

Supplementary Table SIX Prevalence, crude OR and adjusted OR of probable maternal occupational exposed to EDCs and the risk of hypospadias in the offspring (Eurocat) compared to non-malformed controls (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	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	2620	2560	(97.7)	60	(2.3)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	354	340	(96.0)	14	(4.0)	1.76	(0.97–3.18)	1.57	(0.84–2.95)	
Pesticides										
Controls ^c	2716	2685	(98.9)	31	(1.1)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	369	<5				NC		NC		
Organic solvents/alkylphenolic compounds ^d										
Controls ^c	2561	2558	(99.9)	3	(0.1)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	320	<5				NC		NC		
Phthalates/benzophenones/parabens/siloxanes ^d										
Controls ^c	2697	2620	(97.1)	77	(2.9)	1.00		1.00		
Hypospadias	338	322	(95.3)	16	(4.7)	1.69	(0.98–2.93)	1.22	(0.91–1.63)	

^aProbable 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; PAHs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.