

Table S1. Prevalence of obstetric risk factors and association with telomere characteristics. Number (%) is shown. *p* values were assessed with Pearson or Spearman rho correlation. Information for all the stated variables only available for *n*=107/109 participants.

Obstetric risk factor	Prevalence	Association with mean telomere length
History of previous mood disorders	32 (29.4%)	$r = 0.04$ CI = -0.435, 0.87 $p = 0.50$
Currently prescribed medication for mood disorder	24 (22%)	$r = 0.07$ CI = -1.007, 1.55 $p = 0.66$
Placental abnormalities	6 (5.5%)	$r = -0.02$ CI = 0.217, 4.52 $p = 0.48$
Previous stillbirth	4 (3.7%)	$r = -0.07$ CI = -2.270, 0.90 $p = 0.39$
Previous macrosomic baby	24 (22%)	$r = -0.03$ CI = -0.799, 0.646 $p = 0.83$
Illegal drug use	2 (1.8%)	$r = 0.02$ CI = -1.592, 1.204 $p = 0.78$
FGR diagnosis	4 (3.7%)	$r = 0.05$ CI = -1.142, 2.01 $p = 0.58$
Proteinuria	14 (12.8%)	$r = 0.08$ CI = -0.559, 1.225 $p = 0.461$
Complications during delivery	14 (12.8%)	$r = -0.03$ CI = -0.287, 0.165 $p = 0.593$
Maternal age at booking > 35 years old	29 (26.6%)	$r = 0.13$ CI = -0.214, 0.431 $p = 0.497$
Maternal BMI <19.8	3 (3%)	$r = 0.06$ CI = -25.89, 26.13 $p = 0.964$
Maternal BMI 19.8-25	27 (24.8%)	$r = -0.19$ CI = -0.520, 0.201 $p = 0.369$
Maternal BMI >25	79 (72.5%)	$r = -0.21$ CI = -0.139, 0.005 $p = 0.068$
GDM	0	N/A
PE	0	N/A
Severe infections	0	N/A

FGR = fetal growth restriction; BMI = body mass index; GDM = Gestational diabetes; PE = Preeclampsia.