

Supplementary Table 2. Distribution of adverse outcomes and clinical signs of placental infection in pregnant women according to the study groups.

	Control	<i>Pg</i> +APO+	<i>Pg</i> + APO-	UGM+APO+	PI – APO+
	<i>n</i> =17	<i>n</i> =5	<i>n</i> =4	<i>n</i> =5	<i>n</i> =9
PPROM (F %)					
No	17 (100)	4 (80)	4 (100)	3 (60)	6 (66.)
Yes	0 (0)	1 (20)	0 (0)	2 (40)	3 (33.3)**
LBW (F %)					
No	17 (100)	3 (60)	4 (100)	1 (20)	6 (66.7)
Yes	0 (0)	2 (40)	0 (0)	4 (80)**	3 (33.3)
PTB (F %)					
No	17 (100)	3 (60)	4 (100)	1 (20)	6 (66.7)
Yes	0 (0)	2 (40)	0 (0)	4 (80)**	3 (33.3)
LBW-PPB (F %)					
No	17 (100)	4 (80)	4 (100)	2 (40)	7 (77.8)
Yes	0 (0)	1 (20)	0 (0)	3 (60)**	2 (22.2)

***p* < 0.05 statistically significant difference. Clinical signs of infection included uterine hypersensitivity, fever, maternal tachycardia, fetal tachycardia and fetid flow.

Pg + APO+ = *P. gingivalis* (+) adverse pregnancy outcome (+); *Pg* + APO– = *P. gingivalis* (+) adverse pregnancy outcome –; UGM +APO+= urogenital microorganisms(+)adverse pregnancy outcome +; PI – APO+ = Placental infection (–) adverse pregnancy outcome (+). Control = adverse pregnancy outcome (–) without Intra-amniotic infection.