

Online Supplementary Material

**Maternal first trimester cow's milk intake is positively associated with
childhood general- and abdominal visceral fat mass and lean mass but not
with other cardio-metabolic risk factors at the age of 10 years**

Ellis Voerman MSc, Romy Gaillard MD, PhD,

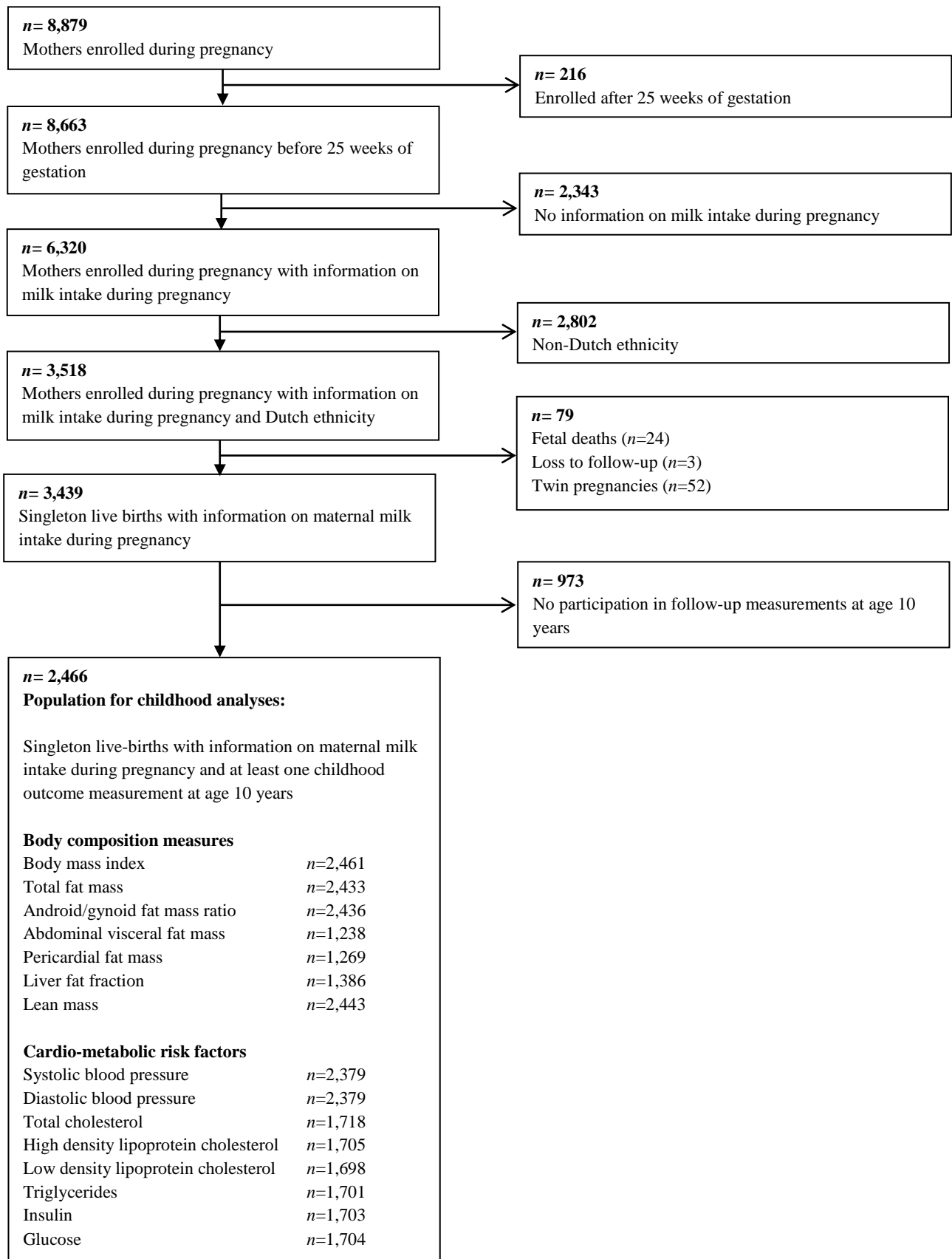
Madelon L. Geurtsen MD, Vincent WV Jaddoe MD, PhD

The Generation R Study Group, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
(EV, RG, MLG, VWVJ).

Department of Pediatrics, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands (EV, RG,
MLG, VWVJ).

Address correspondence to: Vincent Jaddoe, MD, PhD. The Generation R Study Group (Room Na-
2908). Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, PO Box 2040, 3000 CA Rotterdam, the Netherlands.
email: v.jaddoe@erasmusmc.nl; phone: +31 10 70 43405

Supplemental Figure 1. Flow-chart of the participants



Supplemental Methods 1. Log-log regression analyses

As the amount of fat and lean mass is highly dependent on the current height of the child, we created measures of fat and lean mass that are independent of height using log-log regression analyses. We log-transformed total fat mass, abdominal visceral fat mass, pericardial fat mass, lean mass and height, using natural logs. We subsequently regressed the log-adiposity measures on log-height. The regression slope corresponds to the power by which height should be raised in order to calculate an index of the a measure that is uncorrelated with height. Thus, we divided total fat mass by height⁴, abdominal visceral fat mass by height³, pericardial fat mass by height³ and lean mass by height².

References

1. Wells JC, Cole TJ, ALSPAC study team. Adjustment of fat-free mass and fat mass for height in children aged 8 y. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 2002; 26: 947-952.

Supplemental Table 1. Non-response analysis

	Follow-up at 10 years	Lost to follow-up at 10 years	P-value
	<i>n</i>= 2,466	<i>n</i>= 973	
Maternal characteristics			
Milk intake during pregnancy, glasses/d	1.6 [0.0, 5.3]	2.0 [0.0, 5.6]	0.036
Age, years	31.9 [22.7, 39.7]	31.0 [19.8, 38.7]	<0.001
Pre-pregnancy BMI, kg/m ²	23.2 (3.8)	23.3 (4.2)	0.307
Education, <i>n</i> (%)			<0.001
Primary	38 (1.6)	70 (7.3)	
Secondary	842 (34.6)	431 (44.9)	
Higher	1556 (63.9)	458 (47.8)	
Nulliparous, <i>n</i> (%)	1540 (62.6)	523 (54.0)	<0.001
Folic acid supplementation use, <i>n</i> (%)	1850 (91.5)	661 (83.2)	<0.001
Smoking during pregnancy, <i>n</i> (%)	290 (12.7)	244 (26.8)	<0.001
Total energy intake, kcal/d	2127 [1227, 3174]	2132 [1203, 3265]	0.920
Caffeine intake during pregnancy, units ²	1.9 [0.0, 5.5]	1.8 [0.0, 5.6]	0.055
Fruit intake, g/d	190 [21, 473]	182 [187, 469]	0.005
Vegetable intake, g/d	149 [54, 304]	143 [47, 304]	0.004
Meat intake, g/d	83 [1, 166]	86 [1, 173]	0.066
Fish intake, g/d	12 [0, 45]	10 [0, 48]	0.001
Daily vomiting, <i>n</i> (%)	93 (4.1)	52 (5.8)	0.056
Daily nausea, <i>n</i> (%)	619 (27.5)	261 (29.0)	0.429
Child characteristics			
Males, <i>n</i> (%)	1225 (49.7)	511 (52.5)	0.143
Gestational age at birth, weeks	40.3 [36, 42.4]	40.1 [35.3, 42.3]	0.003
Birth weight, g	3530 [2335, 4500]	3450 [2202, 4639]	0.034
Gestational age-adjusted birth weight, SD	0.0 (1.0)	0.0 (1.1)	0.645
Ever breastfeeding, <i>n</i> (%)	1985 (91.9)	578 (85.8)	<0.001

¹Values represent mean (SD), median [95% range] or number of participants (valid %) unless otherwise indicated.

²1 unit is equivalent to one cup of coffee (90 mg of caffeine).

Supplemental Table 2. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood fat and lean mass at the age of 10 years ^{1,2,3}

	Body mass index (SD)		Fat mass index (SD)		Lean mass index (SD)		Android/gynoid fat mass ratio (SD)		Abdominal visceral fat mass index (SD)		Liver fat fraction (SD)	
	<i>n</i> =2,461	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,433	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,443	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,386	<i>n</i>
Maternal milk intake												
0-0.9 glass	Reference	662	Reference	651	Reference	651	Reference	652	Reference	339	Reference	380
1-1.9 glasses	0.09 (-0.01, 0.19)	637	0.06 (-0.04, 0.17)	631	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	631	0.07 (-0.04, 0.18)	632	-0.02 (-0.17, 0.13)	330	-0.02 (-0.16, 0.12)	368
2-2.9 glasses	0.11 (0.01, 0.21)*	691	0.10 (0.00, 0.20)	687	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	687	0.07 (-0.04, 0.17)	687	0.04 (-0.11, 0.19)	336	0.08 (-0.06, 0.22)	379
3-3.9 glasses	0.08 (-0.05, 0.21)	269	0.07 (-0.06, 0.21)	265	0.05 (-0.09, 0.18)	265	0.05 (-0.09, 0.19)	266	-0.09 (-0.28, 0.11)	140	-0.01 (-0.19, 0.18)	152
4-4.9 glasses	0.14 (-0.06, 0.34)	94	0.26 (0.05, 0.46)*	93	-0.05 (-0.25, 0.15)	93	0.11 (-0.11, 0.32)	93	-0.01 (-0.33, 0.32)	40	0.30 (0.00, 0.60)*	47
≥5 glasses	0.25 (0.06, 0.44)**	108	0.23 (0.03, 0.42)*	106	0.26 (0.07, 0.46)**	106	0.27 (0.07, 0.48)**	106	0.30 (0.01, 0.59)*	53	0.13 (-0.14, 0.40)	60
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	0.007**		0.003**		NA ⁵		0.028*		NA ⁵		NA ⁵	

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥5 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day.

²1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex and child's age at follow-up measurement.

⁴*P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable.

⁵Not applicable: secondary analysis not performed as results from primary analysis are not linear.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 3. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood fat pericardial fat at the age of 10 years ^{1,2,3}

	Pericardial fat mass index (SD)					
	Total group <i>n</i> =1,269	<i>n</i>	Boys <i>n</i> =626	<i>n</i>	Girls <i>n</i> =643	<i>n</i>
Maternal milk intake						
0-0.9 glass	Reference	346	Reference	165	Reference	181
1-1.9 glasses	-0.01 (-0.16, 0.14)	336	-0.24 (-0.46, -0.02)*	160	0.17 (-0.03, 0.38)	176
2-2.9 glasses	0.00 (-0.15, 0.14)	356	-0.11 (-0.32, 0.10)	191	0.07 (-0.14, 0.28)	165
3-3.9 glasses	-0.09 (-0.29, 0.10)	140	-0.39 (-0.67, -0.11)**	70	0.17 (-0.10, 0.44)	70
4-4.9 glasses	0.01 (-0.33, 0.34)	39	-0.67 (-1.26, -0.08)*	12	0.35 (-0.05, 0.75)	27
≥5 glasses	0.24 (-0.05, 0.53)	52	-0.08 (-0.48, 0.33)	28	0.55 (0.13, 0.97)**	24
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	NA ⁵		NA ⁵		0.014*	

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥5 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day.

²1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex and child's age at follow-up measurement.

⁴*P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable.

⁵ Not applicable: secondary analysis not performed as results from primary analysis are not linear.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 4. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood fat and lean mass at the age of 10 years^{1,2,3}

	Body mass index (SD)		Fat mass index (SD)		Lean mass index (SD)		Android/gynoid fat mass ratio (SD)		Abdominal visceral fat mass index (SD)		Liver fat fraction (SD)	
	<i>n</i> =2,461	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,433	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,443	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,386	<i>n</i>
A. Confounder model + gestational age-adjusted birth weight												
0-0.9 glass	Reference	662	Reference	651	Reference	651	Reference	652	Reference	339	Reference	380
1-1.9 glasses	0.09 (-0.01, 0.19)	637	0.08 (-0.02, 0.19)	631	0.03 (-0.07, 0.13)	631	0.09 (-0.02, 0.2)	632	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)	330	0.00 (-0.14, 0.14)	368
2-2.9 glasses	0.11 (0.01, 0.20)*	691	0.12 (0.01, 0.22)*	687	0.03 (-0.07, 0.13)	687	0.08 (-0.03, 0.19)	687	0.07 (-0.08, 0.22)	336	0.10 (-0.04, 0.24)	379
3-3.9 glasses	0.09 (-0.04, 0.23)	269	0.11 (-0.02, 0.25)	265	0.00 (-0.13, 0.13)	265	0.08 (-0.06, 0.23)	266	0.00 (-0.20, 0.20)	140	0.04 (-0.16, 0.23)	152
4-4.9 glasses	0.15 (-0.05, 0.35)	94	0.28 (0.08, 0.49)**	93	-0.08 (-0.28, 0.12)	93	0.12 (-0.10, 0.34)	93	0.06 (-0.27, 0.39)	40	0.34 (0.03, 0.64)*	47
≥5 glasses	0.26 (0.07, 0.45)**	108	0.27 (0.07, 0.46)**	106	0.22 (0.03, 0.41)*	106	0.30 (0.09, 0.51)**	106	0.38 (0.09, 0.67)**	53	0.19 (-0.09, 0.46)	60
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	0.006**		0.001**		NA ⁵		0.014*		NA ⁵		NA ⁵	
B. Confounder model + breastfeeding												
0-0.9 glass	Reference	662	Reference	651	Reference	651	Reference	652	Reference	339	Reference	380
1-1.9 glasses	0.11 (0.01, 0.21)*	637	0.09 (-0.01, 0.19)	631	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	631	0.09 (-0.02, 0.20)	632	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)	330	-0.01 (-0.15, 0.13)	368
2-2.9 glasses	0.13 (0.03, 0.23)**	691	0.12 (0.02, 0.22)*	687	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	687	0.08 (-0.03, 0.19)	687	0.07 (-0.08, 0.22)	336	0.09 (-0.05, 0.24)	379
3-3.9 glasses	0.12 (-0.01, 0.26)	269	0.11 (-0.03, 0.25)	265	0.05 (-0.09, 0.18)	265	0.07 (-0.07, 0.22)	266	0.00 (-0.20, 0.20)	140	0.02 (-0.17, 0.22)	152
4-4.9 glasses	0.16 (-0.04, 0.37)	94	0.28 (0.07, 0.48)**	93	-0.06 (-0.26, 0.15)	93	0.11 (-0.11, 0.33)	93	0.05 (-0.28, 0.38)	40	0.32 (0.02, 0.63)*	47
≥5 glasses	0.29 (0.10, 0.49)**	108	0.28 (0.08, 0.47)**	106	0.26 (0.07, 0.46)**	106	0.30 (0.09, 0.50)**	106	0.38 (0.09, 0.68)**	53	0.17 (-0.11, 0.44)	60
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	0.001**		<0.001**		NA ⁵		0.015*		NA ⁵		NA ⁵	
C. Confounder model + child's milk intake												
0-0.9 glass	Reference	662	Reference	651	Reference	651	Reference	652	Reference	339	Reference	380
1-1.9 glasses	0.11 (0.01, 0.21)*	637	0.09 (-0.02, 0.19)	631	0.06 (-0.05, 0.16)	631	0.09 (-0.02, 0.20)	632	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)	330	-0.01 (-0.15, 0.13)	368
2-2.9 glasses	0.12 (0.02, 0.23)*	691	0.12 (0.02, 0.22)*	687	0.05 (-0.05, 0.15)	687	0.08 (-0.03, 0.19)	687	0.07 (-0.08, 0.22)	336	0.09 (-0.05, 0.24)	379
3-3.9 glasses	0.12 (-0.01, 0.26)	269	0.12 (-0.02, 0.26)	265	0.03 (-0.10, 0.17)	265	0.08 (-0.06, 0.23)	266	0.01 (-0.20, 0.21)	140	0.03 (-0.16, 0.22)	152
4-4.9 glasses	0.16 (-0.04, 0.36)	94	0.29 (0.08, 0.50)**	93	-0.08 (-0.29, 0.13)	93	0.12 (-0.10, 0.34)	93	0.06 (-0.26, 0.39)	40	0.33 (0.03, 0.64)*	47
≥5 glasses	0.28 (0.09, 0.48)**	108	0.28 (0.08, 0.47)**	106	0.24 (0.05, 0.44)*	106	0.30 (0.10, 0.51)**	106	0.38 (0.09, 0.68)**	53	0.17 (-0.10, 0.45)	60
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	0.002**		<0.001**		NA ⁵		0.012		NA ⁵		NA ⁵	

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥5 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day

²1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex, child's age at follow-up measurement, maternal smoking, maternal vomiting, maternal total energy intake and either gestational age-adjusted birth weight (A), breastfeeding (B) or child's milk intake (C).

⁴*P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable.

⁵ Not applicable: secondary analysis not performed as results from primary analysis are not linear.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 5. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood pericardial fat at the age of 10 years ^{1,2,3}

Pericardial fat mass index (SD)						
	Total group <i>n</i> =1,269		Boys <i>n</i> =626		Girls <i>n</i> =643	
A. Confounder model + gestational age-adjusted birth weight						
0-0.9 glass	Reference	346	Reference	165	Reference	181
1-1.9 glasses	-0.02 (-0.17, 0.14)	336	-0.24 (-0.46, -0.02)*	160	0.17 (-0.04, 0.37)	176
2-2.9 glasses	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)	356	-0.11 (-0.32, 0.10)	191	0.08 (-0.13, 0.49)	165
3-3.9 glasses	-0.07 (-0.27, 0.14)	140	-0.34 (-0.64, -0.05)*	70	0.19 (-0.09, 0.47)	70
4-4.9 glasses	0.04 (-0.29, 0.38)	39	-0.67 (-1.26, -0.07)*	12	0.40 (0.00, 0.78)	27
≥5 glasses	0.26 (-0.04, 0.56)	52	-0.07 (-0.48, 0.34)	28	0.57 (0.15, 1.00)**	24
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	NA ⁵		NA ⁵		0.010**	
B. Confounder model + breastfeeding						
0-0.9 glass	Reference	346	Reference	165	Reference	181
1-1.9 glasses	0.01 (-0.14, 0.16)	336	-0.23 (-0.44, 0.00)*	160	0.20 (-0.01, 0.40)	176
2-2.9 glasses	0.02 (-0.13, 0.17)	356	-0.10 (-0.31, 0.11)	191	0.12 (-0.09, 0.33)	165
3-3.9 glasses	-0.03 (-0.24, 0.17)	140	-0.33 (-0.62, -0.04)*	70	0.24 (-0.03, 0.52)	70
4-4.9 glasses	0.04 (-0.3, 0.37)	39	-0.67 (-1.27, -0.08)*	12	0.40 (0.00, 0.80)	27
≥5 glasses	0.30 (0.00, 0.60)	52	-0.05 (-0.47, 0.36)	28	0.65 (0.22, 1.08)**	24
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	NA ⁵		NA ⁵		0.003**	
C. Confounder model + child's milk intake						
0-0.9 glass	Reference	346	Reference	165	Reference	181
1-1.9 glasses	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)	336	-0.23 (-0.45, 0.00)*	160	0.19 (-0.01, 0.40)	176
2-2.9 glasses	0.02 (-0.13, 0.17)	356	-0.10 (-0.31, 0.11)	191	0.11 (-0.10, 0.32)	165
3-3.9 glasses	-0.04 (-0.24, 0.16)	140	-0.33 (-0.63, -0.04)*	70	0.23 (-0.05, 0.50)	70
4-4.9 glasses	0.05 (-0.28, 0.39)	39	-0.66 (-1.25, -0.05)*	12	0.40 (0.00, 0.81)*	27
≥5 glasses	0.29 (-0.01, 0.59)	52	-0.05 (-0.47, 0.36)	28	0.63 (0.20, 1.06)**	24
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	NA ⁵		NA ⁵		0.004**	

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥5 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day.

²1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex, child's age at follow-up measurement, maternal smoking, maternal vomiting, maternal total energy intake and either gestational age-adjusted birth weight (A), breastfeeding (B) or child's milk intake (C).

⁴*P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable.

⁵ Not applicable: secondary analysis not performed as results from primary analysis are not linear.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 6. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood fat and lean mass at the age of 10 years ^{1,2,3}

	Body mass index (SD)		Fat mass index (SD)		Lean mass index (SD)		Android/gynoid fat mass ratio (SD)		Abdominal visceral fat mass index (SD)		Liver fat fraction (SD)	
	<i>n</i> =2,461	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,433	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,443	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,386	<i>n</i>
Maternal milk intake												
0-0.9 glass	Reference	798	Reference	786	Reference	786	Reference	787	Reference	409	Reference	460
1-1.9 glasses	0.07 (-0.03, 0.17)	561	0.04 (-0.06, 0.14)	556	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	556	0.02 (-0.08, 0.13)	557	-0.02 (-0.16, 0.13)	295	-0.07 (-0.21, 0.08)	324
2-2.9 glasses	0.10 (0.01, 0.19)*	806	0.09 (-0.01, 0.18)	801	0.06 (-0.04, 0.15)	801	0.05 (-0.05, 0.14)	802	0.03 (-0.11, 0.17)	385	0.05 (-0.09, 0.18)	433
3-3.9 glasses	0.11 (-0.06, 0.29)	130	0.07 (-0.11, 0.24)	127	0.15 (-0.03, 0.32)	127	-0.01 (-0.19, 0.18)	127	-0.02 (-0.27, 0.22)	74	-0.04 (-0.27, 0.2)	82
4-4.9 glasses	0.23 (0.04, 0.43)*	101	0.29 (0.09, 0.49)**	99	0.10 (-0.1, 0.29)	99	0.18 (-0.03, 0.39)	99	0.16 (-0.16, 0.48)	41	0.32 (0.02, 0.61)*	49
≥5 glasses	0.29 (0.06, 0.53)*	65	0.28 (0.04, 0.52)*	64	0.24 (0.00, 0.48)*	64	0.18 (-0.07, 0.44)	64	0.40 (0.05, 0.75)*	34	0.11 (-0.22, 0.45)	38
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	<0.001**		0.001**		NA ⁵		NA ⁵		NA ⁵		NA ⁵	

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥5 glasses of milk per day (milk drinks excluded), respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex, child's age at follow-up measurement, maternal smoking, maternal vomiting and maternal total energy intake.

⁴*P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable.

⁵ Not applicable: secondary analysis not performed as results from primary analysis are not linear.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 7. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood fat and lean mass at the age of 10 years ^{1,2,3}

	Body mass index (SD)		Fat mass index (SD)		Lean mass index (SD)		Android/gynoid fat mass ratio (SD)		Abdominal visceral fat mass index (SD)		Liver fat fraction (SD)	
	<i>n</i> =2,461	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,433	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,443	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,386	<i>n</i>
Maternal milk intake												
0-0.9 glass	Reference	662	Reference	651	Reference	651	Reference	652	Reference	339	Reference	380
1-1.9 glasses	0.11 (0.01, 0.21)*	637	0.09 (-0.02, 0.19)	631	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	631	0.09 (-0.02, 0.20)	632	0.00 (-0.15, 0.14)	330	-0.01 (-0.15, 0.13)	368
2-2.9 glasses	0.13 (0.03, 0.23)**	691	0.12 (0.02, 0.22)*	687	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	687	0.08 (-0.03, 0.18)	687	0.07 (-0.08, 0.22)	336	0.09 (-0.05, 0.23)	379
≥3 glasses	0.17 (0.06, 0.29)**	471	0.19 (0.07, 0.30)**	464	0.07 (-0.04, 0.19)	464	0.13 (0.01, 0.26)*	465	0.09 (-0.08, 0.27)	233	0.11 (-0.05, 0.28)	259
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	0.003**		0.001**		NA ⁵		NA ⁵		NA ⁵		NA ⁵	

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, and ≥3 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day.

²1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex, child's age at follow-up measurement, maternal smoking, maternal vomiting and maternal total energy intake.

⁴*P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable.

⁵ Not applicable: secondary analysis not performed as results from primary analysis are not linear.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 8. Associations of maternal first trimester cheese intake with childhood fat and lean mass at the age of 10 years ^{1,2}

	Body mass index (SD)		Fat mass index (SD)		Lean mass index (SD)		Android/gynoid fat mass ratio (SD)		Abdominal visceral fat mass index (SD)		Liver fat fraction (SD)	
	<i>n</i> =2,461	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,433	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,443	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,386	<i>n</i>
Maternal cheese intake												
1 st quartile	Reference	615	Reference	612	Reference	612	Reference	613	Reference	252	Reference	252
2 nd quartile	-0.07 (-0.17, 0.03)	617	-0.13 (-0.24, -0.03)**	608	0.07 (-0.03, 0.17)	608	-0.10 (-0.21, 0.01)	608	-0.13 (-0.29, 0.04)	306	-0.33 (-0.48, -0.18)**	306
3 rd quartile	-0.12 (-0.23, -0.01)*	614	-0.23 (-0.33, -0.12)**	607	0.11 (0.00, 0.22)	607	-0.22 (-0.33, -0.11)**	609	-0.21 (-0.38, -0.05)**	337	-0.26 (-0.42, -0.11)**	337
4 th quartile	-0.12 (-0.23, -0.01)*	615	-0.21 (-0.32, -0.10)**	606	0.10 (-0.01, 0.21)	606	-0.18 (-0.29, -0.06)**	606	-0.31 (-0.48, -0.15)**	343	-0.25 (-0.40, -0.09)**	343

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers were in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quartile of cheese intake, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers were in the 1st quartile.

²The models are adjusted for child's sex, child's age at follow-up measurement, maternal smoking, maternal vomiting and maternal total energy intake.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 9. Associations of maternal first trimester yoghurt intake with childhood fat and lean mass at the age of 10 years ^{1,2}

	Body mass index (SD)		Fat mass index (SD)		Lean mass index (SD)		Android/gynoid fat mass ratio (SD)		Abdominal visceral fat mass index (SD)		Liver fat fraction (SD)	
	<i>n</i> =2,461	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,433	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,443	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =1,386	<i>n</i>
Maternal yoghurt intake												
1 st quartile	Reference	666	Reference	656	Reference	656	Reference	657	Reference	320	Reference	363
2 nd quartile	0.01 (-0.10, 0.12)	522	0.01 (-0.10, 0.12)	518	-0.01 (-0.12, 0.10)	518	0.02 (-0.1, 0.13)	519	0.00 (-0.17, 0.16)	256	0.19 (0.04, 0.35)*	293
3 rd quartile	-0.23 (-0.33, -0.13)**	711	-0.25 (-0.35, -0.15)**	702	-0.09 (-0.19, 0.01)	702	-0.17 (-0.28, -0.06)**	702	-0.23 (-0.38, -0.08)**	358	-0.07 (-0.21, 0.08)	396
4 th quartile	-0.15 (-0.26, -0.04)**	562	-0.18 (-0.29, -0.08)**	557	-0.07 (-0.18, 0.04)	557	-0.11 (-0.22, 0.00)	558	-0.17 (-0.33, -0.01)*	304	-0.03 (-0.18, 0.12)	334

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers were in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quartile of yoghurt intake, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers were in the 1st quartile.

²The models are adjusted for child's sex, child's age at follow-up measurement, maternal smoking, maternal vomiting and maternal total energy intake.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 10. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood blood pressure at the age of 10 years^{1,2,3}

	Systolic blood pressure (SD)		Diastolic blood pressure (SD)	
	<i>n</i> =2,379	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> =2,379	<i>n</i>
Maternal milk intake				
0-0.9 glass	Reference	635	Reference	635
1-1.9 glasses	0.03 (-0.08, 0.14)	616	0.03 (-0.08, 0.14)	616
2-2.9 glasses	0.07 (-0.03, 0.18)	667	0.09 (-0.02, 0.20)	667
3-3.9 glasses	0.09 (-0.05, 0.23)	263	0.07 (-0.07, 0.21)	263
4-4.9 glasses	0.10 (-0.12, 0.31)	92	0.03 (-0.19, 0.24)	92
≥5 glasses	0.22 (0.01, 0.42)*	106	0.21 (0.01, 0.42)*	106
<i>P</i> for trend ⁴	0.019*		0.046*	

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥5 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day.

²1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex and child's age at follow-up measurement.

⁴*P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable.

P*-value < 0.05 *P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)

Supplemental Table 11. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with childhood metabolic outcomes at the age of 10 years^{1,2,3}

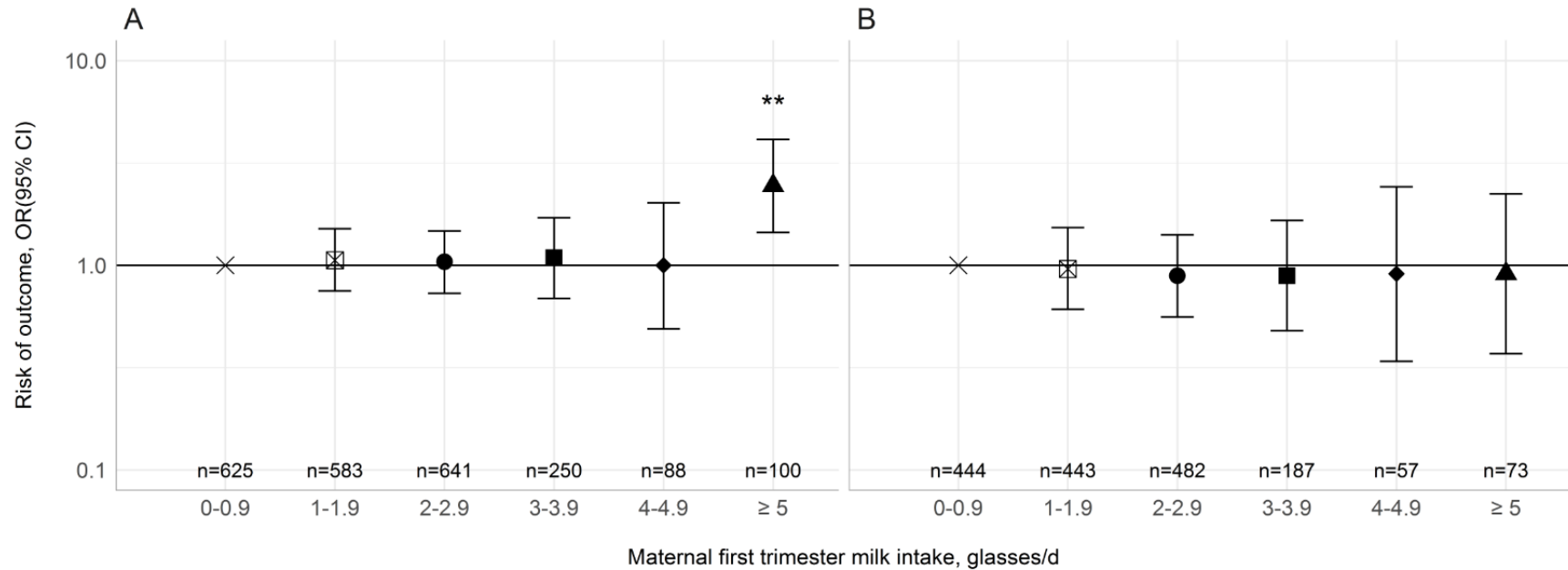
	Total cholesterol (SD) <i>n</i> =1,718		HDL cholesterol (SD) <i>n</i> =1,705		LDL cholesterol (SD) <i>n</i> =1,698		Triglycerides (SD) <i>n</i> =1,701		Insulin (SD) <i>n</i> =1,703		Glucose (SD) <i>n</i> =1,704	
		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>
Maternal milk intake												
0-0.9 glass	Reference	488	Reference	447	Reference	445	Reference	446	Reference	477	Reference	477
1-1.9 glasses	-0.01 (-0.14, 0.12)	452	-0.05 (-0.18, 0.08)	453	0.00 (-0.13, 0.13)	449	0.08 (-0.05, 0.22)	450	0.04 (-0.09, 0.17)	451	0.05 (-0.08, 0.18)	453
2-2.9 glasses	-0.03 (-0.15, 0.10)	486	-0.08 (-0.20, 0.05)	487	0.00 (-0.12, 0.13)	486	0.09 (-0.04, 0.21)	487	-0.11 (-0.24, 0.02)	487	0.07 (-0.06, 0.20)	487
3-3.9 glasses	0.00 (-0.17, 0.17)	188	-0.04 (-0.21, 0.13)	188	0.05 (-0.12, 0.22)	188	0.03 (-0.14, 0.20)	188	-0.08 (-0.25, 0.09)	188	0.06 (-0.11, 0.23)	188
4-4.9 glasses	-0.01 (-0.28, 0.27)	57	0.00 (-0.28, 0.27)	57	-0.06 (-0.33, 0.22)	57	0.12 (-0.15, 0.40)	57	-0.05 (-0.33, 0.22)	57	0.25 (-0.03, 0.52)	57
≥5 glasses	-0.03 (-0.27, 0.22)	73	-0.06 (-0.31, 0.19)	73	0.03 (-0.21, 0.27)	73	0.01 (-0.23, 0.26)	73	-0.01 (-0.26, 0.24)	73	-0.14 (-0.39, 0.11)	72

¹Values are differences in childhood outcomes in standard deviations (95% Confidence Interval) between children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥5 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day.

²1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk.

³The models are adjusted for child's sex and child's age at follow-up measurement.

Supplemental Figure 2. Associations of maternal first trimester milk intake with the risk of childhood overweight/obesity and clustering of cardio-metabolic risk factors at the age of 10 years



Values are odds ratio's (95% Confidence Interval) that reflect the risk of overweight/obesity (A) or clustering of cardio-metabolic risk factors (B) in children whose mothers consumed 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9, 4-4.9, and ≥ 5 glasses of milk per day, respectively, as compared to those whose mothers consumed 0-0.9 glasses of milk per day. 1 glass is equivalent to 150 mL milk. The models are adjusted for child's sex and child's age at follow-up measurement. *P*-values for trend were obtained from models in which the categorized milk intake variable was entered as continuous variable. **P*-value < 0.05 ***P*-value < 0.0125 (Bonferroni corrected *P*-value)