Table 2A: Incidence of falls with respective 95% confidence interval (95% CI), according to the number of maternal depression episodes* (n = 3,533).

	Incidence of falls						
Maternal depression	(95%CI)						
	Boys	Girls	Total				
Never depressed	7.08	5.63	6.39				
	(6.60-7.59)	(5.16-6.15)	(6.05-6.76)				
Depressed 1-2 times	7.09	7.45	7.27				
	(6.32-7.95)	(6.67-8.32)	(6.72-7.87)				
Always depressed	8.14	7.55	7.86				
	(7.13-9.30)	(6.48-8.79)	(7.11-8.69)				

^{*} Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS ≥ 13)

Table 2B: Incidence of cuts with respective 95% confidence interval (95% CI), according to the number of maternal depression episodes* (n = 3,533).

	Incidence of cuts (95%CI)					
Maternal depression						
	Boys	Girls	Total			
Never depressed	0.51	0.42	0.47			
	(0.45-0.59)	(0.36-0.48)	(0.43-0.52)			
Depressed 1-2 times	0.64	0.63	0.63			
	(0.54-0.76)	(0.53-0.74)	(0.56-0.71)			
Always depressed	1.06	0.59	0.84			
	(0.87-1.28)	(0.45-0.76)	(0.71-0.98)			

^{*} Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS ≥ 13)

Table 2C: Incidence of burns with respective 95% confidence interval (95% CI), according to the number of maternal depression episodes* (n = 3,533).

	Incidence of burns					
Maternal depression	(95%CI)					
	Boys	Girls	Total			
Never depressed	0.20	0.17	0.18			
	(0.17-0.22)	(0.14-0.20)	(0.17-0.20)			
Depressed 1-2 times	0.23	0.19	0.21			
	(0.18-0.28)	(0.15-0.24)	(0.18-0.24)			
Always depressed	0.25	0.22	0.24			
	(0.19-0.34)	(0.16-0.29)	(0.19-0.29)			

^{*} Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS ≥ 13)

Table 3A: Incidence rate ratios of falls among children aged 24-48 months, according to exposure to maternal depression during pregnancy and at 12 and 24 months postpartum (EPDS \geq 13). Pelotas 2004 Birth Cohort, RS, Brazil (n = 3,289)

	Falls						
Maternal	(95% CI)						
depression	Boys		Girls		Total		
	Crude	Adjusteda	Crude	Adjustedb	Crude	Adjusted ^c	
	p=0.09	p=0.17	p<0.001	p<0.001	p<0.001	p<0.001	
Never depressed	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Depression 1-2	1.00	1.02	1.32	1.32	1.14	1.16	
times							
	(0.88-	(0.88-	(1.15-	(1.14-	(1.03-	(1.05-	
	1.15)	1.16)	1.52)	1.52)	1.25)	1.28)	
Always depressed	1.15	1.12	1.34	1.36	1.23	1.22	
	(0.99-	(0.96-	(1.12-	(1.14-	(1.10-	(1.08-	
	1.34)	1.30)	1.60)	1.62)	1.38)	1.38)	

Model adjusted for:

a: Mother's age, live with a partner, maternal smoking and child's skin color; **b:** Brazilian National Economic Index, mother's education level, mother's age, planned pregnancy, type of family and birth weight; **c:** Brazilian National Economic Index, mother's education level, mother's age, maternal smoking, planned pregnancy, child's skin color and birth weight;

Table 3B: Incidence rate ratios of cuts among children aged 24-48 months, according to exposure to maternal depression during pregnancy and at 12 and 24 months postpartum (EPDS \geq 13). Pelotas 2004 Birth Cohort, RS, Brazil (n = 3,496)

				Cuts			
Maternal	(95% CI)						
depression	Boys		Girls		Total		
	Crude	Adjusteda	Crude	Adjustedb	Crude	Adjusted ^c	
	p<0.001	p<0.001	p=0.04	p=0.12	p<0.001	p<0.001	
Never depressed	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Depression 1-2 times	1.24	1.11	1.50	1.34	1.35	1.21	
	(1.00-	(0.89-	(1.20-	(1.08-	(1.16-	(1.03-	
	1.55)	1.39)	1.86)	1.68)	1.58)	1.42)	
Always depressed	2.05	1.63	1.41	1.20	1.78	1.46	
	(1.63-	(1.28-	(1.05-	(0.90-	(1.48-	(1.21-	
	2.59)	2.08)	1.89)	1.61)	2.14)	1.77)	

Model adjusted for:

a: Brazilian National Economic Index, mother's education level, mother's age, maternal smoking, alcohol consumption during pregnancy and number of siblings in the household; **b:** Brazilian National Economic Index, mother's education level, mother's age, planned pregnancy, number of siblings in the household and type of family; **c:** Brazilian National Economic Index, mother's education level, mother's age, maternal smoking, alcohol consumption during pregnancy, planned pregnancy and number of siblings in the household;

Table 3C: Incidence rate ratios of burns among children aged 24-48 months, according to exposure to maternal depression during pregnancy and at 12 and 24 months postpartum (EPDS \geq 13). Pelotas 2004 Birth Cohort, RS, Brazil (n = 3,291)

Burns							
	(95% CI)						
	Boys		Girls		Total		
Crude	Adjusteda	Crude	Adjustedb	Crude	Adjusted ^c		
p=0.08	p=0.16	p=0.10	p=0.18	p=0.02	p=0.02		
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
1.16	1.12	1.11	1.05	1.13	1.13		
(0.90-	(0.86-	(0.84-	(0.79-	(0.93-	(0.92-		
1.51)	1.45)	1.47)	1.41)	1.37)	1.38)		
1.29	1.25	1.31	1.26	1.30	1.32		
(0.95-	(0.90-	(0.94-	(0.90-	(1.04-	(1.04-		
1.77)	1.72)	1.81)	1.77)	1.63)	1.68)		
	Crude p=0.08 1.0 1.16 (0.90- 1.51) 1.29 (0.95-	Crude Adjusteda p=0.08 p=0.16 1.0 1.0 1.16 1.12 (0.90- (0.86- 1.51) 1.45) 1.29 1.25 (0.95- (0.90-	(95) Boys C Crude Adjusteda Crude p=0.08 p=0.16 p=0.10 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.16 1.12 1.11 (0.90- (0.86- (0.84- 1.51) 1.45) 1.47) 1.29 1.25 1.31 (0.95- (0.90- (0.94-	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

Model adjusted for:

a: Live with a partner, maternal smoking and alcohol consumption during pregnancy; **b:** Mother's education level, mother's age and alcohol consumption during pregnancy; **c:** Mother's education level, mother's age, alcohol consumption during pregnancy and child's skin color;