

THE LANCET

Public Health

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Been JV, Ochoa LB, Bertens LCM, Schoenmakers S, Steegers EAP, Reiss IKM. Impact of COVID-19 mitigation measures on the incidence of preterm birth: a national quasi-experimental study. *Lancet Public Health* 2020; published online Oct 13. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(20\)30223-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30223-1).

APPENDIX

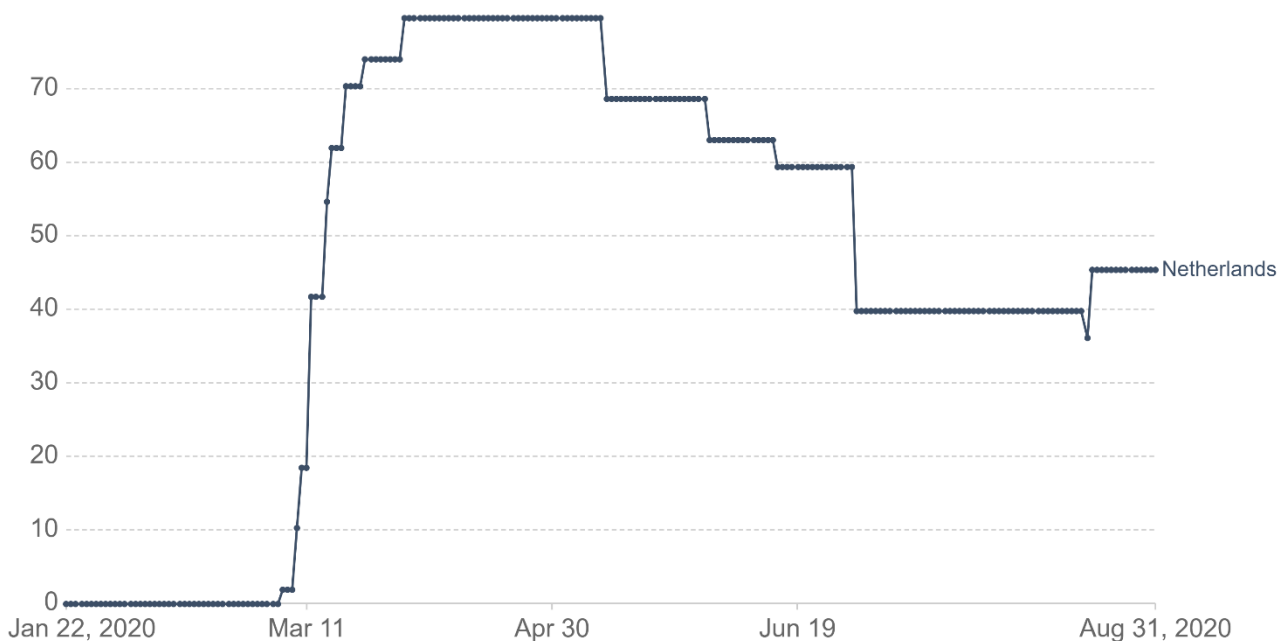
Impact of COVID-19 mitigation measures on the incidence of preterm birth: a national quasi-experimental study

Jasper V Been, Lizbeth Burgos Ochoa, Loes CM Bertens, Sam Schoenmakers, Eric AP Steegers, Irwin KM Reiss

COVID-19: Government Response Stringency Index



This is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest). If policies vary at the subnational level, the index is shown as the response level of the strictest sub-region.

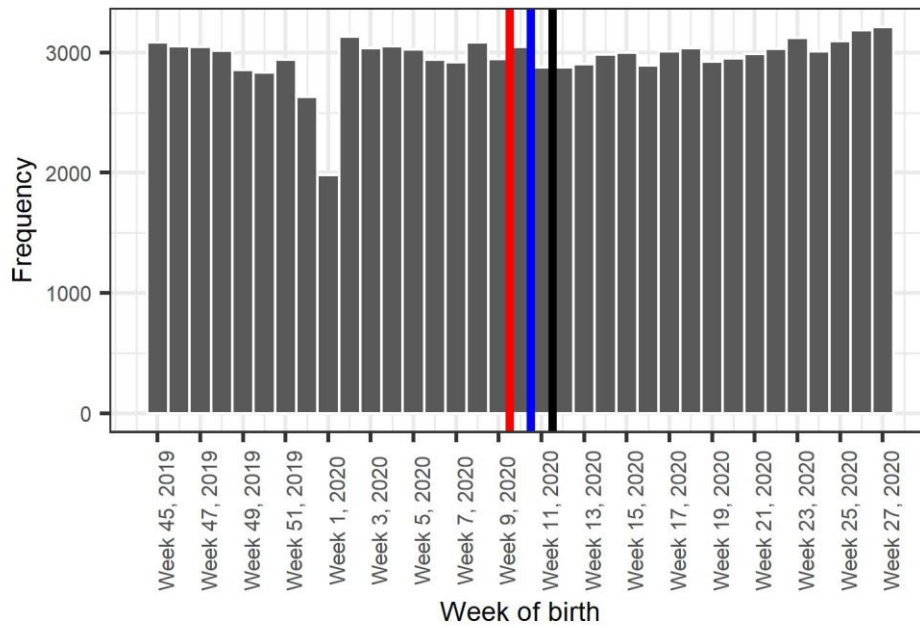


Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 2 September, 12:30 (London time)
Note: This index simply records the number and strictness of government policies, and should not be interpreted as 'scoring' the appropriateness or effectiveness of a country's response.
OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

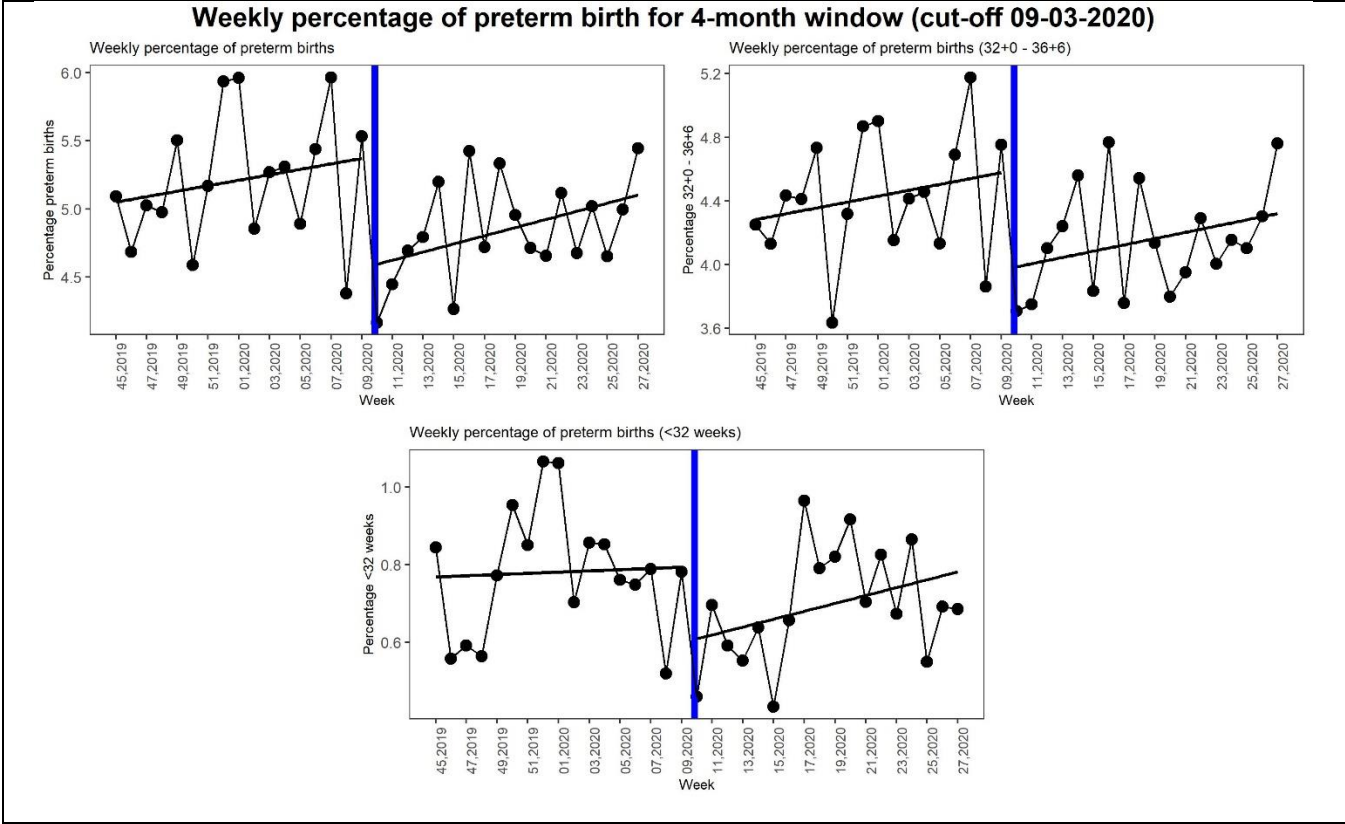
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. TEMPORAL PATTERNING OF THE COVID-19 GOVERNMENT RESPONSE STRINGENCY INDEX IN THE NETHERLANDS

Assignment variable frequency

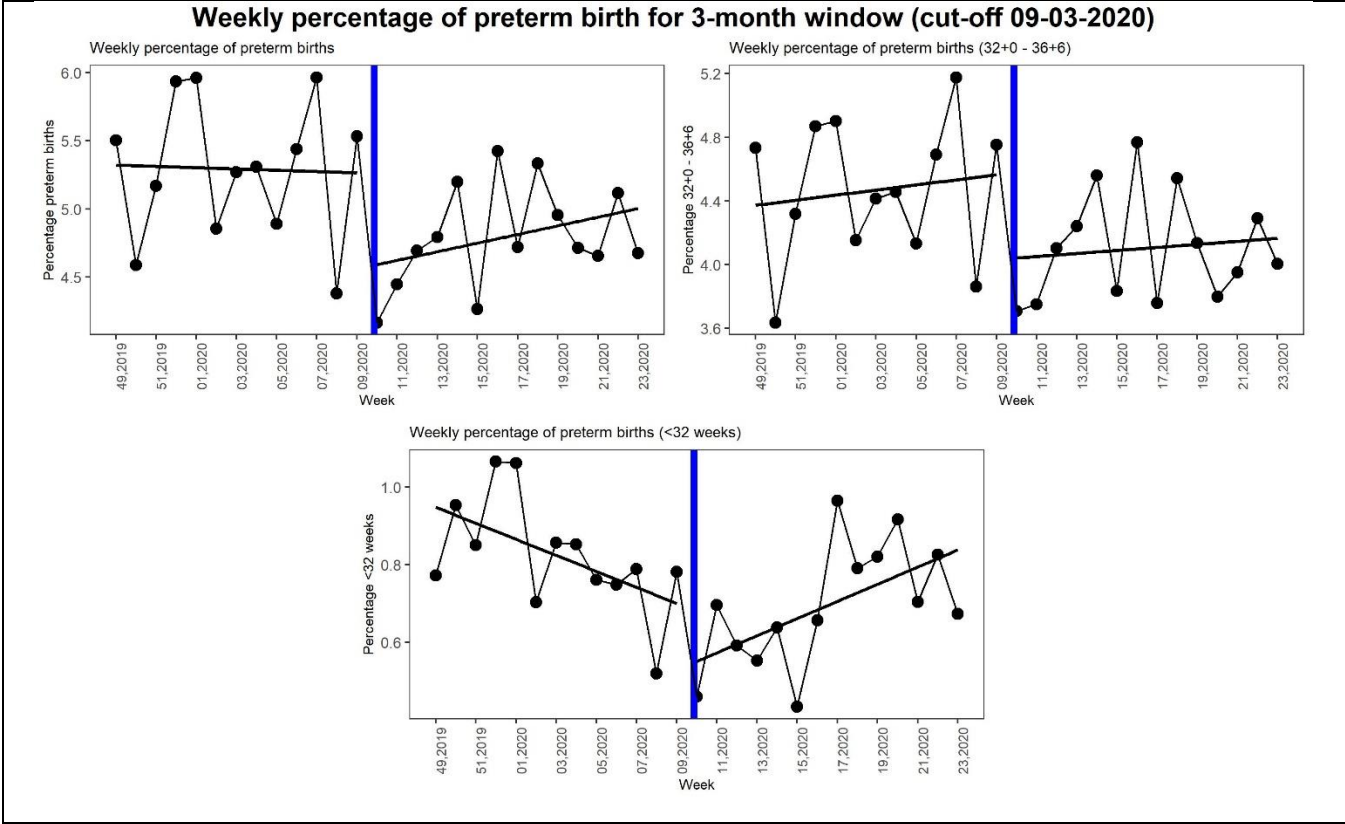
Cut-offs at 09-03-2020, 15-03-2020, and 23-03-2020



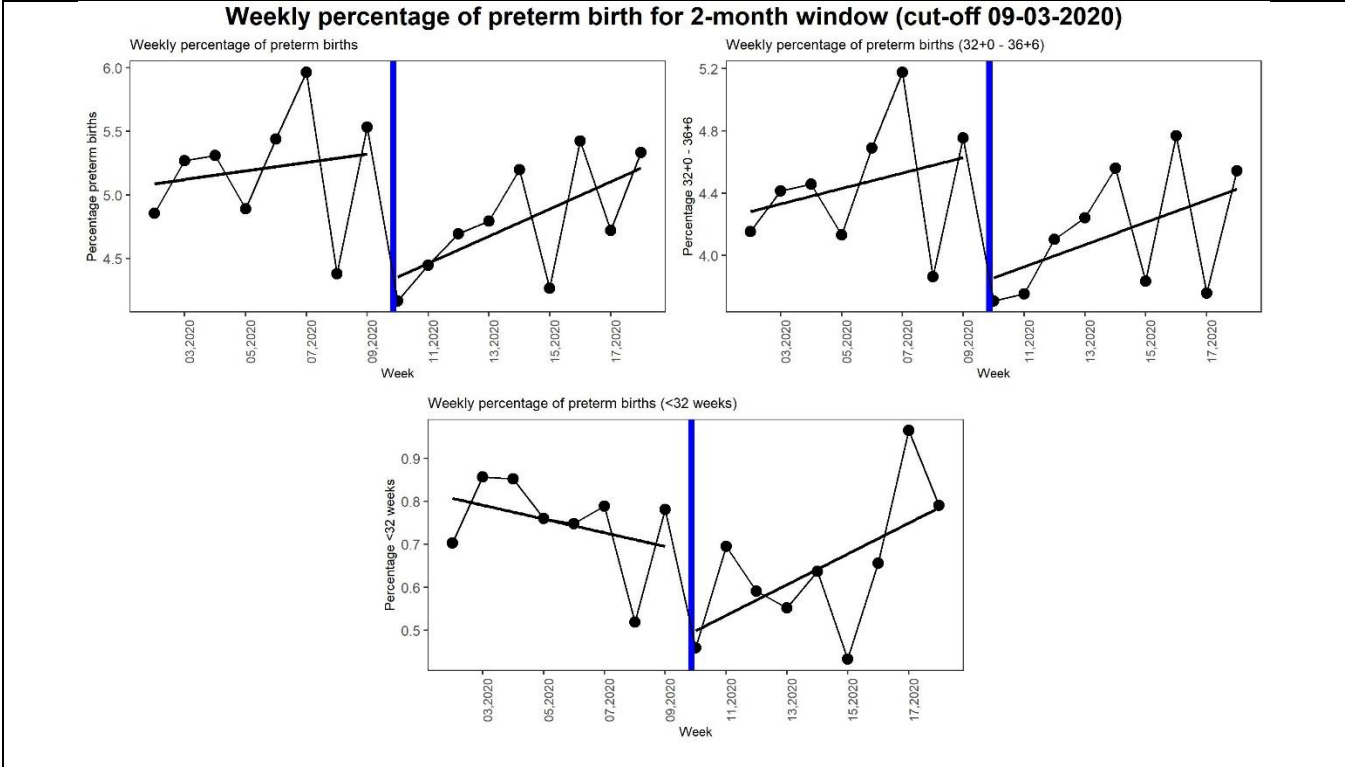
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. HISTOGRAM OF ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE, DEMONSTRATING THAT WEEK OF BIRTH IS CONTINUOUS NEAR CUT-OFF VALUES AND NOT AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 MITIGATION MEASURES



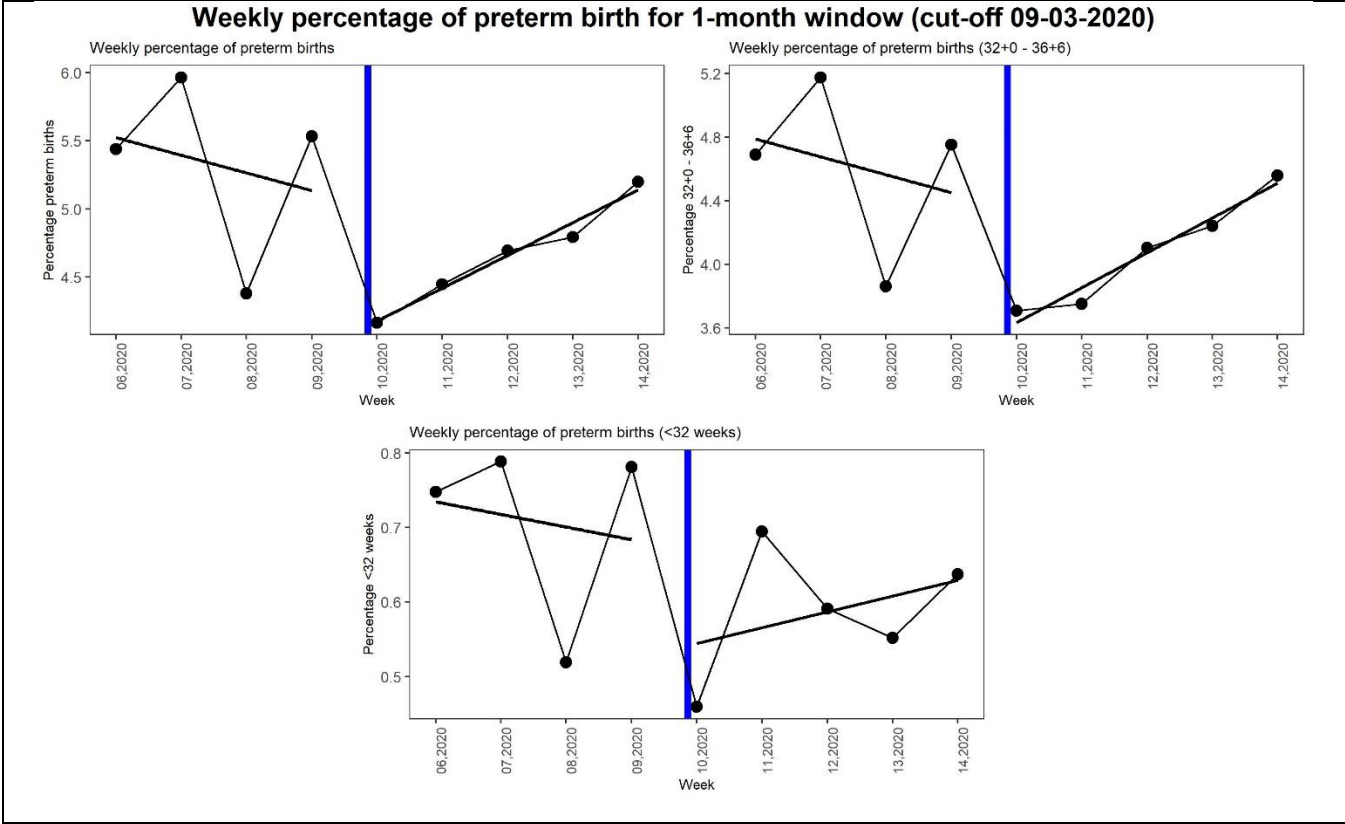
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 4-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (09-03-2020)



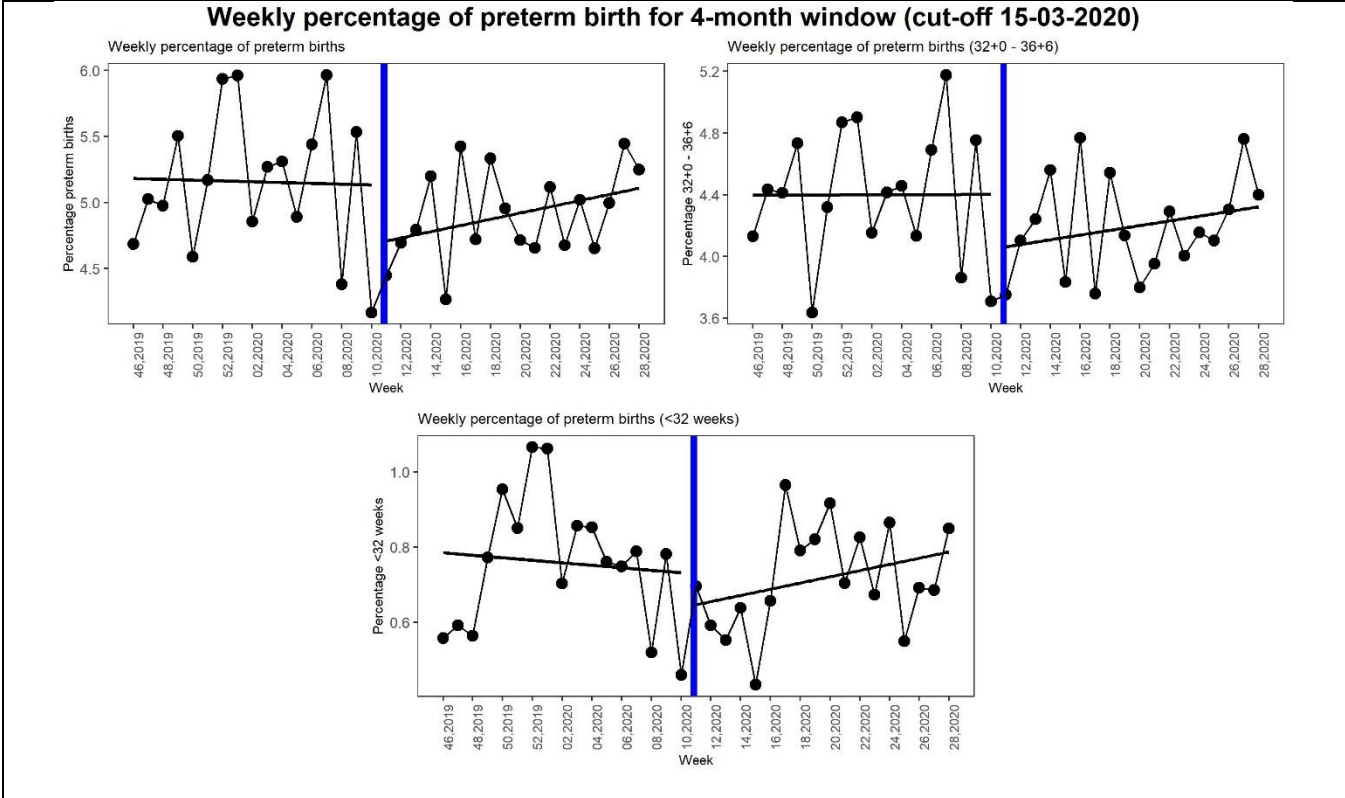
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 4. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 3-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (09-03-2020)



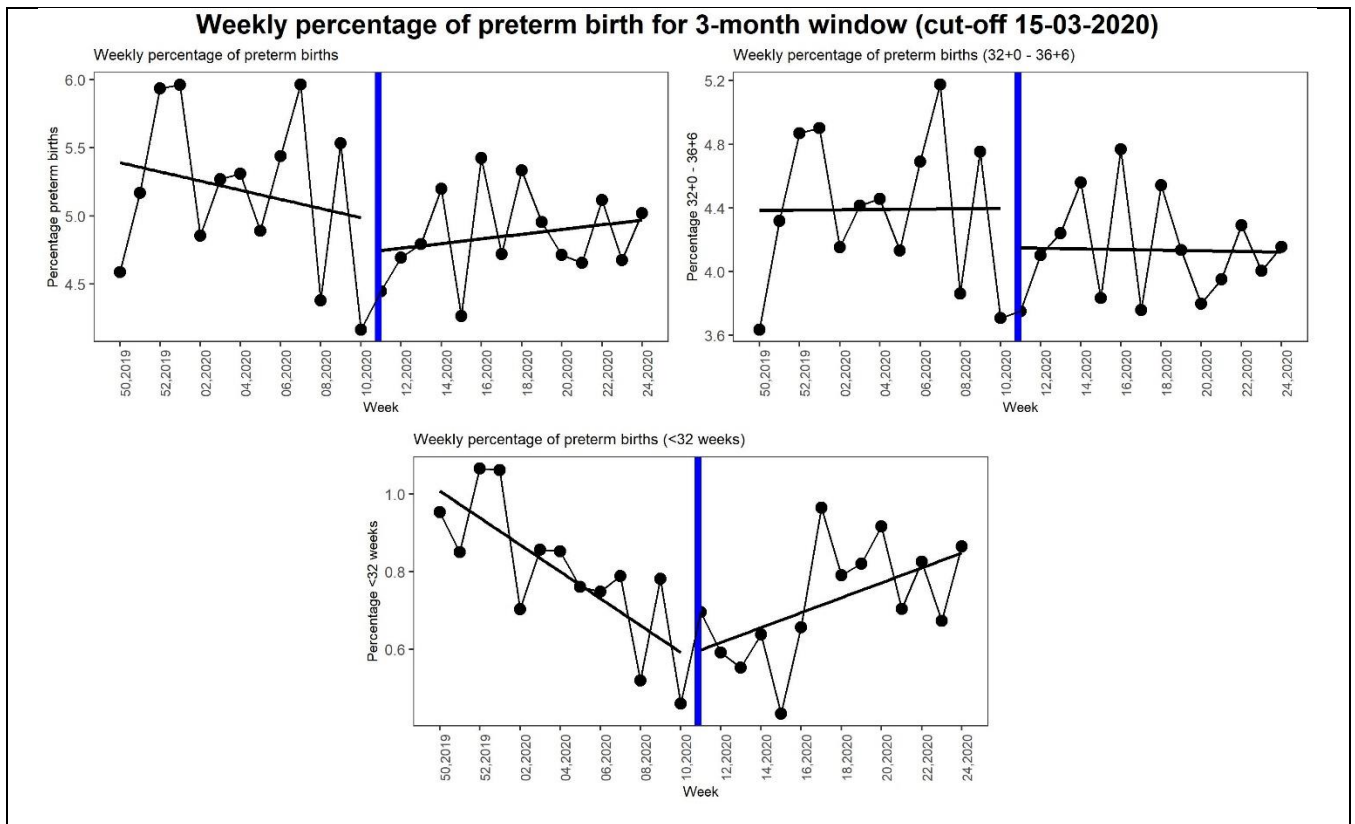
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 5. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 2-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (09-03-2020)



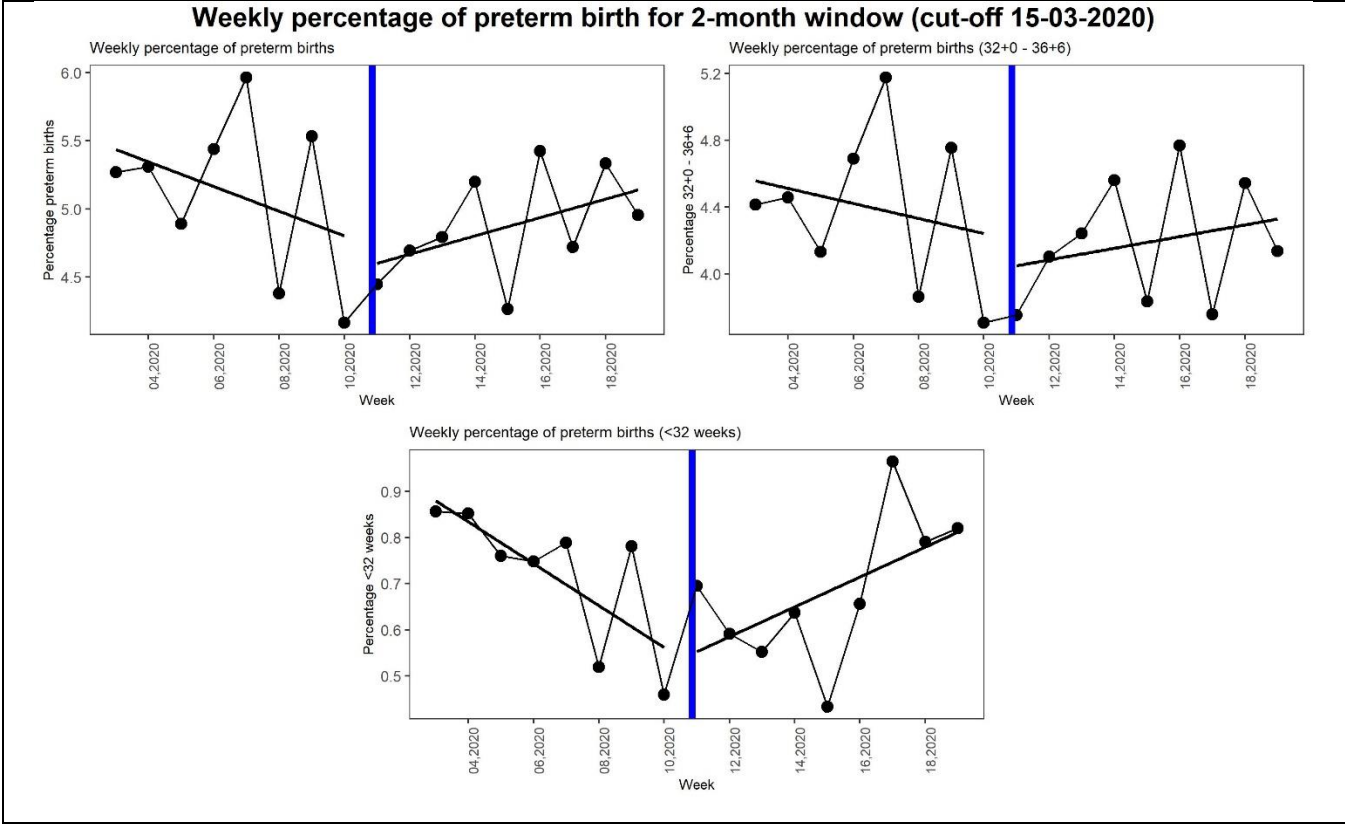
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 6. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 1-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (09-03-2020)



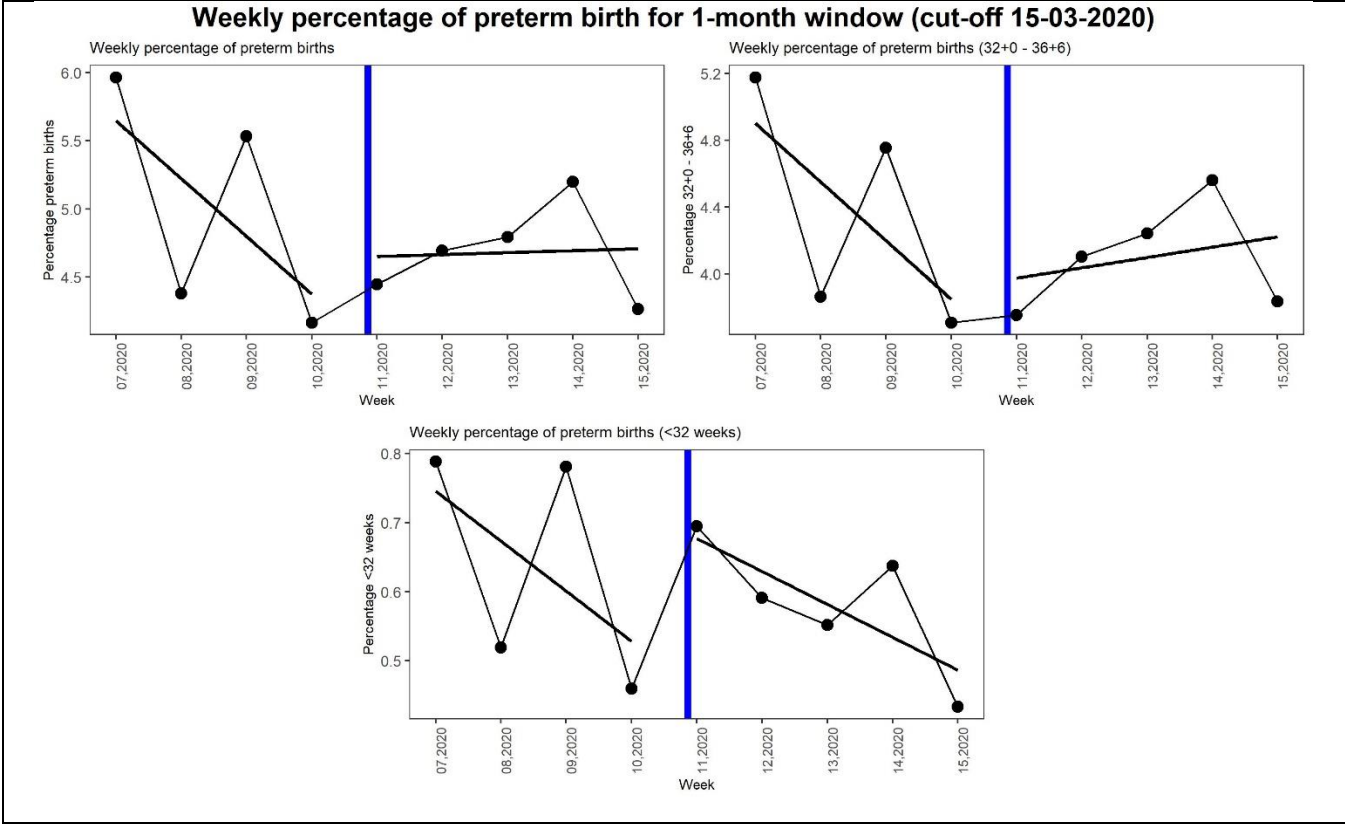
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 7. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 4-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (15-03-2020)



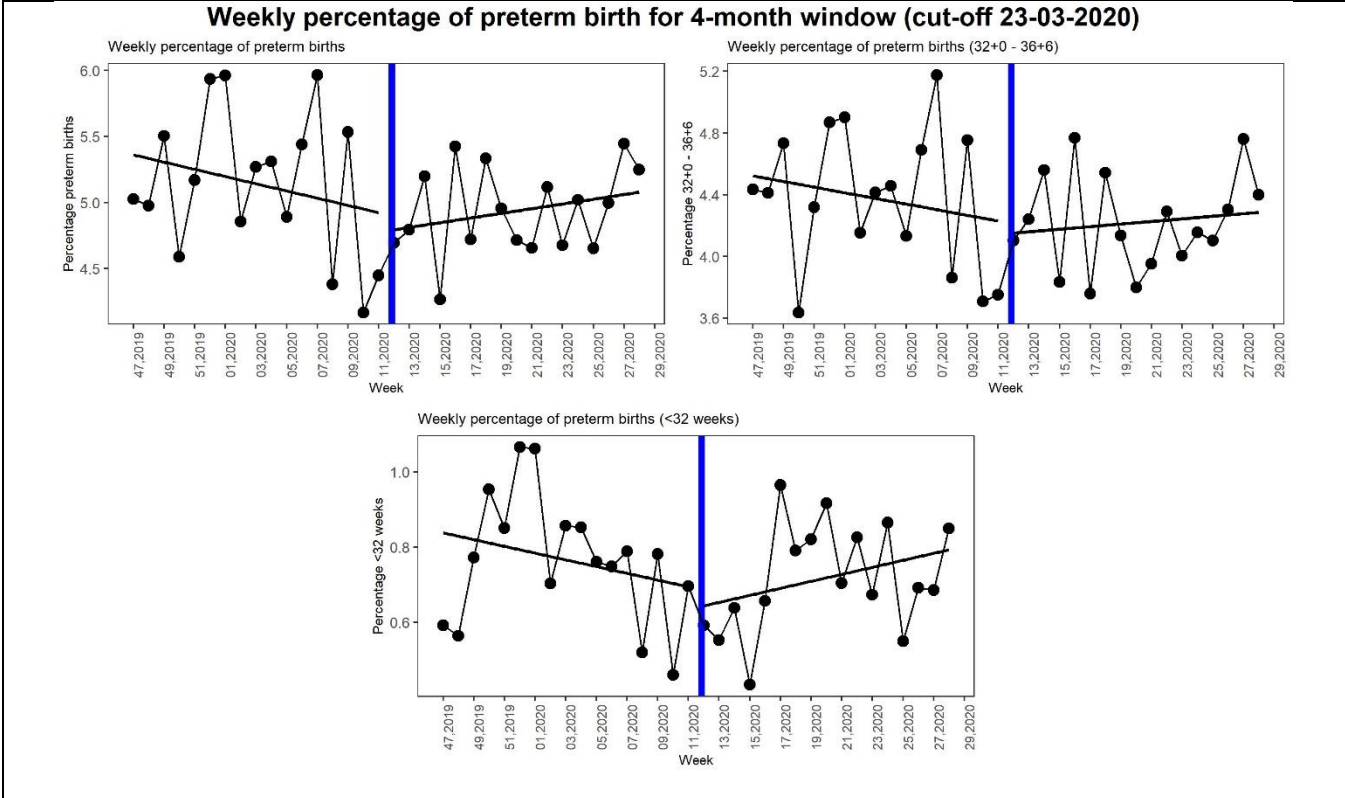
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 8. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 3-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (15-03-2020)



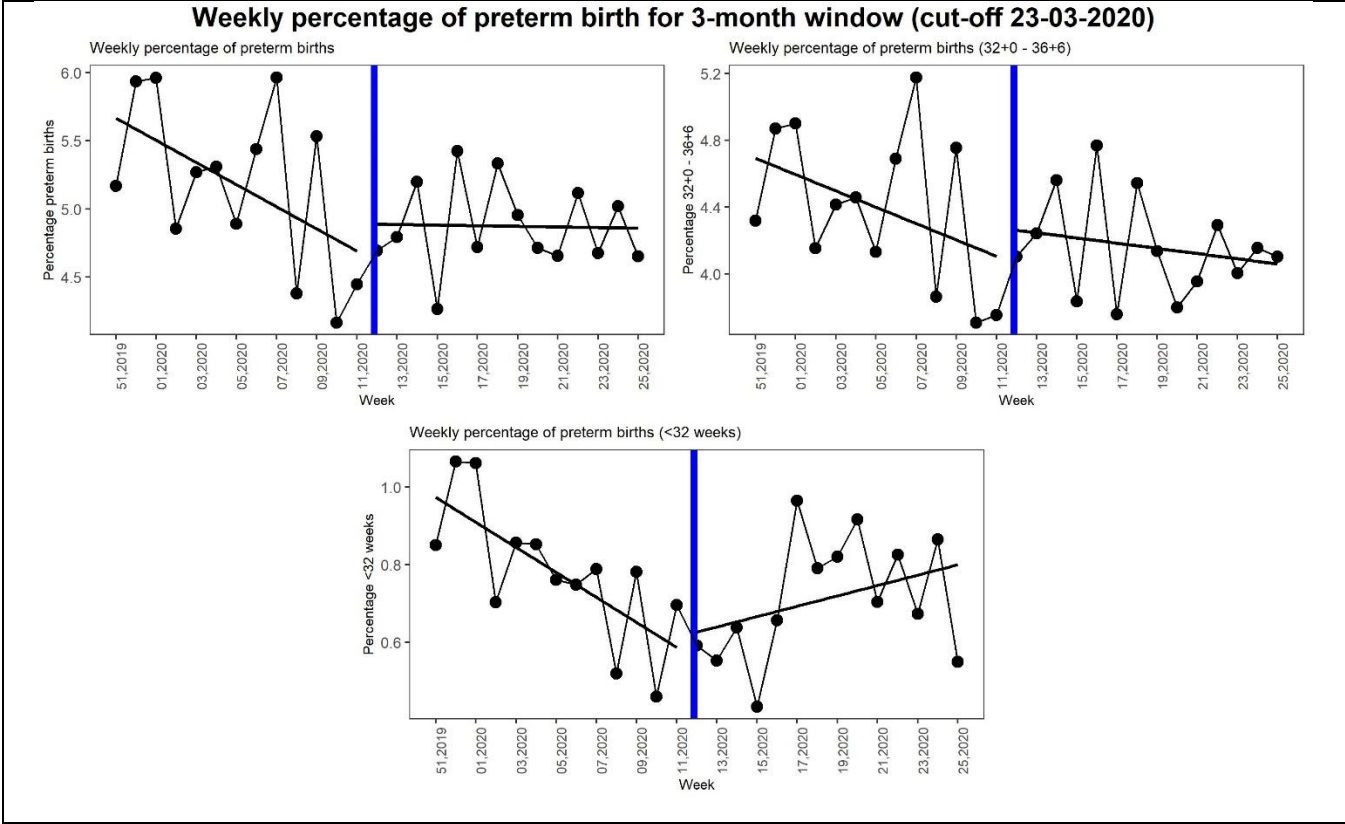
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 9. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 2-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (15-03-2020)



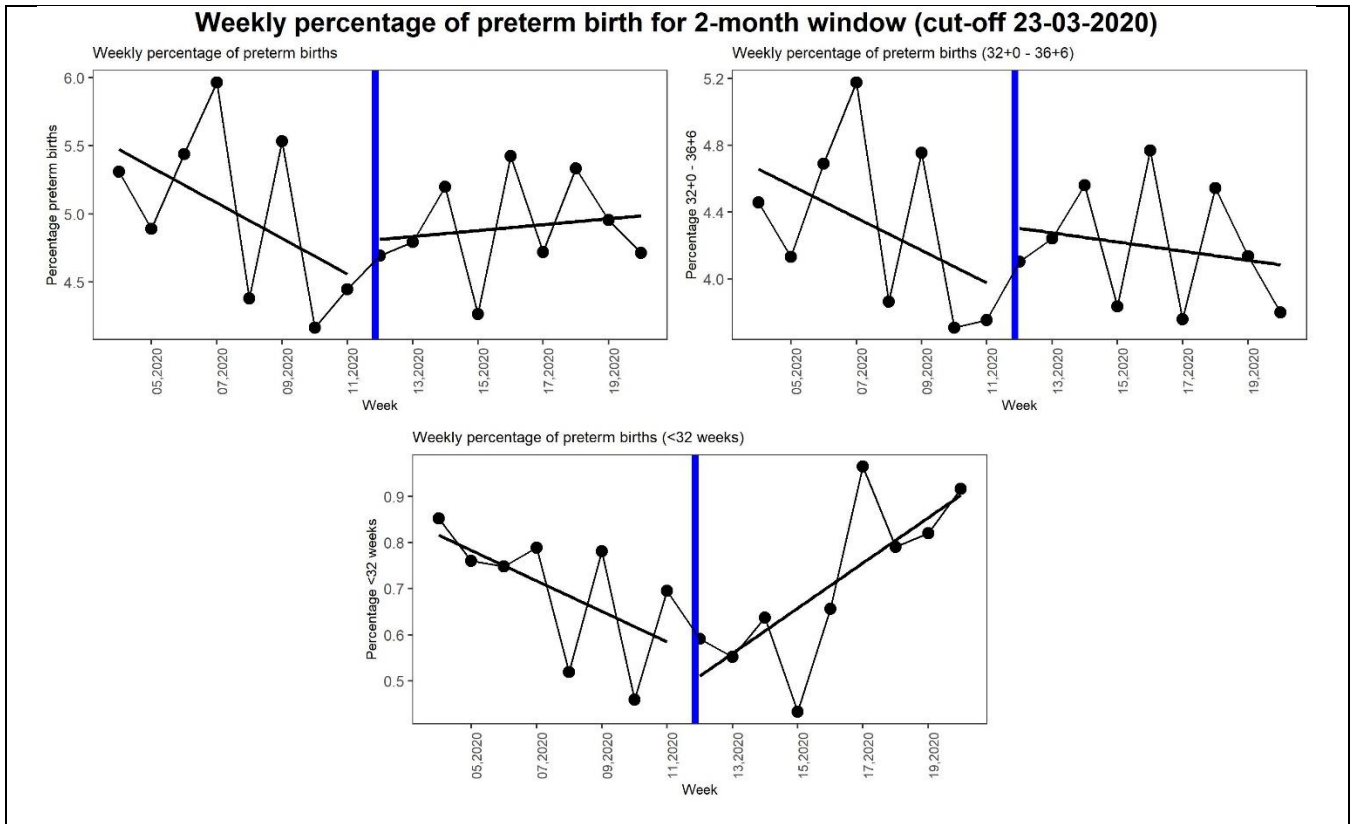
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 10. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 1-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (15-03-2020)



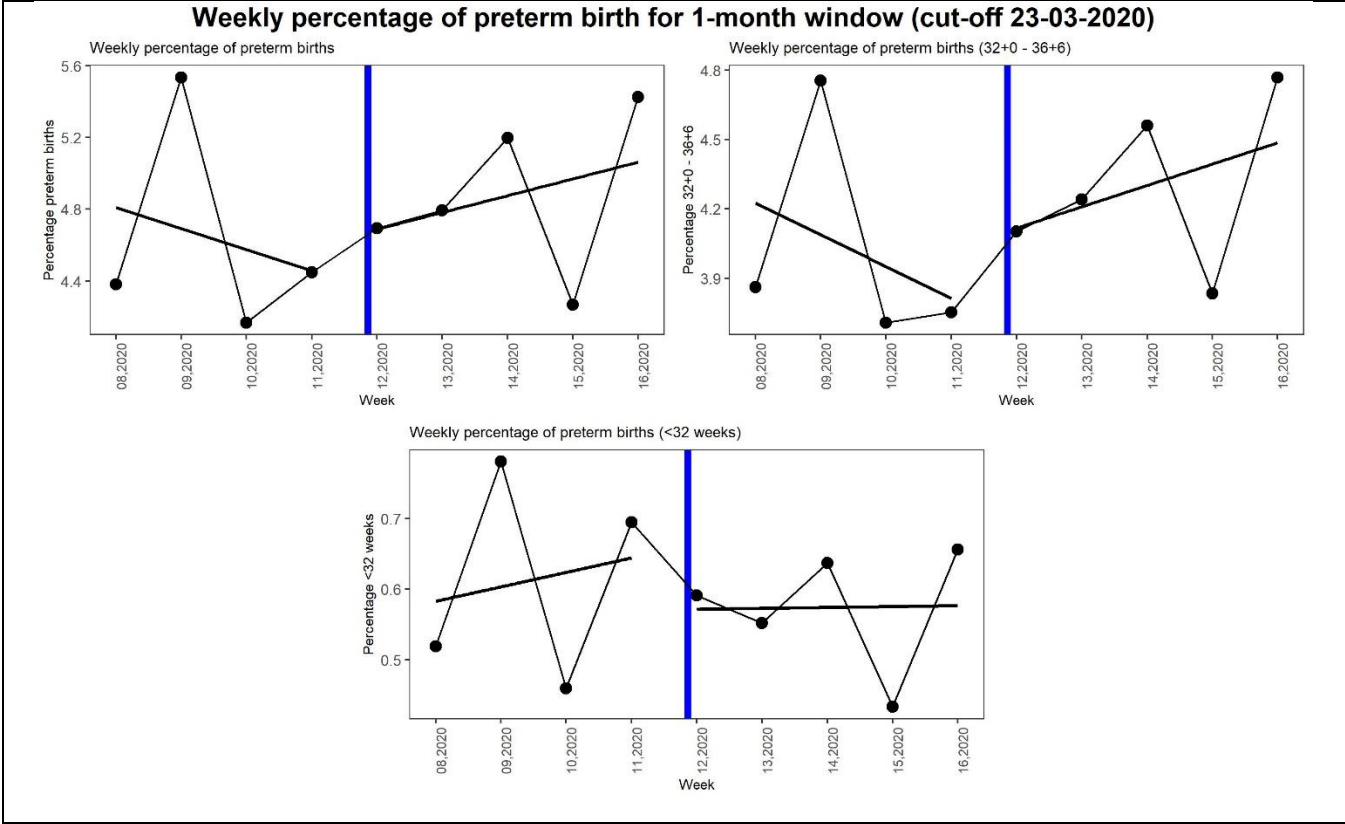
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 11. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 4-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (23-03-2020)



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 12. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 3-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (23-03-2020)



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 13. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 2-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (23-03-2020)



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 14. WEEKLY PERCENTAGE OF PRETERM BIRTH FOR 1-MONTH WINDOW PLOTTED AGAINST ASSIGNMENT VARIABLE (WEEK OF BIRTH) TO SHOW DISCONTINUITY AT CUT-OFF VALUE (23-03-2020)

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1: VALIDATION OF ANNUAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGAINST PERINED FOR SELECTED YEARS

Characteristic (n(%))	2011		2014		2017	
	Praeventis	Perined	Praeventis	Perined	Praeventis	Perined
Gestational age	n=173,965	n=172,453	n=169,375	n=169,225	n=164,478	n=160,818
24+0 – 31+6 weeks	1,223 (0.7)	1,512 (0.9)	1,236 (0.7)	1,515 (0.9)	1,139 (0.7)	1,345 (0.8)
32+0 – 36+6 weeks	8,081 (4.6)	8,221 (4.8)	7,772 (4.6)	7,883 (4.7)	7,218 (4.4)	7,363 (4.6)
37+0 – 41+6 weeks	161,070 (92.6)	157,565 (91.4)	157,523 (93.0)	154,998 (91.6)	153,196 (93.1)	149,493 (93.0)
≥42+0 weeks	3,107 (1.8)	3,022 (1.8)	2,285 (1.3)	2,213 (1.3)	2,287 (1.4)	2,316 (1.4)
missing	484 (0.3)	2,115 (1.2)	559 (0.3)	2,646 (1.6)	638 (0.4)	301 (0.2)
Birth weight^a	n=173,965	n=172,886	n=169,375	n=169,673	n=164,478	n=161,232
<1500 grams	1,054 (0.6)	1,801 (1.1)	1,079 (0.6)	1,812 (1.0)	1,059 (0.6)	1,525 (1.0)
1500 – 2499 grams	6,299 (3.6)	6,613 (3.8)	6,462 (3.8)	6,787 (4.0)	5,918 (3.6)	5,993 (3.7)
2500 – 3499 grams	82,177 (47.2)	81,569 (47.2)	82,303 (48.6)	82,434 (48.6)	79,130 (48.1)	77,552 (48.1)
3500 – 3999 grams	58,131 (33.5)	57,252 (33.1)	55,803 (32.9)	55,267 (32.6)	55,247 (33.6)	53,837 (33.4)
4000 – 4499 grams	21,551 (12.4)	21,167 (12.2)	19,986 (11.8)	19,845 (11.7)	19,400 (11.8)	18,939 (11.7)
≥4500 grams	4,134 (2.4)	4,099 (2.4)	3,229 (1.9)	3,228 (1.9)	3,116 (1.9)	3,051 (1.9)
missing	437 (0.3)	385 (0.2)	513 (0.3)	300 (0.2)	608 (0.4)	335 (0.2)

Only singleton births at gestational ages $\geq 24+0$ weeks are included in the comparisons; note that Perined data also include stillbirths. ^aFor Perined the birth weight distribution includes births at gestational ages $\geq 22+0$ weeks instead of $\geq 24+0$ weeks.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 2: IMPACT OF THE 9 MARCH COVID-19 MITIGATION MEASURES ON THE INCIDENCE OF PRETERM BIRTH: EFFECT MODIFICATION BY NEIGHBOURHOOD SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Variable	Time window around implementation			
	±1 month OR (95%CI)	±2 months OR (95%CI)	±3 months OR (95%CI)	±4 months OR (95%CI)
COVID-19 mitigation measures	0.74 (0.55–0.99)	0.74 (0.60–0.91)	0.85 (0.71–1.01)	0.87 (0.73–1.02)
SES				
High SES (≥p80)	REF	REF	REF	REF
Medium SES (p20-80)	1.10 (1.05–1.15)	1.13 (1.09–1.16)	1.11 (1.08–1.14)	1.12 (1.09–1.14)
Low SES (<p20)	1.08 (1.02–1.14)	1.11 (1.07–1.16)	1.10 (1.06–1.13)	1.12 (1.08–1.15)
COVID-19 mitigation measures × SES (interaction)				
High SES	REF	REF	REF	REF
Medium SES	1.16 (0.94–1.44)	1.07 (0.91–1.25)	1.01 (0.89–1.13)	0.98 (0.88–1.09)
Low SES	1.17 (0.90–1.52)	1.12 (0.92–1.35)	1.01 (0.87–1.18)	0.99 (0.87–1.13)

OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval; SES = socioeconomic status; REF = reference category

Note: the distribution of women across neighbourhood SES categories was similar before and after the lockdown: low SES: before 19.0%, after 18.9%; middle SES: before 61.0%, after 61.0%; high SES: before 20.1%, after 20.2%.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3: IMPACT OF THE 9 MARCH COVID-19 MITIGATION MEASURES ON THE INCIDENCE OF PRETERM BIRTH: EFFECT MODIFICATION BY SMALL-FOR-GESTATIONAL-AGE STATUS

Variable	Time window around implementation			
	±1 month OR (95%CI)	±2 months OR (95%CI)	±3 months OR (95%CI)	±4 months OR (95%CI)
COVID-19 mitigation measures	0.81 (0.63–1.03)	0.76 (0.64–0.90)	0.83 (0.71–0.96)	0.83 (0.72–0.96)
SGA status				
Non SGA	REF	REF	REF	REF
SGA	2.21 (2.11–2.31)	2.20 (2.13–2.27)	2.20 (2.14–2.26)	2.20 (2.15–2.24)
COVID-19 mitigation measures × SGA status (interaction)				
Non SGA	REF	REF	REF	REF
SGA	1.20 (0.99–1.45)	1.10 (0.95–1.27)	1.12 (0.99–1.26)	1.10 (0.99–1.22)

OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval; SGA = small for gestational age (i.e. birth weight <10th centile for gestational age and sex); REF = reference category

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 4: IMPACT OF THE 9 MARCH COVID-19 MITIGATION MEASURES ON THE INCIDENCE OF PRETERM BIRTH: EFFECT MODIFICATION BY NEONATAL SEX

Variable	Time window around implementation			
	±1 month OR (95%CI)	±2 months OR (95%CI)	±3 months OR (95%CI)	±4 months OR (95%CI)
COVID-19 mitigation measures	0.86 (0.67–1.11)	0.80 (0.67–0.95)	0.86 (0.73–1.00)	0.87 (0.75–1.01)
Sex				
Male	REF	REF	REF	REF
Female	0.87 (0.84–0.90)	0.86 (0.84–0.88)	0.85 (0.83–0.86)	0.85 (0.83–0.86)
COVID-19 mitigation measures × sex (interaction)				
Male	REF	REF	REF	REF
Female	0.92 (0.79–1.08)	0.93 (0.83–1.05)	0.97 (0.89–1.07)	0.95 (0.87–1.03)

OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval; REF = reference category

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 5: IMPACT OF THE 9 MARCH COVID-19 MITIGATION MEASURES ON THE INCIDENCE OF PRETERM BIRTH: CENSORING OF ONE OR TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO OR FOLLOWING THE MEASURES

Period of censoring	Time window around implementation			
	±1 month OR (95%CI)	±2 months OR (95%CI)	±3 months OR (95%CI)	±4 months OR (95%CI)
Two weeks prior to implementation	1.10 (0.71–1.70)	0.79 (0.63–0.99)	0.89 (0.73–1.07)	0.89 (0.74–1.07)
One week prior to implementation	0.83 (0.62–1.12)	0.80 (0.66–0.96)	0.88 (0.75–1.03)	0.87 (0.75–1.01)
One week following implementation	0.83 (0.64–1.07)	0.78 (0.65–0.93)	0.86 (0.73–1.00)	0.86 (0.74–0.99)
Two weeks following implementation	0.82 (0.63–1.07)	0.77 (0.64–0.93)	0.86 (0.73–1.01)	0.86 (0.73–1.00)

OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval