

Note to readers with disabilities: *EHP* strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in *EHP* articles may not conform to [508 standards](#) due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact ehp508@niehs.nih.gov. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Supplemental Material

Phthalate and Bisphenol Exposure during Pregnancy and Offspring Nonverbal IQ

Michiel A. van den Dries, Mònica Guxens, Suzanne Spaan, Kelly K. Ferguson, Elise Philips, Susana Santos, Vincent W.V. Jaddoe, Akhgar Ghassabian, Leonardo Trasande, Henning Tiemeier, and Anjoeka Pronk

Table of Contents

Table S1. Variables used in logistic regression model to calculate inverse probability of attrition weights.

Table S2. Descriptive statistics of urinary phthalate metabolite concentrations in ng/ml across pregnancy measured in 1,282 women.

Table S3. Descriptive statistics of urinary bisphenol concentrations in ng/ml across pregnancy measured in 1,282 women.

Table S4. Intra-class correlations between log₁₀ transformed phthalate and bisphenol concentrations across gestational urinary collection phases.

Table S5. Adjusted associations between maternal urine phthalate metabolite and bisphenol concentrations in ug/g creatinine, by timing of pregnancy and sex (n=1,282).

Table S6. Difference in child nonverbal IQ score at age six years per log₁₀ increase in maternal urinary phthalate and bisphenol concentrations in ng/ml with creatinine added as a separate covariate (n=1,282).

Table S7. Difference in child nonverbal IQ score at age six years per log₁₀ increase in individual urinary biomarkers (ug/g creatinine) of phthalate and bisphenol exposure (n=1,282).

Table S8. Inverse probability weighted association between log₁₀ transformed maternal urine phthalate and bisphenol metabolite concentrations in ug/g creatinine and child nonverbal IQ score at age six years (n=1,282).

Table S9. Adjusted association between log₁₀ transformed maternal urinary phthalate metabolite and bisphenol concentration in ug/g creatinine with additional adjustment for the maternal intake of fruit, vegetables and folic acid (n=1,282).

Figure S1. Directed acyclic graph of the prenatal phthalates and bisphenol exposure and child nonverbal IQ association.

Figure S2. Restricted cubic splines (and 95% confidence intervals) of adjusted child nonverbal IQ scores and (untransformed) grouped phthalate metabolite concentrations.