

Supplementary Online Content

Nørrisgaard PE, Haubek D, Kühnisch J, et al. Association of high-dose vitamin D supplementation during pregnancy with the risk of enamel defects in offspring: a 6-year follow-up of a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Pediatr*. Published online August 5, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2019.2545

eTable. Drop-out Analyses in Relation to Baseline Characteristics of the Study Population

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Drop-out analysis	Dental examination N=496	Lost to follow-up N=131
Mothers		
High-dose vitamin D ₃ supplementation in N (%)	244 (49.2)	74 (56.5)
Mean mothers age at birth in years (sd)	32.4 (4.2)	31.2 (5.2)
Household income during last 3 months before birth in N (%)		
Below 24.000 USD	150 (30.2)	37 (40.7)
24.000-40.000 USD	270 (54.4)	45 (49.5)
Above 40.000 USD	76 (15.3)	9 (9.9)
Smoking in pregnancy in N (%)	36 (7.3)	12 (9.2)
Mean serum vitamin D ₃ level before intervention in nmol/L (sd)	76.6 (25.6)	74.4 (25.5)
Children		
Male children in N (%)	249 (50.2)	62 (47.3)
Non-caucasian children in N (%)	24 (4.8)	3 (2.3)
Day in year of birth, day 1=January 1 st (sd)	172.0 (116.2)	194.8 (114.4)
Birth		
Termbirth >37 weeks (%)	443 (89.3)	114 (87.0)
Mean gestational age (sd)	279.1 (11.8)	274.8 (18.8)

Comparisons between the study population and the lost to follow-up were calculated by Chi-square test for categorical variables and by Student's *t*-test for continuous variables. Bold numbers indicate a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$).