

**Overall conclusions of evidence for obstetric risks in female childhood and adolescent cancer survivors (key outcomes)**

<b>Who needs preconception counseling? Who needs high-risk pregnancy surveillance?</b>	
<b>Risk of miscarriage in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence*</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32</sup>
Increased risk after ( <i>abdominopelvic</i> ) radiotherapy vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9, 14, 23-29</sup>
Increased risk with increasing doses of <i>abdominopelvic and pituitary</i> radiotherapy vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>29, 30</sup>
No significant effect of <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9, 14, 25, 26, 30</sup>
Increased risk after <i>chemotherapy and radiotherapy</i> (no specific field) vs. no chemotherapy and radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 14, 24, 25, 30</sup>
No significant effect of <i>age at diagnosis</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9</sup>
<b>Risk of terminations in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>29, 32</sup>
Increased risk after <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>14, 26</sup>
Increased risk after <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>14, 26</sup>
Increased risk after chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy (to any field or gonadal) vs. no chemotherapy and radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>14, 23</sup>
<b>Risk of stillbirth in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9, 29</sup>
No significant effect of <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 14, 26, 30, 41</sup>
Increased risk after <i>high-dose ovarian-abdominal radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>30, 33, 41</sup>
Increased risk after <i>abdominopelvic radiotherapy (&gt;1.00 Gy)</i> given before menarche vs. no radiotherapy, but no significant effect when given after menarche	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>33</sup>
No significant effect of <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 14, 26, 30</sup>
No significant effect of <i>alkylating agent dose</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>33</sup>
No significant effect of <i>alkylating agents in combination with abdominal-pelvic radiation</i> vs. no alkylating agents and abdominal-pelvic radiation.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>14, 23, 30</sup>
<b>Risk of gestational hypertension in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>13, 35</sup>
Increased risk after <i>abdominopelvic radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>13, 34, 35</sup>
Increased risk with <i>increasing doses of flank radiotherapy</i> in CAYA Wilms tumor survivors.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>45</sup>
No significant effect of <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>35</sup>
No significant effect of <i>age at diagnosis</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of pre-eclampsia in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 11, 13</sup>
No significant effect of <i>abdominopelvic radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>13</sup>
<b>Risk of maternal anemia in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9, 11</sup>
Increased risk after ( <i>abdominopelvic</i> ) radiotherapy vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>11, 34</sup>
Increased risk after <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>11</sup>
No significant effect of <i>radiotherapy and chemotherapy</i> vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>11</sup>
No significant effect of <i>age at diagnosis</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>11, 34</sup>
<b>Risk of gestational diabetes in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 11, 35</sup>
Increased risk after ( <i>abdominopelvic</i> ) radiotherapy vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 11, 34, 35</sup>

No significant effect of <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9, 11, 35</sup>
Increased risk after chemotherapy in combination with radiotherapy vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9, 11</sup>
No significant effect of age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>9, 11, 34</sup>
<b>Risk of malposition in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>10</sup>
No significant effect of <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>34</sup>
Increased risk with <i>increasing doses flank radiation</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>45</sup>
No significant effect of age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>10, 34</sup>
<b>Risk of postpartum hemorrhage in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>8-10, 13, 34</sup>
Increased risk after <i>abdominopelvic radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>13, 34</sup>
No significant effect of age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of premature birth in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9-13, 27, 35</sup>
Increased risk after ( <i>abdominopelvic</i> ) radiotherapy vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>9, 11, 13, 28, 34, 35</sup>
Increased risk with <i>increasing doses of ovarian-abdominal radiotherapy (&gt;5/15 Gy)</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>12, 45</sup>
Increased risk after <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 11, 35</sup>
No significant effect of <i>alkylating agent dose</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>12</sup>
Increased risk after <i>radiotherapy and chemotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy and chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9, 11</sup>
Increased risk in <i>survivors aged &gt;5 yrs at cancer diagnosis</i> vs. controls, but no significant effect in survivors aged <5 yrs at cancer diagnosis	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 11, 34</sup>
<b>Risk of low birth weight in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>9-13, 27, 35</sup>
Increased risk after ( <i>abdominopelvic</i> ) radiotherapy vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>9, 11, 13, 28, 30, 34, 35</sup>
Increased risk after <i>increasing doses of abdominopelvic radiotherapy (&gt;2.5/25 Gy)</i>	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>12, 27, 30, 45</sup>
Increased risk after <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9, 11, 30, 35</sup>
No significant effect alkylating agent dose.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>12</sup>
Increased risk after <i>radiotherapy and chemotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy and chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9, 11, 30</sup>
Increased risk in <i>survivors aged ≥20 yrs at cancer diagnosis</i> vs. controls, but no significant effect in survivors aged <20 yrs at cancer diagnosis	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9, 11, 34</sup>
<b>Risk of delivery of a child small for gestational age in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>11, 12, 35</sup>
No significant effect of ( <i>abdominopelvic</i> ) radiotherapy vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>13, 28, 30, 35</sup>
Increased risk after <i>increasing doses of abdominopelvic radiotherapy</i> .	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>12, 30</sup>
No significant effect of <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>35</sup>
No significant effect of alkylating agent dose.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>12</sup>
No significant effect of radiotherapy and chemotherapy vs. surgery only.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>30</sup>
<b>Risk of intrauterine growth restriction in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9</sup>
<b>Likelihood of vaginal delivery in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Decreased likelihood of vaginal birth in in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>8, 10</sup>

<b>Likelihood of assisted vaginal delivery in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased likelihood of in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>8, 10, 13</sup>
No significant effect of <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>13</sup>
No significant effect of age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>10</sup>
<b>Risk of any cesarean section in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased likelihood of any cesarean section in in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9-11, 35</sup>
Increased likelihood after <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 35</sup>
Increased likelihood after <i>chemotherapy</i> vs. no chemotherapy,	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 35</sup>
Significant effect of age at diagnosis (increased effect if 0-14 yrs at diagnosis)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9, 10</sup>
<b>Likelihood of an elective/primary cesarean section in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased likelihood in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>8, 10, 11, 34</sup>
Increased likelihood after <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy, specifically after abdominal radiotherapy in Wilms survivors.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>34</sup>
No significant effect of age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>34</sup>
<b>Likelihood of an emergency/secondary/urgent cesarean section in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased likelihood in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>8, 10, 13, 34</sup>
No significant effect of <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>13, 34</sup>
No significant effect of age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>8, 34</sup>
<b>Risk of congenital anomalies/abnormalities in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>9, 11, 13, 32, 36-40</sup>
No significant effect of ( <i>ovarian-abdominal</i> ) <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH <sup>13, 30, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42</sup>
No significant effect of radiotherapy dose.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>30, 36, 41, 42, 45</sup>
No significant effect of <i>alkylating agents</i> vs. no alkylating agents.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>30, 38, 39, 41, 42, 52</sup>
No significant effect of alkylating agent dose.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>42</sup>
No significant effect of <i>alkylating agents in combination with abdominal-pelvic radiation</i> vs. no alkylating agents and abdominal-pelvic radiation.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE <sup>23, 30, 41</sup>
No significant effect of age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>39</sup>
<b>Rate of supervision of high-risk pregnancy in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased rates in CAYA cancer survivors vs controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>34</sup>
No significant effect of <i>radiotherapy</i> vs. no radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of retained placenta/manual removal of the placenta in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW <sup>9, 13</sup>
<b>Risk of placental pathologies in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>10</sup>
<b>Risk of resuscitation of the neonate born to female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9</sup>
<b>Likelihood of admission to a special care unit in neonates born to female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Increased likelihood in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW <sup>9</sup>

<b>Risk of early or threatened labor in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Two studies reported on risk of early or threatened labor in CAYA cancer survivors and one showed a higher prevalence in patients treated with higher flank radiation therapy dose.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW <sup>9,45</sup>
<b>Risk of obstructed labor in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Two studies reported on risk of obstructed labor in CAYA cancer survivors and show no increased risk by radiotherapy, one showed an increased risk in patients 10-14 yrs at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW <sup>34,45</sup>
<b>Risk of abnormality of forces of labor in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Two studies reported on risk of abnormality of forces of labor in CAYA cancer survivors and show no increased risk by radiotherapy or age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>34,45</sup>
<b>Risk of umbilical cord complications in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Two studies reported on risk of umbilical cord complications in CAYA cancer survivors and show no increased risk by radiotherapy or age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>34,45</sup>
<b>Risk of premature rupture of the membranes in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Three studies reported on risk of premature rupture of the membranes (PROM) in CAYA cancer survivors and show no increased risk by radiotherapy or age at diagnosis.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>9,34,45</sup>
<b>Risk of fetal problems in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
One study reported on the risk of fetal problems in CAYA cancer survivors and suggests no increased risk of fetal problems.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of delivery complicated by fetal stress in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
One study reported on the risk of delivery complicated by fetal stress in CAYA cancer survivors and suggests no increased risk as compared to controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of a long labor in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
One study reported on the risk of a long labor in CAYA cancer survivors and suggests no increased risk as compared to controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of antepartum hemorrhage in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Two studies reported on the risk of antepartum hemorrhage in CAYA cancer survivors and suggest no increased risk as compared to controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW <sup>8,9</sup>
<b>Risk of failure to progress in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
One study reported on the risk of failure to progress in CAYA cancer survivors and suggests no increased risk as compared to controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW <sup>9</sup>
<b>Risk of induction of labor in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
One study reported on the risk of induction of labor in CAYA cancer survivors and suggests an increased risk as compared to controls, specifically when diagnosed aged 0-14 yrs.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW <sup>10</sup>
<b>Risk of uterine scar from previous surgery in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of perineal laceration in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
No increased risk in CAYA cancer survivors vs. controls.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>34</sup>
<b>Risk of delivering a child with a low Apgar score in female cancer survivors diagnosed before age 25 years</b>	<b>Level of evidence</b>
Four studies reported on risk of delivery of a child with a low Apgar score in CAYA cancer survivors and showed an increased risk especially for survivors diagnosed in their twenties or treated with radiotherapy.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>9,11,13,35</sup>

\*Citations refer to papers on which the GRADE level of evidence was based on, and do not necessarily support the overall conclusion.

**Color scheme of overall conclusions of evidence for obstetric risks in female childhood and adolescent cancer patients**

Outcome	General	Radiotherapy	Dose of Radiotherapy	Dose of RT by age	Chemotherapy	Dose of chemotherapy	Combination of RT and chemo	Age of diagnosis
Spontaneous abortion /miscarriage	No increased risk	Significant ↑	Significant ↑ with increasing dose		No significant effect		Significant ↑	No significant effect
Terminations	No increased risk	Significant ↑			Significant ↑		Significant ↑	
Still births	No increased risk	No significant effect	Significant ↑ with increasing dose	Significant ↑ before menarche	No significant effect	No significant effect	No significant effect	
Gestational hypertension	No increased risk	Significant ↑	Significant ↑ with increasing dose on the flank		No significant effect			No significant effect
Pre-eclampsia	Significant ↑	No significant effect						
Maternal anemia	No increased risk	Significant ↑			Significant ↑		No significant effect	No significant effect
Gestational diabetes	Significant ↑	Significant ↑			No significant effect		Significant ↑	No significant effect
Malposition	No increased risk	No significant effect	Significant ↑ with increasing dose on the flank					No significant effect
Rate of supervision of high-risk pregnancy	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
Retained placenta	No increased risk	No significant effect						
Placental pathologies	No increased risk							
Premature birth	Significant ↑	Significant ↑	Significant ↑ with increasing abdominal dose		Significant ↑	No significant effect	Significant ↑	Significant ↑ (>5 yrs of age)
Low birth weight	Significant ↑	Significant ↑	Significant ↑ with increasing abdominal dose		Significant ↑	No significant effect	Significant ↑	Significant ↑ (>20 yrs of age at diagnosis)
Small for gestational age	No increased risk	No significant effect	Significant ↑ with increasing abdominal dose		No significant effect	No significant effect	No significant effect	
IUGR	No increased risk							
Early or threatened labor	No increased risk		Significant ↑					

<b>Obstructed labor</b>	No increased risk	no significant effect	no significant effect					Significant ↑ (10-14 yrs of age at diagnosis)
<b>Abnormality of forces of labor</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect	No significant effect					No significant effect
<b>Umbilical cord complications</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect	No significant effect					No significant effect
<b>Premature rupture of the membranes</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect	No significant effect					No significant effect
<b>Fetal problems</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
<b>Delivery complicated by fetal stress</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
<b>Long labor</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
<b>Antepartum hemorrhage</b>	No increased risk							
<b>Failure to progress</b>	No increased risk							
<b>Induction of labor</b>	Significant ↑							Significant ↑ (if 0-14 yrs at diagnosis, but not sign if 15-24 yrs at diagnosis )
<b>Vaginal birth</b>	Significant ↓							no significant effect
<b>Assisted delivery</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
<b>Any cesarean section</b>	Significant ↑	Significant ↑			Significant ↑		No significant effect	Significant ↑ (if 0-14 yrs at diagnosis)
<b>Elective/primary cesarean section</b>	Significant ↑	Significant ↑						No significant effect
<b>Emergency/secondary cesarean section</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
<b>Uterine scar from previous surgery</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
<b>Perineal laceration</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect						No significant effect
<b>Low Apgar score</b>	Significant ↑	Significant ↑			No significant effect			Significant ↑ (if >20 yrs at diagnosis)
<b>Postpartum hemorrhage</b>	Significant ↑	Significant ↑						No significant effect
<b>Congenital anomalies/abnormalities</b>	No increased risk	No significant effect	No significant effect		No significant effect	No significant effect	No significant effect	No significant effect

<b>Resuscitation in neonates</b>	Significant ↑	No significant effect	No significant effect	Significant ↑	No significant effect	No significant effect
<b>Admission to ICU</b>	Significant ↑					

<b>Level of evidence:</b>
⊕⊕⊕⊕ high quality evidence
⊕⊕⊕⊖ moderate quality evidence
⊕⊕⊖⊖ low quality evidence
⊕⊖⊖⊖ very low quality evidence