Supplemental Material

Effects of Prenatal PM$_{10}$ Exposure on Fetal Cardiovascular Malformations in Fuzhou, China: A Retrospective Case-Control Study

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Table S1 Prevalence of fetal anomalies (Fuzhou 2007-2013)

Year	Total birth	Fetal anomalies	Prevalence (Fetal anomalies/ Total birth, %)
2007	15,352	196	0.177
2008	15,587	205	0.185
2009	14,964	186	0.168
2010	15,748	231	0.209
2011	16,441	252	0.228
2012	16,848	268	0.242
2013	15,780	246	0.222
Sam	110,720	1,584	1.431

Table S2 Type and prevalence of fetal anomaly groupings from a total

birth population of 110,720 in Fuzhou between 2007 and 2013

Type of anomalies	Number	Prevalence (Type/Total birth population, %)	Ratio (Type /Total, %)
Cardiovascular system	700	0.632	44.2
Face and neck	198	0.179	12.5
Nervous system	167	0.151	10.5
Genitourinary tract	136	0.123	8.6
Osseous system	128	0.116	8.1
Thoracic cavity and abdominal wall	75	0.068	4.7
Digestive system	65	0.059	4.1
Multiorgans	56	0.051	3.5
Others	59	0.053	3.7
Total	1,584	1.431	100.0

Table S3 Demographic characteristics of the study participants

(Total number or mean ± SD)

Characteristics of participants	Controls	Cases
Number	3,972	662
Age (years, mean ± SD)	27.5 ± 3.4	27.3 ± 3.6
Parity		
0	3,677	603
1	271	51
2+	24	8
Education		
≤ primary school	178	42
junior or senior high school	1,691	263
≥ college	2,103	357
Beginning of prenatal care		
First trimester	3,731	614
Second trimester	160	34
Third trimester	37	3
No care	44	11
prenatal folic acid and vitamin use		
Yes	3,655	606
No	317	56
Season of conception		
Warm (May–October)	1,971	338
Cool (November–April)	2,001	324
Marital status		
Married	3,959	660
Unmarried	12	1
Divorced	1	1
Loss of spouse	0	0
Residential site		
Within built-up region	3,819	638
Outside built-up region	153	24