Supplementary Table SIII **List of excluded papers and reason for exclusion.**

Author	Year	Title	Reason for exclusion
Anonymous	2011	Mild analgesics pose risk for male reproductive disorders	Report of findings presented elsewhere (Kristensen *et al.*, 2011)
Anonymous	2012	Paracetamol during pregnancy: No particular danger for the child	Review manuscript (no primary data)
Barthold *et al.*	2012	Altered infant feeding patterns in boys with acquired nonsyndromic cryptorchidism	No assessment of paracetamol exposure
Bay *et al.*	2011	Testicular descent: INSL3, testosterone, genes and the intrauterine milieu	Review manuscript (no primary data)
Burdan *et al.*	2012	Developmental toxicity of the over-the-counter analgetics and antypiretics [Polish]	Review manuscript (no primary data)
Burdan *et al.*	2012	Prenatal tolerability of acetaminophen and other over-the-counter non-selective cyclooxygenase inhibitors	Review manuscript (no primary data)
Dear *et al.*	2015	Where are we now with paracetamol?	Editorial (no primary data)
El-Attabi N.	2011	Analgesic use and its effect on male reproduction	Commentary letter seeking clarification regarding (Kristensen *et al.*, 2011) manuscript (no primary data)
Jegou B.	2014	The headache of analgesics during pregnancy and the foetal reproductive system: How and why	No assessment of cryptorchidism outcome; aborted foetuses used for measurements (rather than live-born boys)
Jegou, B	2015	Paracetamol-induced endocrine disruption in human foetal testes	News/review manuscript
Jensen *et al.*	2010	Maternal use of acetaminophen, ibuprofen and acetylsalicylic acid during pregnancy and cryptorchidism: A population-based cohort study	Results reported elsewhere (Jensen *et al.*, 2010); poster presentation
Jensen *et al.*	2011	Analgesics during pregnancy and cryptorchidism: additional analyses	Additional analyses of results reported elsewhere (Jensen *et al.*, 2010)
Kallen and Reis	2015	Use of tramadol in early pregnancy and congenital malformation risk	No assessment of cryptorchidism outcome
Kristensen *et al.*	2012	Paracetamol (acetaminophen), aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) and indomethacin are anti-androgenic in the rat foetal testis	No assessment of outcome in humans (only animal models)
Mavrogenis *et al.*	2014	Possible association of maternal factors with the higher risk of isolated true undescended testis: A population-based case-control study	No assessment of analgesia exposure (primarily fertility medications)
Mazaud-Guittot, *et al.*	2013	Paracetamol, aspirin, and indomethacin induce endocrine disturbances in the human foetal testis capable of interfering with testicular descent	Aborted foetuses used for measurements (rather than live-born boys)
Kristensen *et al.*	2011	Reply: Analgesic use and its effect on male reproduction	No primary data provided
Modick *et al.*	2014	Ubiquitous presence of paracetamol in human urine: sources and implications	No assessment of cryptorchidism outcome
Omar, E.-T.	2013	The pathophysiological mechanism and manifestations of cryptorchidism and its link to antepartum analgesic use	Review (no primary data)
Reis and Kallen	2008	Maternal use of antipsychotics in early pregnancy and delivery outcome	No assessment of analgesia exposure
Thiele *et al.*	2013	Acetaminophen and pregnancy: Short- and long-term consequences for mother and child	Review manuscript (no primary data)
van den Driesche *et al.*	2015	Prolonged exposure to acetaminophen reduces testosterone production by the human foetal testis in a xenograft model	Aborted foetuses used for measurements (rather than live-born boys); cryptorchidism not investigated as an primary outcome
Werler *et al.*	2005	Use of over-the-counter medications during pregnancy	No assessment of cryptorchidism outcome