SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

Maternal exposure to pyrethroid insecticides during pregnancy and respiratory allergy symptoms among children participating in the Venda Health Examination of Mothers, Babies and their Environment (VHEMBE)

Basant Elsiwi ^a, Brenda Eskenazi ^b, Riana Bornman ^c, Muvhulawa Obida ^c, Joanne Kim ^a, Erica EM Moodie ^a, Koren Mann ^d, Jonathan Chevrier ^a

^a Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Occupational Health, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

^b Center for Environmental Research and Children's Health, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, USA

^c University of Pretoria Institute for Sustainable Malaria Control, School of Health Systems and Public Health, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

^d Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Section 1. Results table for the associations between pyrethroid metabolites and respiratory allergy symptoms and asthma diagnosis.

Section 2. Results table for the associations between pyrethroid metabolites and respiratory allergy symptoms and asthma diagnosis by child age, child sex, mode of delivery and duration of breastfeeding.

Section 3. Sensitivity analyses results for doctor-diagnosed asthma and asthma suspicion.

Section 4. Directed acyclic graph of the relationship between pyrethroid metabolite concentrations and respiratory allergy symptoms and asthma diagnoses.

Section 5. Balance diagnostics.

Section 1. Results table for the associations between pyrethroid metabolites and respiratory allergy symptoms and asthma diagnosis.

Table S1.1. Associations between a 10-fold increase in maternal urinary pyrethroid metabolite concentrations ($\mu g/L$) and respiratory allergies at 3.5 and 5 years of age among children participating in the VHEMBE study.

Outcome	cis-DBCA RR (95% CI)	cis-DCCA RR (95% CI)	trans-DCCA RR (95% CI)	3-PBA RR (95% CI)
	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8
Wheezing or whistling in chest	(0.8, 2.1)	$(1.1, 3.0)^*$	$(1.1, 2.6)^*$	$(1.0, 3.3)^*$
Chest sounds wheezy during or after	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
exercise	(0.5, 2.2)	(0.5, 1.8)	(0.6, 2.2)	(0.5, 2.8)
	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
Dry cough at night	$(1.3, 9.5)^*$	(0.9, 2.5)	(0.8, 3.2)	(0.8, 4.1)
	0.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
Doctor-diagnosed asthma	(0.3, 1.4)	$(1.3, 3.3)^*$	$(1.1, 3.9)^*$	$(1.0, 5.8)^*$
-	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0
Doctor prescribed medicine for asthma	(0.4, 2.1)	(1.0, 1.9)	(0.6, 1.6)	(0.5, 2.0)
	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Suspected asthma ^a	(0.7, 2.3)	$(1.1, 3.1)^*$	$(1.1, 2.8)^*$	(1.0, 3.2)
	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Sneezing, runny or blocked nose	(0.6, 1.2)	(0.7, 1.5)	(0.8, 1.4)	(0.8, 1.7)
Itchy-watery eyes accompanied by nose	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
problems	(0.7, 2.1)	(0.7, 2.3)	(0.8, 2.3)	(0.8, 2.7)
	0.7	1.4	1.2	2.2
Hay fever	(0.3, 1.9)	(0.4, 5.8)	(0.4, 3.5)	(0.6, 8.5)
	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
Seasonal rhinitis ^b	(0.6, 1.5)	(0.6, 1.7)	(0.6, 1.4)	(0.7, 2.0)
	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.0
Seasonal rhinoconjunctivitis ^c	(1.0, 3.6)	(0.8, 3.3)	(0.8, 2.8)	$(1.1, 3.9)^*$
	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Any respiratory allergy symptom ^d	(0.8, 1.4)	(0.9, 1.6)	(0.9, 1.5)	(1.0, 1.8)

	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Any asthma symptom ^e	(0.9, 2.2)	(0.9, 2.4)	(0.9, 2.1)	(0.9, 2.7)
	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Any rhinitis symptom ^f	(0.6, 1.2)	(0.7, 1.5)	(0.8, 1.4)	(0.8, 1.7)

^a Variable combining wheezing and at least one other symptoms. Other symptoms: Chest sounds wheezy during or after exercise or dry cough at night or sleep disturbed due to wheezing or wheezing severe enough to limit speech.

Abbreviations: RR: Risk Ratio; CI, confidence interval; cis-DBCA, cis-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; cis-DCCA, cis-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; 3-PBA, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid

^b Sneezing, runny or blocked nose had they occurred during spring or summer seasons.

^c Itchy-watery eyes accompanied by nose problems had they occurred during spring or summer seasons.

d Respiratory allergy symptoms: Wheezing or whistling in chest, chest sounds wheezy during or after exercise, sneezing, runny or blocked nose, dry cough at night or itchy-watery eyes accompanies by nose problems.

^e Asthma symptoms: Wheezing or whistling in chest, chest sounds wheezy during or after exercise or dry cough at night.

^fRhinitis symptoms: Sneezing, runny or blocked nose or itchy-watery eyes accompanied by nose problems.

^{*95%} CI excludes the null (p-value < 0.05).

Section 2. Results table for the associations between pyrethroid metabolites and respiratory allergy symptoms and asthma diagnosis by child age and child sex.

Table S2.1. Associations between a 10-fold increase in maternal urinary pyrethroid metabolite concentrations ($\mu g/L$) and respiratory allergies by child age

	Wheezing or v	Wheezing or whistling in chest		Chest sounds wheezy during or after exercise		
	3.5 years	5 years	Pinter	3.5 years	5 years	p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.7, 2.6)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	0.75	1.7 (0.7, 4.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.04 +
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4(0.8, 2.7)	2.3 (1.0, 5.5)	0.37	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	1.0(0.3, 2.9)	0.99
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	2.1 (0.9, 4.8)	0.47	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	1.0(0.3, 3.5)	0.69
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	2.7 (1.1, 6.5) *	0.21	1.5 (0.7, 3.4)	0.9(0.2, 4.8)	0.54
	Dry cou	gh at night		Doctor-diagr	nosed asthma	
	3.5 years	5 years	p _{inter}	3.5 years	5 years	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	4.7 (1.4, 16.1) *	2.6 (0.6, 11.3)	0.55	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.8 (0.2, 2.5)	0.75
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.2(0.6, 2.5)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	0.49	1.8 (1.0, 3.5)	2.4 (1.1, 5.3) *	0.59
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	2.0 (0.7, 6.1)	0.41	1.9(0.9, 4.1)	2.3 (0.6, 8.5)	0.81
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.4 (0.4, 5.1)	2.4 (0.8, 7.0)	0.52	2.5 (1.0, 6.4)	2.2 (0.3, 14.8)	0.90
	Doctor prescri	bed medicine for		Sugnanta	d asthma	
	ast	thma		Suspecte	u astiilia	
	3.5 years	5 years	p _{inter}	3.5 years	5 years	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (µg/L)	0.7(0.2, 2.2)	1.2 (0.3, 4.0)	0.54	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	0.47
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	0.26	1.6(0.9, 3.1)	2.1 (0.8, 5.3)	0.65
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	1.1 (0.5, 2.1)	0.77	1.7 (0.9, 3.1)	1.9 (0.8, 4.2)	0.86
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.1 (0.4, 3.1)	0.9(0.4, 2.2)	0.85	1.7 (0.8, 3.5)	1.9(0.7, 5.0)	0.86
	Casasina assuma	er ou blooked was		Itchy-watery eyes	s accompanied by	
	Sneezing, runn	y or blocked nose		nose pr	oblems	
	3.5 years	5 years	p _{inter}	3.5 years	5 years	pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	-	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	-

cis-DBCA (µg/L)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	0.56	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	1.7 (0.6, 4.4)	0.39
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	0.89	1.7 (0.8, 3.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	0.15
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.0(0.7, 1.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.88	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	1.0(0.4, 2.3)	0.40
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	0.49	1.7(0.9, 3.5)	1.2 (0.5, 3.1)	0.55

	Hay fever			Seasonal rhinitis		
	3.5 years	5 years	p _{inter}	3.5 years	5 years	p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.5 (0.7, 3.3)	0.1 (0.01, 1.5)	0.06 $^{+}$	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	0.34
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	2.0 (0.4, 8.9)	0.6(0.1, 3.9)	0.32	1.0(0.5, 2.1)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	0.83
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.8 (0.6, 5.4)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)	0.14	0.9(0.5, 1.6)	1.0(0.6, 1.7)	0.78
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	3.8 (1.0, 14.1)	0.4(0.06, 3.2)	$0.08~^{+}$	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	1.6(0.7, 3.5)	0.37

	Seasonal rhinoconjunctivitis			Any respiratory allergy symptom		
	3.5 years	5 years	– P _{inter}	3.5 years	5 years	p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.6 (0.8, 3.3)	2.5 (0.8, 7.9)	0.53	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.96
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.9 (0.8, 4.6)	1.3 (0.5, 3.4)	0.59	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	0.58
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.5 (0.7, 3.6)	1.3 (0.6, 2.9)	0.81	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	0.52
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.9 (0.8, 4.6)	2.2 (0.8, 6.0)	0.82	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)	0.50

	Any asthma symptom			Any rhinitis symptom		
	3.5 years	5 years	Pinter	3.5 years	5 years	— p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	0.49	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	0.56
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.3 (0.8, 2.3)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	0.61	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	0.89
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	1.6(0.8, 3.0)	0.66	1.0(0.7, 1.5)	1.1(0.7, 1.7)	0.88
3 -PBA (μ g/L)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	1.7(0.7, 4.1)	0.77	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.4(0.7, 2.6)	0.49

^{*95%} CI excludes the null. *p-value for interaction < 0.1. Abbreviations: RR: Risk Ratio; CI, confidence interval; p_{inter}, p-value for interaction; *cis*-DBCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; *cis*-DCCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; *trans*-DCCA, *trans*-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; 3-PBA, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid

Table S2.2. Associations between a 10-fold increase in maternal urinary pyrethroid metabolite concentrations ($\mu g/L$) and respiratory allergies by child sex

	Wheezing or v	Wheezing or whistling in chest		Chest sounds whee	•	
	Boy	Girl	p _{inter}	Boy	Girl	p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.77	1.0 (0.3, 3.2)	1.0 (0.4, 2.7)	0.95
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.8 (1.0, 3.4)	1.6(0.6, 4.4)	0.81	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	0.9(0.3, 3.2)	0.97
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	2.1 (0.8, 5.3)	0.61	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	1.5 (0.4, 6.8)	0.64
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	2.6 (0.8, 8.5)	0.46	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	1.8(0.3, 8.9)	0.55
	Dry cou	gh at night		Doctor-diagn	osed asthma	
	Boy	Girl	pinter	Boy	Girl	p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	7.8 (1.0, 59.6)	2.2(0.8, 5.8)	0.27	1.7(0.5, 6.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.09 $^{+}$
cis-DCCA (μg/L)	0.9(0.4, 2.0)	2.0 (1.0, 4.1)	0.12	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	2.6 (1.3, 5.1) *	0.26
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	0.5(0.4, 0.7)	2.9 (1.1, 7.7) *	< 0.01 +	1.0(0.5, 2.2)	3.7 (1.4, 9.3) *	0.04 $^{+}$
3-PBA (μg/L)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	2.9 (0.9, 9.2)	0.04 +	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	3.1 (0.8, 11.8)	0.37
	-	bed medicine for		Suspecte	d asthma	
		thma	_	-		
	Boy	Girl	Pinter	Boy	Girl	p _{inter}
. ===:: (=:)	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.3, 5.2)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.40	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)	1.2 (0.5, 2.8)	0.82
cis-DCCA (μg/L)	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	0.51	2.0 (1.1, 3.8) *	1.2 (0.5, 3.1)	0.36
trans-DCCA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.7, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.16	1.7 (1.1, 2.8) *	1.9 (0.7, 5.2)	0.87
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	0.08 +	1.8 (0.9, 3.4)	1.7 (0.5, 5.7)	0.94
	Sneezing, runn	y or blocked nose		Itchy-watery eyes	1	
			_	nose pr		
	Boy	Girl	p inter	Boy	Girl	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis -DBCA (μ g/L)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.63	1.6 (0.8, 3.4)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	0.27
cis-DCCA (μg/L)	1.0(0.6, 1.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.71	1.2(0.5, 2.8)	1.4(0.6, 3.4)	0.78

trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.73	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)	0.57
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.2(0.7, 1.9)	1.2(0.7, 2.1)	0.87	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	1.3 (0.5, 3.6)	0.75

	Hay fever			Seasona	l rhinitis	
	Boy	Girl	Pinter	Boy	Girl	– Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.5 (0.2, 11.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	0.33	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.90
cis-DCCA (μg/L)	$2.0(1.1, 3.7)^*$	1.1 (0.1, 17.5)	0.69	0.7(0.3, 1.7)	1.6(0.9, 2.9)	0.14
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)	1.1 (0.2, 8.1)	0.66	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)	0.73
3-PBA (μg/L)	2.6 (1.4, 4.7) *	1.8 (0.1, 25.7)	0.80	0.9(0.4, 1.9)	1.6 (0.8, 3.4)	0.29

	Seasonal rhinoconjunctivitis			Any respiratory	allergy symptom		
	Boy	Girl	- Pinter	Boy	Girl	Pinter	
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	2.7 (1.2, 5.9) *	1.2 (0.4, 3.4)	0.24	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	0.47	
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4(0.5, 3.9)	2.1(0.8, 5.5)	0.56	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.92	
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.8(0.9, 3.3)	0.8(0.3, 2.6)	0.26	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	0.90	
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	2.1 (1.0, 4.5)	1.7(0.5, 6.1)	0.77	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	$1.7(1.1, 2.7)^*$	0.22	

	Any asthma symptom			Any rhinitis symptom		
	Boy	Girl	Pinter	Boy	Girl	— Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	0.52	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.63
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.5 (0.9, 2.8)	1.4(0.7, 2.8)	0.81	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.71
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.3 (0.9, 2.1)	1.6(0.7, 3.5)	0.70	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.73
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.2 (0.6, 2.2)	2.4 (1.0, 5.7)	0.20	1.2(0.7, 1.9)	1.2(0.7, 2.1)	0.87

^{*95%} CI excludes the null. +p-value for interaction < 0.1. Abbreviations: RR: Risk Ratio; CI, confidence interval; p_{inter}, p-value for interaction; *cis*-DBCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; *cis*-DCCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; 3-PBA, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid

Table S2.3. Associations between a 10-fold increase in maternal urinary pyrethroid metabolite concentrations ($\mu g/L$) and respiratory allergies by mode of delivery

	Wheezing or whistling in chest			Chest sounds whee exer	•	r	
- -	Vaginal delivery	C-section	Pinter	Vaginal delivery	C-section	Pinter	
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	-	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	•	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	2.0 (0.8, 4.6)	0.29	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	2.4 (0.7, 7.9)	0.14	
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3) *	1.2(0.5, 3.2)	0.47	1.0(0.5, 1.9)	1.0(0.2, 4.1)	0.99	
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9) *	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	0.49	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.9(0.3, 3.0)	0.71	
3-PBA (μg/L)	2.3 (1.2, 4.2) *	0.6(0.1, 2.9)	0.12	1.4(0.5, 3.7)	0.7(0.2, 3.1)	0.48	
,, C	Dry cough	at night		Doctor-diagn	osed asthma		
- -	Vaginal delivery	C-section	p _{inter}	Vaginal delivery	C-section	p _{inter}	
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	-	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	-	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	4.0 (1.3, 12.6) *	2.5 (0.5, 12.4)	0.65	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	1.5 (0.6, 4.3)	0.08 +	
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	0.81	2.2 (1.3, 3.8) *	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.13	
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.6(0.7, 3.7)	1.2 (0.6, 2.7)	0.63	2.4 (1.2, 4.8) *	1.0(0.4, 2.7)	0.16	
3-PBA (μg/L)	2.1 (0.8, 5.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.02 $^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$	3.4 (1.5, 7.9) *	0.5(0.1, 5.7)	0.14	
. . .	Doctor prescribed medicine for asthma			Suspected	l asthma		
	Vaginal delivery	C-section	p _{inter}	Vaginal delivery	C-section	p _{inter}	
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	-	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	-	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	0.6 (0.2, 2.3)	1.5 (0.6, 4.3)	0.30	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	1.9 (0.7, 4.7)	0.44	
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.91	1.9 (1.1, 3.4) *	1.2 (0.4, 3.5)	0.47	
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	1.0(0.4, 2.7)	0.94	1.9 (1.2, 3.2) *	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)	0.24	
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	0.5(0.1, 5.7)	0.44	2.3 (1.3, 4.2) *	0.4(0.1, 2.3)	0.07 $^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$	
	C			Itchy-watery eyes	accompanied by		
	Sneezing, runny o	or blocked nose		nose pro			
·	Vaginal delivery	C-section	p _{inter}	Vaginal delivery	C-section	Pinter	
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	0.76	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	1.0 (0.4, 2.9)	0.68	
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.36	1.4(0.7, 2.8)	0.8(0.2, 3.1)	0.46	

	TT 4	P		Caasama	l ubinidia	
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	1.0(0.5, 2.0)	0.61	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	1.4 (0.6, 3.5)	0.85
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	0.97	1.4(0.7, 2.5)	1.4(0.6, 3.3)	0.98

	Hay fever			Seasonal		
-	Vaginal delivery RR (95% CI)	C-section RR (95% CI)	Pinter	Vaginal delivery RR (95% CI)	C-section RR (95% CI)	Pinter
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	0.7 (0.3, 1.9)	0.6 (0.0, 10.0)	0.85	1.0 (0.5, 1.7)	1.1 (0.5, 2.2)	0.79
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.6 (0.4, 6.9)	0.6 (0.0, 19.5)	0.61	1.1 (0.7, 2.0)	0.7(0.3, 1.9)	0.40
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.5 (0.5, 4.6)	0.8(0.2, 4.7)	0.61	0.9 (0.6, 1.6)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.80
3-PBA (μg/L)	2.6 (0.5, 12.5)	0.9 (0.1, 19.1)	0.55	1.2(0.7, 2.2)	1.4(0.5, 3.5)	0.81

	Seasonal rhinoconjunctivitis			Any respiratory a		
-	Vaginal delivery	C-section	– Pinter	Vaginal delivery	C-section	– Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.9 (0.9, 3.9)	2.0 (0.5, 7.4)	0.94	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	0.9 (0.6, 1.6)	0.72
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)	0.8(0.1, 10.6)	0.57	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.29
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.6(0.8, 3.1)	1.1 (0.3, 4.4)	0.66	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.67
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	2.0(0.9, 4.2)	2.3 (0.6, 8.6)	0.86	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	0.24

	Any asthma symptom			Any rhiniti		
-	Vaginal delivery RR (95% CI)	C-section RR (95% CI)	Pinter	Vaginal delivery RR (95% CI)	C-section RR (95% CI)	Pinter
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	2.0 (1.0, 4.0)	0.32	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	0.75
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	0.44	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.36
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.5(0.9, 2.3)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	0.53	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	0.97
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.8 (1.0, 3.3)	0.7(0.2, 2.3)	0.16	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	1.0(0.5, 2.0)	0.61

^{*95%} CI excludes the null. +p-value for interaction < 0.1. Abbreviations: RR: Risk Ratio; CI, confidence interval; C-section, caesarian section; p_{inter}, p-value for interaction; cis-DBCA, cis-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; cis-DCCA, cis-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; 3-PBA, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid

 $\textbf{Table S2.4.} \ \, \text{Associations between a 10-fold increase in maternal urinary pyrethroid metabolite concentrations } (\mu g/L) \ \, \text{and respiratory allergies by duration of breastfeeding}$

	Wheezing or whistling in chest			Chest sounds whee exerc	•	
	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	– P _{inter}	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	1	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	1
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.6, 2.9)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.84	0.6 (0.2, 2.1)	2.2 (1.0, 4.9)	0.08 +
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.8 (0.9, 3.4)	1.8(0.7, 4.5)	0.96	1.2(0.6, 2.5)	0.5(0.2, 1.3)	0.17
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.6(1.0, 2.7)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	0.90	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	0.5(0.2, 1.2)	0.05 $^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.7 (0.8, 3.4)	2.0 (0.7, 5.6)	0.78	1.7(0.7, 4.1)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)	0.13
_	Dry cougl	n at night		Doctor-diagn	osed asthma	
	\leq 18 months	> 18 months	Pinter	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	6.1 (1.8, 20.9) *	1.6 (0.5, 5.6)	0.13	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	1.0 (0.5, 2.2)	0.18
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4(0.7, 2.8)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	0.84	2.4 (1.2, 4.8) *	1.8 (1.1, 2.9) *	0.50
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	1.1 (0.4, 3.1)	0.51	2.5 (1.2, 5.5) *	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	0.17
$3-PBA (\mu g/L)$	1.5 (0.5, 4.5)	1.9(0.5, 7.1)	0.79	3.9 (1.3, 11.4) *	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)	0.10
_	Doctor prescrib		_	Suspected	asthma	
_	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	- P _{inter}	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	_
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	0.4 (0.0, 2.7)	1.3 (0.5, 3.1)	0.26	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	0.65
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	1.2 (0.8, 2.1)	0.51	1.8 (0.9, 3.7)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	0.78
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4 (0.6, 3.0)	0.7 (0.5, 1.2)	0.18	1.7 (1.0, 3.0)	1.6 (0.9, 3.1)	0.94
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.5, 3.4)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	0.42	1.8 (0.8, 4.0)	1.3 (0.6, 3.1)	0.59
	Sneezing, runny	or blocked nose		Itchy-watery eyes nose pro		

	\leq 18 months	> 18 months	p _{inter}	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.62	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	1.2 (0.6, 2.6)	0.97
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.72	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	1.1 (0.3, 4.3)	0.77
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.73	1.4 (0.9, 2.4)	1.1 (0.3, 4.0)	0.72
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	0.79	1.6 (0.8, 2.9)	1.4 (0.4, 4.7)	0.85
	Hay fever			Seasona	l rhinitis	
-	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	– p _{inter}	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	– p _{inter}
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	•	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	•
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	0.4 (1.0, 1.7)	1.0 (0.3, 3.3)	0.37	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.81
cis-DCCA (μg/L)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	2.3 (0.3, 18.1)	0.26	1.0(0.5, 2.1)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	0.88
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	1.8 (0.3, 11.8)	0.65	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.95
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)	3.2 (0.4, 23.5)	0.33	1.1 (0.5, 2,3)	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)	0.78
	Seasonal rhin	oconjunctivitis		Any respiratory	allergy symptom	
_	< 18 months	> 18 months	– Dinter	< 18 months	> 18 months	– Dinter

	Scasonar i minoconjunctivitis			ring respiratory		
-	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	– P _{inter}	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	2.1 (0.9, 4.5)	1.7 (0.6, 4.8)	0.77	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.21
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	1.3 (0.3, 5.8)	0.79	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.94
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	1.6 (0.6, 4.6)	0.79	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	0.99
3-PBA (μg/L)	2.0 (0.9, 4.4)	2.0 (0.6, 6.8)	0.99	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	0.70

	Any asthma symptom			Any rhinit		
	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	Pinter	≤ 18 months	> 18 months	Pinter
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)		RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
cis-DBCA (μg/L)	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	1.6 (0.9, 2.6)	0.67	0.8(0.5, 1.3)	0.9(0.6, 1.5)	0.63
cis-DCCA (µg/L)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	1.4(0.7, 2.9)	0.87	1.1(0.7, 1.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.72
trans-DCCA (µg/L)	1.4(0.9, 2.3)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.71	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.0(0.6, 1.5)	0.73
3-PBA (μg/L)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	1.6 (0.6, 3.9)	0.93	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	0.79

^{*95%} CI excludes the null. +p-value for interaction < 0.1. Abbreviations: RR: Risk Ratio; CI, confidence interval; p_{inter}, p-value for interaction; *cis*-DBCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; *cis*-DCCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; *trans*-DCCA, *trans*-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; 3-PBA, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid

Section 3. Sensitivity analyses results for doctor-diagnosed asthma and asthma suspicion

Sensitivity analysis was conducted to evaluate the robustness of the results. Because a child diagnosed with asthma at the age of 3.5 years is not likely to outgrow the disease at the age of 5 years [1], we performed additional analyses where doctor-diagnosed and suspected asthma at 3.5 years was also carried forward to the 5-year visit. Consistent with the results of the main analyses, *cis*-DCCA, *trans*-DCCA and 3-PBA were associated with almost twice the risk of the new defined doctor-diagnosed asthma and both *cis*- and *trans*-DCCA increased the risk of suspected asthma by about 60% (Table S3.1)

Table S3.1. Association between a 10-fold increase in maternal urinary pyrethroid metabolite concentrations (μ g/L) and new variables for doctor-diagnosed asthma and asthma suspicion

	cis-DBCA	cis-DCCA	trans-DCCA	3-PBA
Outcome	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)
Doctor-diagnosed	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.5
asthma	(0.3, 1.1)	$(1.3, 3.0)^*$	$(1.2, 3.4)^*$	$(1.3, 4.9)^*$
	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
Suspected asthma	(0.9, 2.2)	$(1.0, 2.6)^*$	$(1.1, 2.3)^*$	(0.9, 2.5)

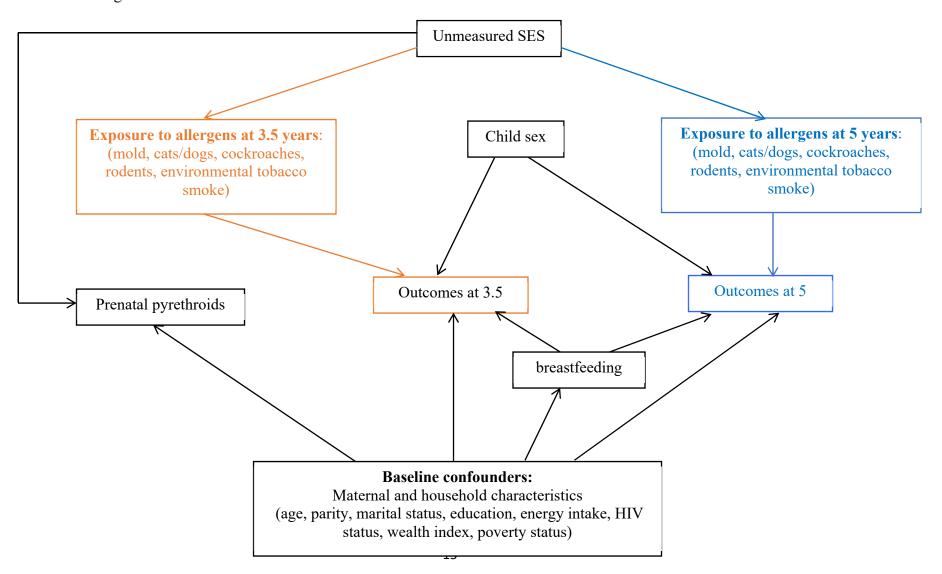
^{*95%} CI excludes the null (p-value < 0.05).

Abbreviations: RR: Risk Ratio; CI, confidence interval; *cis*-DBCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; *cis*-DCCA, *cis*-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; *trans*-DCCA, *trans*-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; 3-PBA, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid

Section 4. Directed acyclic graph of the relationship between pyrethroid metabolite concentrations and respiratory allergy symptoms and asthma diagnoses.

We used a directed acyclic graph (Figure S4.1) to identify the following potential confounders of the exposure-outcome relationship and predictors of censoring and outcomes to be included in both the censoring and propensity score models: child sex (boy/girl); duration of non-exclusive breastfeeding (months, continuous); maternal age (years, continuous); education (high school/no high school); marital status (married or living-as-married/not married); parity (continuous); energy intake (sufficient/insufficient); HIV status (positive/negative); as well as household wealth index (continuous) and poverty status (yes/no) during pregnancy. In the propensity score models, we included the following time-varying covariates related to exposure to allergens at 3.5 and 5 years: presence of mold or mildew (yes/no); dogs or cats (yes/no); cockroaches (yes/no); rats, mice or other rodents in the home (yes/no); and child exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (yes/no). In the censoring models, we also included pyrethroid metabolite concentrations.

Figure S4.1. Directed acyclic graph of the relationship between pyrethroid metabolite concentrations and respiratory allergy symptoms and asthma diagnoses



Section 5. Balance diagnostics

We assessed covariate balance for the final inverse probability weights (IPCW × IPTW) (Table S5.1) [2, 3].

For the final sets of inverse probability weights, we assessed balance using three metrics:

- i) Standardized differences comparing all covariates across each quintile of exposure versus all other quintiles. Their absolute values were then averaged across the five comparisons (Figure S5.1). Quintiles of exposure were used to avoid small cell sizes and finite sample bias when assessing standardized differences.
- ii) Variance ratios comparing the variance of all covariates across each quintile of exposure versus all other quintiles, which were then averaged across the five comparisons (Figure S5.2).
- iii) Pearson correlation coefficients between the exposure and each continuous covariate (Figure S5.3)

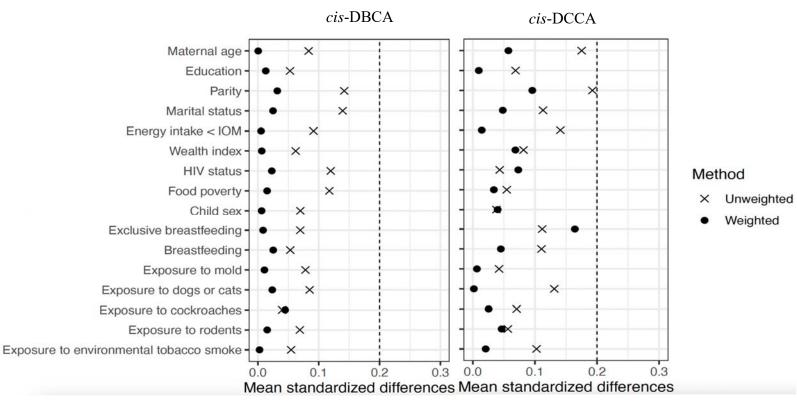
As per published guidelines, variables with mean absolute standardized differences below 0.2 and correlations below 0.1 [2, 3] were considered to be balanced. Variance ratios of 1.0 describes a covariate which has equal variance across exposure categories, and a threshold of <2.0 has been suggested to indicate balance [4].

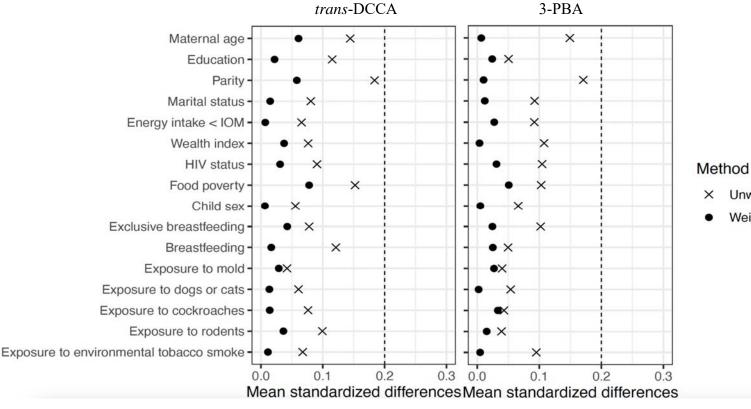
Table S5.1 Distribution of the final inverse probability weights for the overall model

Exposure	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
cis-DBCA	1267	1.00	0.39	0.34	4.17
cis-DCCA	1267	1.01	0.44	0.28	5.23
trans-DCCA	1267	1.00	0.44	0.33	5.20
3-PBA	1286	1.00	0.38	0.34	3.72

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; Min, minimum; Max, Maximum; cis-DBCA, cis-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; cis-DCCA, cis-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; trans-DCCA, trans-3-(2,2-dicholorvinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid; 3-PBA, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid

Figure S5.1. Absolute standardized differences of all potential confounders, averaged across exposure quintiles, before (×) and after (•) inverse probability weighting

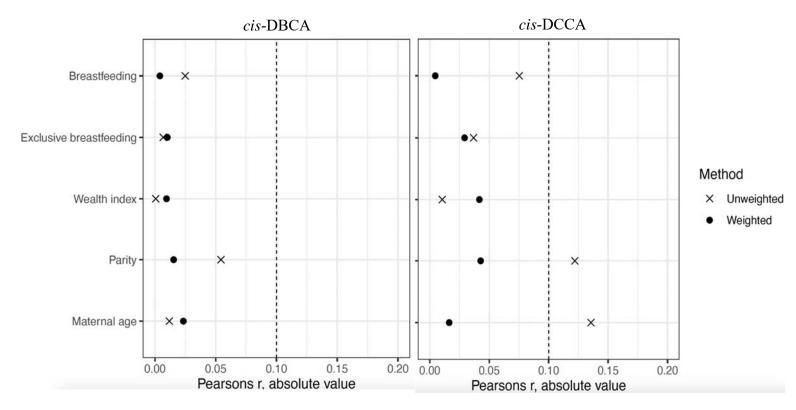




Unweighted

Weighted

Figure S5.2. Variance ratios for all potential confounders, averaged across exposure quintiles, after inverse probability weighting



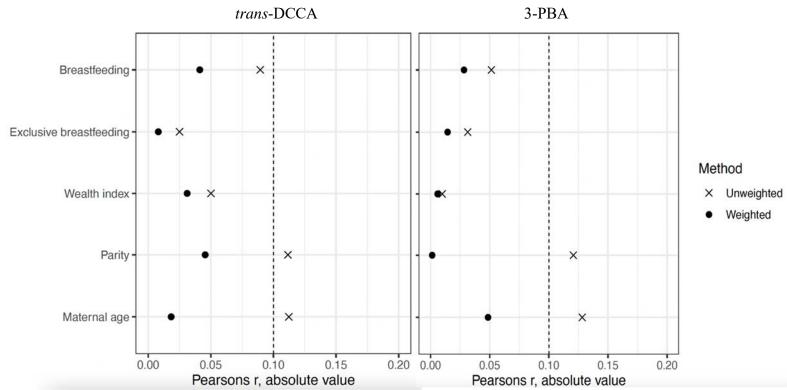
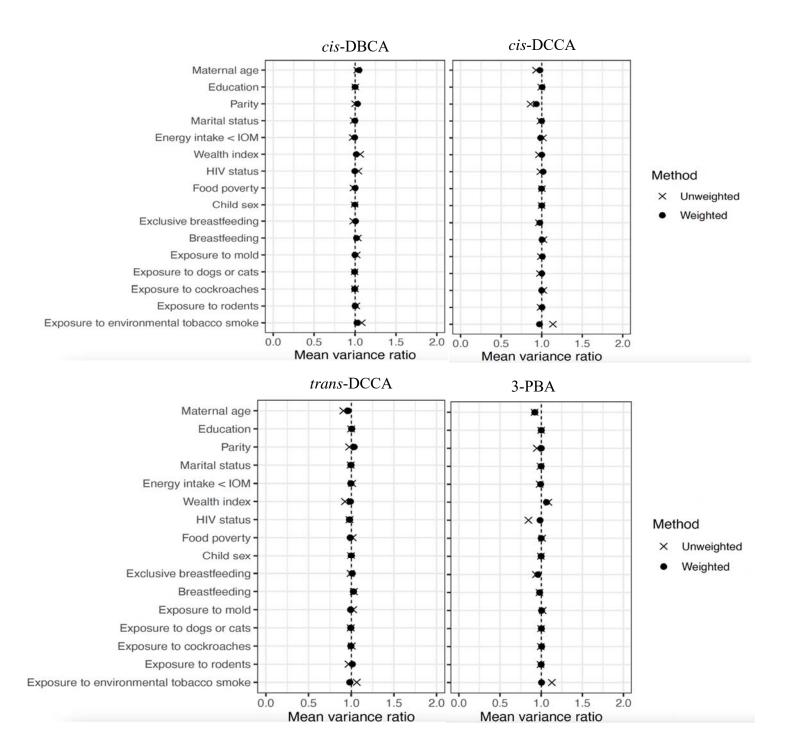


Figure S5.3. Correlations between each exposure and continuous potential confounders, before (×) and after (•) inverse probability weighting



References

- [1] B. E. Chipps, "Asthma in infants and children," *Clinical Cornerstone*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 44-61, 2008.
- [2] P. C. Austin, "Assessing covariate balance when using the generalized propensity score with quantitative or continuous exposures," *Statistical methods in medical research*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 1365-1377, 2019.
- [3] P. C. Austin and E. A. Stuart, "Moving towards best practice when using inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) using the propensity score to estimate causal treatment effects in observational studies," *Statistics in medicine*, vol. 34, no. 28, pp. 3661-3679, 2015.
- [4] Z. Zhang, H. J. Kim, G. Lonjon, and Y. Zhu, "Balance diagnostics after propensity score matching," *Annals of translational medicine*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2019.