > 500g, ≥ 9mos after baseline study	Women without clinical data, twin pregnancies, women who delivered ≤ 9 months after attending HUNT 2	5,655	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Ness RB 2008	United States	Retrospective cohort study, twelve hospitals, 1959-1965	Women who received prenatal care at one of twelve hospitals part of the Collaborative Perinatal Project, and had singleton pregnancies of ≥ 20 weeks gestation with their first (primigravid) pregnancy registered in the first or second trimester by menstrual dating, with ≥ 3 prenatal visits, and who had information on main exposures and outcomes of interest including smoking, weight, height, birthweight, and gestational age at delivery (calculated as the number of days between the reported date of the last menstrual period and the birth date)	Any of the following conditions before or during pregnancy: thrombosis, phlebitis, history of coagulation defects, diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis, and hydramnios; women with chronic hypertension or renal disease; women for whom these or smoking data were missing; past smokers	7,757	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Ngowa JDK 2013	Cameroon	Retrospective cohort study, two hospitals, 2007-2011	All consecutive women aged ≥ 40 who delivered singletons at Yaounde General Hospital or Yaounde Gynecology, Obstetrics and Pediatrics Hospital, as well as three controls aged 20-29 following each "case" birth	None stated	2,401	None provided	Not reported
Nili F 2013	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, single province, 1988-2008	Women in the Nova Scotia Atlee Perinatal Database, which records information for all births > 20 weeks gestation	Women with rheumatologic disease as coded in the Atlee Database including systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, ankylosing spondylitis, and scleroderma	211,034	None provided	Not reported

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Ohkuchi A 2006	Japan	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1996-1999	Women who sought antenatal care < 14 weeks of gestation and gave birth to singleton infants at ≥ 22 weeks gestation at Jichi Medical University Hospital	Women who had preeclampsia during the first trimester of pregnancy, women with unclear prepregnancy weight	1,518	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Oken E 2007	United States	Prospective cohort study, single practice, 1999-2002	Women in Project Viva, which recruited women attending their initial prenatal visit at one of the offices of Harvard Vanguard Medical Associates and who delivered at either Brigham and Women's Hospital or Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	Participants with outpatient medical records not available for review, women who did not complete the first-trimester dietary questionnaire, women with pre-existing chronic hypertension who did not develop PE, or women with missing covariate information; multiple gestation (twins, triplets, etc.), inability to answer questions in English, plan to move out of the area before delivery, and gestational age > 22 completed weeks at initial prenatal clinical appointment	1,718	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to unavailable outpatient medical records (2.1%)
Ostlund I 2004	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1992-1996	All women who had given birth to singletons registered in the Swedish Medical Birth Register (MBR) with information about prepregnancy weight and height	Women with pre-existing diabetes, women missing information on prepregnancy body weight and height	430,852	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Ovesen P 2011	Denmark	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 2004-2010	All women carrying and giving birth to a singleton, according to the Danish Medical Birth Registry (MBR)	Double entry into the MBR, obviously incorrect data registrations, birthweight plus or minus four standard deviations, data for BMI missing	369,347	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Papageorghiou AT 2005	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study, ten hospitals, 1999-2002	Unselected women with singleton pregnancies attending for routine antenatal care at one of the ten centers	Incomplete outcome data, major fetal defect	16,806	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data (3.9%)

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Pare E 2014	United States	Prospective cohort study, three centers, 2006-2008	Women in the BIRTH study: \geq 16 years, presented for prenatal care < 15 weeks of gestation, and carried \leq 3 fetuses; delivered at Beth Israel Deaconess, Brigham and Women's Hospital, or University of Pennsylvania Hospital	Spontaneous or induced termination of pregnancy; transfer of care, moved or delivered at another hospital; sponsor request or decision; participant missed two study visits or more; participant withdrew consent; lost to follow-up or incomplete delivery data; other	2,637	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to withdrawn consent, lost to follow-up or incomplete delivery data (3.6%)
Park JH 2011	Korea	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2005-2007	Women who delivered live singleton babies between 28 and 42 weeks of gestation at Ewha Women's University Hospital	Missing data for pre-pregnancy height and weight, history of hypertension or diabetes, twin pregnancy, fetus with a known congenital anomaly, stillbirth, and previous cesarean section	2,311	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Persson M 2012	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1998-2007	Births recorded in the Swedish Medical Birth Register (MBR): Infants from singleton pregnancies and born to mothers with T1DM (study cohort), singleton pregnancies to mothers without a diagnosis of diabetes and born in the same time as the study cohort (control cohort)	Missing data on BMI, records with extreme values on maternal age, maternal weight, or maternal height, records with extreme values for birthweight or length	767,955	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

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Plasencia W 2007	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study, single centre, years not stated	Singleton pregnancies delivered by women attending the Harris Birthright Research Centre for Fetal Medicine for routine assessment of risk for chromosomal abnormalities by measurement of fetal nuchal translucency (NT) thickness and maternal serum free beta-human chorionic gonadotropin (β -hCG) and pregnancy-associated plasma protein-A (PAPP-A) at 11 to 13 weeks' gestation	Missing outcome data, major fetal defect, pregnancies that resulted in death or miscarriage < 24 weeks' gestation, pregnancies terminated for fetal abnormalities or social reasons	6,015	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data (5.2%)
Plasencia W 2008	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study, single centre, years not stated	Singleton pregnancies delivered by women attending the Harris Birthright Research Centre for Fetal Medicine at King's College Hospital for routine antenatal care	Missing outcome data, major fetal defect, pregnancies that resulted in death or miscarriage, pregnancies in which there was ≥ 1 episode of hypertension but on the basis of the available data it was not possible to determine whether the diagnosis was gestational hypertension, preeclampsia, or neither	3,107	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data (4.7%)
Poon LCY 2010	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study, single centre, 2006-2007	Women attending for their routine first hospital visit in pregnancy at Harris Birthright Research Centre for Fetal Medicine/King's College Hospital	Missing outcome data, major fetal defect or aneuploidy, pregnancies resulted in fetal death or miscarriage < 24 weeks of gestation, pregnancies terminated for social reasons, pregnancies in which there was ≥ 1 episode of hypertension but on the basis of the available data it was not possible to determine whether the diagnosis was gestational hypertension, preeclampsia, or neither	8,366	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data (4.8%)

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Ramos GA 2005	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single center, 1981-2001	All women delivering cephalic, singleton fetuses at the University of California, San Francisco Medical Centre	Multiple gestations, fetal anomalies, women with a caesarean before the onset of labor (caesarean for herpes simplex virus [HSV], noncephalic presentation, elective repeat, and previa)	22,658	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Rasmussen S 2000	Norway	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1967-1992	Women who had their first and second births recorded in the Norwegian Medical Birth Register, with gestational ages ≥ 16 weeks	Women who only had one delivery during the study period, a first delivery before 1967, sibships with multiple births, those without information on the first day of the last menstrual period in ≥ 1 pregnancy	370,374	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Rasmussen S 2007	Norway	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1967-2005	Births recorded in the Norwegian Medical Birth Register: all live births and abortions ≥ 16 weeks gestation	Sibships with multiple births and women with their first births before 1967	119,518	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Rode L 2005	Denmark	Prospective cohort study, three hospitals, 1998-2001	Women with single, cephalic, term (≥ 37 weeks or later) deliveries participating in the Copenhagen First Trimester Study with a registered prepregnancy BMI	Women presenting > 15 weeks gestational age	9,122	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Saereeporncharukul K 2011	Thailand	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2009	All women that gave birth at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Rajavithi Hospital, and who attended antenatal care, had complete baseline maternal clinical information and pertinent outcome data	Deliveries with incomplete data	3,715	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Salem Yaniv S 2011	Israel	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1995-2005	All singleton births to nulliparous women at Soroka University Medical Center	None stated	45,033	None provided	Not reported

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Salihu HM 2011	United States	Retrospective cohort study, single state, 1989-2005	Singleton live births with gestational age 34 to 42 weeks in Missouri	Multiple gestations, birthweight < 4000g, mothers with pregnancies outside of study period, stillbirth, missing maternal BMI, missing records on obstetric and medical complications, missing records of neonatal complications at birth and method of delivery	116,976	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to missing records on obstetrical, maternal medical or neonatal complications (0.01%)
Sandvik MK 2010	Norway	Nationwide retrospective cohort study, 1967-2004	≤ 3 pregnancies for all women who gave birth to their first child between 1967 and 1994	Women with multiple deliveries	639,018	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Schneider S 2011	Germany	Nationwide retrospective cohort study, 2006	All hospital births recorded in the German Perinatal Quality Registry	None stated	647,385	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Sebire NJ 2001	United Kingdom	Retrospective cohort study, single region, 1989-1997	Completed singleton pregnancies in the St. Mary's Maternity Information System (SMMIS) database	Women with BMI < 20 kg/m ²	287,213	None provided	Not reported
Shevell T 2005	United States	Prospective cohort study, multiple centers, 1999-2002	Women with singleton pregnancies from an unselected obstetric population in the First and Second Trimester Evaluation of Risk (FASTER) trial	None stated	36,062	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Silberstein T 2014	Israel	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1988-2006	Singleton pregnancies conceived by in vitro fertilization, ovulation induction, and spontaneous conception at Soroka University Medical Center	None stated	175,572	None provided	Not reported

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Sohlberg S 2012	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1992-2006	Primiparous women born in the Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, or Iceland) who delivered a singleton infant in gestational week ≥ 22 , without congenital malformation	Women with gestational hypertension	503,179	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Steinfeld JD 2000	United States	Retrospective cohort, single hospital, 1994-1997	All clinic patients delivering a single gestation	None stated	2,424	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Sun LM 2009	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, single province, 2004-2007	All patients with singleton pregnancies in the Ontario Niday Perinatal Database	Patients with multiple gestations, maternal health problems, and fetal anomalies (health problems include: alcohol dependence syndrome, asthma, chronic hypertension (hypertension that predates the pregnancy or was diagnosed < 20 weeks gestation), insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, heart disease (any pre-existing cardiac disease including dysrhythmia, congenital anomalies, etc.), hepatitis B, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), lupus, psychiatric disorder, thyroid disease (hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism))	10,538	None provided	Not reported
Suzuki S 2009	Japan	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2001-2007	All deliveries at ≥ 22 weeks' gestation managed at the Japanese Red Cross Katsushika Maternity Hospital	Patients with chronic hypertension, renal disease, and systemic illnesses	11,904	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Tandberg A 2015	Norway	Nationwide retrospective cohort study, 1988-2009	Index and subsequent pregnancies delivered by women in the Medical Birth Register of Norway	Multiple pregnancies (excluded from main analysis only)	617,615	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Thomson F 2005	Scotland	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 1989-1999	Cases: women in the Aberdeen City District and attending the fertility clinic who went on to have singleton pregnancies (Aberdeen Fertility Clinic Database); controls: women who delivered singletons in the same period (Aberdeen Maternal and Neonatal Databank)	Multiple pregnancies, insufficient data	23,125	None provided	Not reported
Voigt M 2008	Germany	Retrospective cohort study, eight federal states, 1998-2000	Singleton pregnancies taken from the German perinatal statistics	None stated	499,267	None provided	Not reported
Wahabi HA 2014	Saudi Arabia	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2011-2012	Women at King Khalid University Hospital who delivered singletons of gestational age \geq 37 weeks at delivery, and whose documented records of maternal weight and height at the booking visit were available	Documented history of type I or type II diabetes mellitus prior to the index pregnancy, multiple pregnancy, women who were not screened for gestational diabetes during the index pregnancy	2,701	None provided	Not reported

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Walker MC 2004	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, all provinces except Quebec, 1984-2000	All records for obstetric deliveries contained in the Discharge Abstract Database collected by the Canadian Institute of Health Information; exposed: all pregnant women with twin or higher order multiples, controls: next four available women with a single gestation (non-exposed) matched by institution of hospitalisation for delivery (same; individual match), year of discharge (within two years except fiscal 1984/1985; individual match), age (within five years; frequency match) and postal codes (first three digits; frequency match)	None stated	4,395,968	ICD diagnostic codes	Not reported
Weiss JL 2004	United States	Prospective cohort study, multiple centers, years not stated	Women with singleton pregnancies from an unselected obstetric population in the First and Second Trimester Evaluation of Risk (FASTER) trial	None stated	16,102	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Wright D 2012	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study, single centre, 2006-2010	Singleton pregnancy undergoing first-trimester combined screening for aneuploidy and subsequently delivering a phenotypically normal live birth or stillbirth \geq 24 weeks' gestation	Pregnancies with aneuploidies, major fetal abnormalities, and those ending in termination, miscarriage, or fetal death < 24 weeks, pregnancies delivering small for gestational age infants in the absence of PE, pregnancies with missing outcome data	58,884	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Due to incomplete outcome data (3.2%)
Xiong X 2000	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, thirty-nine hospitals, 1995-1997	Singleton pregnancies from the Northern and Central Alberta Perinatal Audit and Education Program	Women with pre-pregnancy or chronic hypertension, heart disease, chronic renal disease, gestational hypertension without proteinuria	55,542	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported

Citation	Country	Type and source of cohort, study period	Maternal inclusion criteria	Maternal exclusion criteria	Cohort size	Definition of preeclampsia	Attrition due to study withdrawal or loss to follow-up (attrition rate [%])
Xiong X 2002	Canada	Retrospective cohort study, forty-nine hospitals, 1993-1999	Participants from the Northern and Central Alberta Perinatal Audit and Education Program	Patients who had a history of heart disease, prepregnancy hypertension, gestational hypertension, chronic renal disease, major fetal anomalies in previous or current pregnancy, cases without antenatal information or with inconsistent information	129,541	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Yogev Y 2010	Israel	Retrospective cohort study, single hospital, 2000-2008	Women at the Helen Schneider Hospital for Women who were ≥ 45 years of age at the time of delivery (exposed), as well as three groups of control women who were 20-29, 30-39, and 40-44 years old; pregnancies that reached ≥ 24 weeks gestation	None stated	5,487	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	Not reported
Zetterstrom K 2005	Sweden	Nationwide prospective cohort study, 1992-1998	Women in the Swedish Medical Birth Register aged between 15-44 years with singleton pregnancies	Women with diabetes, systemic lupus erythematosus or chronic renal disease	681,515	New-onset elevated blood pressure with proteinuria	About 0%

ICD International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems; BMI body mass index