

Supplementary Table SX Prevalence, crude OR and adjusted OR of maternal occupational exposure to EDCs and the risk of hypospadias in the offspring (Eurocat) compared to non-malformed controls (males only) and non-exposed as reference category (Lifelines), Northern Netherlands, 1997–2013.

Occupational exposure	Total	Unexposed		Exposed ^a		Unadjusted		Adjusted ^a		
	n	n	(%)	n	(%)	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	
Any EDC										
Controls ^c	2369	2214	(93.5)	155	(6.5)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	310	286	(92.3)	24	(7.7)	1.20	(0.77–1.88)	1.10	(0.69–1.77)	
PAHs										
Controls ^c	2385	2214	(92.8)	171	(7.2)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	317	286	(90.2)	31	(9.8)	1.40	(0.94–2.10)	1.42	(0.93–2.16)	
Pesticides										
Controls ^c	2260	2214	(98.0)	46	(2.0)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	291	286	(98.3)	5	(1.7)	0.84	(0.33–2.14)	0.81	(0.31–2.10)	
Organic solvents/alkylphenolic compounds ^d										
Controls ^c	2387	2214	(92.8)	173	(7.2)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	310	286	(92.3)	24	(7.7)	1.07	(0.69–1.68)	0.99	(0.62–1.57)	
Phthalates/benzophenones/parabens/siloxanes ^d										
Controls ^c	2325	2214	(95.2)	111	(4.8)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	306	286	(93.5)	20	(6.5)	1.40	(0.85–2.28)	1.26	(0.75–2.11)	

^aPossible or probable exposure.^bAdjusted for birth year, maternal age and BMI, smoking and alcohol use during pregnancy.^cOnly boys are selected as controls.^dExposure to at least one exposure in this group.

OR, odds ratio; NC, not calculated due to sparse data (<5 exposed cases); CAs, congenital anomalies; EDC, endocrine-disrupting chemical; PAHs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.