

Effects of pre-pregnancy body mass index and gestational weight gain on neonatal birth weight

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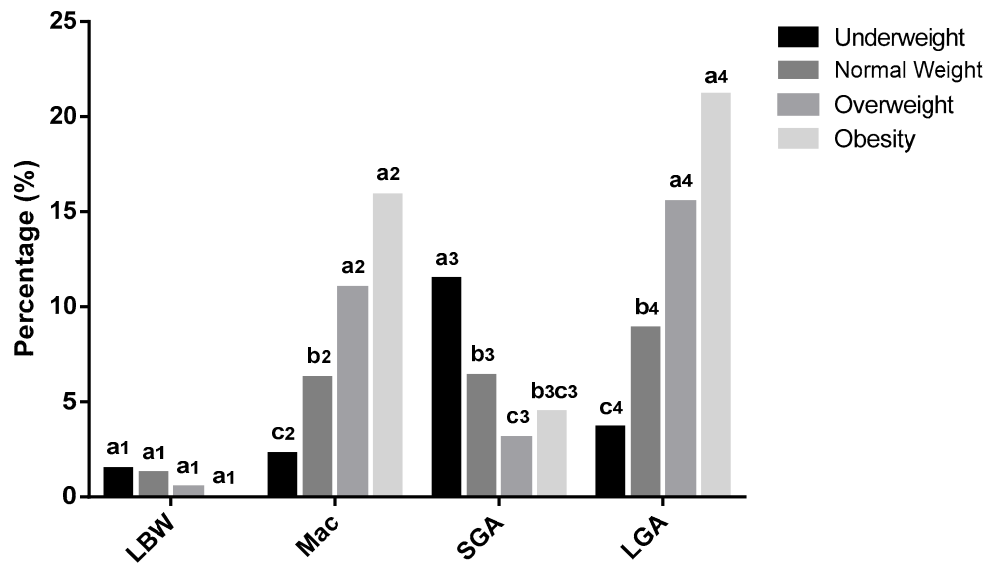


Fig. S1 Proportions of LBW, macrosomia, SGA, and LGA in neonates from women in the four pre-BMI categories

Data are presented as the percentage. Mac: the abbreviation of macrosomia. Different letters above each box mean significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between them for each pregnant outcome

Table S1 Odds ratios for macrosomia, SGA, and LGA based on total GWG according to the criteria in the four GWG recommendations

Criterion	Adjusted OR		
	Macrosomia	SGA	LGA
Below			
QI	0.33 (0.19, 0.56)	1.81 (1.36, 2.41)	0.50 (0.34, 0.72)
I	0.39 (0.21, 0.71)	1.55 (1.15, 2.08)	0.61 (0.41, 0.92)
II	0.35 (0.19, 0.68)	1.53 (1.13, 2.06)	0.57 (0.37, 0.87)
III	0.41 (0.22, 0.79)	1.61 (1.19, 2.17)	0.48 (0.31, 0.73)
Above			
QI	1.81 (1.36, 2.41)	0.72 (0.50, 1.04)	1.76 (1.38, 2.26)
I	1.92 (1.42, 2.58)	0.60 (0.42, 0.85)	1.85 (1.47, 2.38)
II	1.94 (1.45, 2.61)	0.60 (0.42, 0.85)	1.85 (1.47, 2.37)
III	2.11 (1.56, 2.87)	0.62 (0.44, 0.87)	2.13 (1.30, 3.48)

Results were adjusted by age, gestational age, height, and gender in the logistic regression model. QI: the quartile interval (25th-75th percentiles) of GWG of the sample in the present study based on the pre-BMI categories; Recommendations I: The IOM recommendations; Recommendations II: Recommendations in Study Yang and Yang (2012); Recommendations III: Recommendations in Study Li *et al.* (2013)