



Supplementary Figure S3 Blood pressure patterns for tertiles of total bisphenol and phthalic acid concentrations per gram creatinine.

No significant differences were found for both the intercept and slope of tertiles of total bisphenols and phthalic acid for both systolic and diastolic blood pressure development during pregnancy. (A) Systolic blood pressure during pregnancy. Change in systolic blood pressure in mmHg for women in the three tertiles of total bisphenols and phthalic acid metabolites based on repeated measurement analysis (systolic blood pressure = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{tertile} + \beta_2 \times \text{gestational age} + \beta_3 \times \text{gestational age}^{-2} + \beta_4 \times \text{tertile} \times \text{gestational age}$). Concentrations of both total bisphenols and phthalic acid metabolites were not associated with systolic blood pressure patterns during pregnancy. The exact regression coefficients for gestational age-independent (intercept) and gestational age-dependent differences (interaction tertile and gestational age) are given for all tested bisphenols and phthalate concentrations in [Supplementary Table SVIII](#). (B) Diastolic blood pressure during pregnancy. Change in diastolic blood pressure in mmHg for women in the three tertiles of total bisphenols and phthalic acid metabolites based on repeated measurement analysis (diastolic blood pressure = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{tertile} + \beta_2 \times \text{gestational age} + \beta_3 \times \text{gestational age}^{0.5} + \beta_4 \times \text{tertile} \times \text{gestational age}$). Concentrations of both total bisphenol and phthalic acid metabolites were not associated with diastolic blood pressure patterns during pregnancy. The exact regression coefficients for gestational age-independent (intercept) and gestational age-dependent differences (interaction tertile and gestational age) are given for all tested bisphenols and phthalate concentrations in [Supplementary Table SVIII](#).