

Appendix (2): Definition of the ESTEEM trial study primary outcomes.

New Onset pre-eclampsia:

New onset hypertension after 20 weeks gestation defined as systolic BP \geq 140 mm Hg or diastolic BP \geq 90 mmHg, in at least two readings, taken 4-6 hours apart plus new onset proteinuria defined as spot urine PCR test greater than 30mg/mmol or >24 hour urine 300mg/24 hours or 2+ or more on standard urinary dipstick tests after 20 weeks gestation

Superimposed pre-eclampsia in women with chronic hypertension or chronic proteinuria:

In women with chronic hypertension and no proteinuria at baseline, the appearance of new onset proteinuria, (defined above) constitute a 'superimposed pre-eclampsia'.

Chronic hypertension is hypertension that is present at the booking visit or before 20 weeks or if the woman is already taking antihypertensive medication when referred to maternity.

In women who had proteinuria at base line, the diagnosis of superimposed preeclampsia requires an elevated serum alanine aminotransferase concentration (>70 U per litre) or worsening hypertension (either two diastolic BP of at least 110 mm Hg four hours apart or one diastolic measurement of at least 110 mm Hg or if the woman had been treated with an antihypertensive drug).

Women with eclamptic seizures with no hypertension or proteinuria are considered to have pre-eclampsia.

Gestational diabetes

Defined as per the modified International Association of Diabetes and Pregnancy Study

Groups (IADPSG) criteria—ie, fasting venous glucose of 5.1 mmol/L or higher or 2 h venous glucose of 8.5 mmol/L or higher, or a combination of these.

Small for gestational age fetus

Defined as birth weight less than 10th centile using gestation related optimal weight (GROW) charts.