

Supplementary Table SVIII Prevalence, crude OR, and adjusted OR of maternal occupational exposure to EDCs and the risk of isolated hypospadias and hypospadias co-occurring with other congenital anomalies in the offspring (Eurocat) compared to non-malformed controls and non-exposed as reference category (Lifelines), Northern Netherlands, 1997–2013.

Occupational exposure	Total	Unexposed		Exposed ^a		Unadjusted		Adjusted ^b	
	n	n	(%)	n	(%)	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Any EDC									
Controls ^c	2731	2214	(81.1)	517	(18.9)	1.00		1.00	
Hypospadias isolated	341	264	(77.4)	77	(22.6)	1.25	(0.95–1.64)	1.23	(0.92–1.64)
Hypospadias co-occurring with other CAs	30	22	(73.3)	8	(26.7)	1.56	(0.69–3.52)	1.46	(0.63–3.39)
PAHs									
Controls ^c	2731	2560	(93.7)	171	(6.3)	1.00		1.00	
Hypospadias isolated	341	313	(91.8)	28	(8.2)	1.34	(0.88–2.03)	1.35	(0.88–2.08)
Hypospadias co-occurring with other CAs	30	<5				NC			
Pesticides									
Controls ^c	2731	2685	(98.3)	46	(1.7)	1.00		1.00	
Hypospadias isolated	341	336	(98.5)	5	(1.5)	0.87	(0.34–2.20)	0.84	(0.32–2.17)
Hypospadias co-occurring with other CAs	30	<5				NC			
Organic solvents/alkylphenolic compounds^d									
Controls ^c	2731	2560	(93.7)	171	(6.3)	1.00		1.00	
Hypospadias isolated	341	320	(93.8)	21	(6.2)	0.97	(0.61–1.55)	0.88	(0.54–1.43)
Hypospadias co-occurring with other CAs	30	<5				NC			
Phthalates/benzophenones/parabens/siloxanes^d									
Controls ^c	2731	2620	(95.9)	111	(4.1)	1.00		1.00	
Hypospadias isolated	341	351	(94.6)	20	(5.4)	1.35	(0.83–2.19)	1.21	(0.73–2.01)
Hypospadias co-occurring with other CAs	3	<5				NC			

^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.