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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table ST2.** Newcastle–Ottawa scale for assessment of quality of cross-sectional studies (each asterisk represents if individual criterion within the subsection was fulfilled) testing associations between depression and inflammation during pregnancy. | | | | | | |
| Quality assessment criteria | Acceptable(★) | Scrandis et al., 2008\* | Christian et al., 2009 | Cassidy-Bushrow et al., 2012 | Cheng and Pickler, 2014\* | Simpson et al., 2016\* |
| **Selection** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Representativeness of the sample? | Representative of average pregnant women, (age/being at risk of disease, generalizability, random or non-random sampling) | - | - | ★ | - | - |
| Selected group of users | No inflammatory disease | ★ | ★ | - | - | ★ |
| Sample size | Justified and Satisfactory | - | - | ★ | - | - |
| Diagnose | Structured Interview Depression Diagnosis ★★  Health Record Diagnosis or Validated Symptom Scale ★ | ★★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Comparability** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis | Study controls for body mass index | - | ★ | ★ | - | ★ |
| Study controls for additional risk factors? | Study Controls for hypertensive disorders and/or diabetes disorders | - | - | ★ | - | ★ |
| **Outcome** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assessment of the Method | Validated Inflamation Assessment★★  Non-validated, clearly defined inflammation assessment★ | ★ | ★★ | ★★ | ★ | ★★ |
| Statistical Test | The statistical assessment is clearly described, provides measurement error, confidence interval and probability level | - | ★ | ★ | - | - |
| **Overall quality score (maximum= 10)** | | **4** | **6** | **8** | **2** | **6** |
| \*Studies by Scrandis et al, 2008, Cheng and Pickler, 2014, and Simpson et al., 2016 were prospective in design. However, all studies had only one measurement during pregnancy (prospective measurements were postpartum) and reported cross-sectional correlations of depression and inflammation during pregnancy Thus, we classified them as cross-sectional.  Note. Quality of evidence according to the NOS-criteria for cross-sectional studies (Anthony and Lin, 2018; Herzog et al., 2013) were reviewed independently by Rachel Robinson and by Marius Lahti-Pulkkinen and Polina Girchenko. In cases of disagreement, they were discussed and agreed upon by consensus. | | | | | | |

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