Supplementary Material

Methods: variable definitions

1. Antiphospholipid antibodies (aPL): lupus anticoagulant [LAC], anti-cardiolipin [aCL] IgG, or anti-beta2 glycoprotein-1 [anti-ß2-GP1] IgG, defined as positive if at a titre above the laboratory cutoff value. Antibodies were measured at a portion of enrolment and follow-up visits at the central study laboratory, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, United States, as previously described1
2. Hypertension: use of antihypertensive medications not prescribed for renal disease
3. Nephritis: any of hematuria (>5 red blood cells/high power field), pyuria (> 5 white blood cells/high power field) excluding other causes, or increase of proteinuria > 500 mg/24 hours, heme granular casts, or red blood cell casts within the last year
4. Nephrotic syndrome: proteinuria >3 g/day, edema, and increased blood pressure within the last year

Results:

-A mean of 19 (SD 18) pregnancies took place at each centre, with 14/25 centres contributing ≥10 pregnancies.

-Aspirin was used at 121/475 (25%) pregnant visits compared to 192/870 (22%) non-pregnant visits before and after the pregnant study visits in the same women, suggesting that overall there does not seem to be more aspirin use in pregnancy specifically compared to the baseline use in this population. Among the 121 pregnant visits on aspirin, 39 (32%) were not on aspirin at the preceding non-pregnant visit (i.e. aspirin was potentially initiated for pregnancy), whereas 77 (64%) were already on aspirin at the preceding non-pregnant visit (i.e. continuation of previous medication). In 5 pregnancies, prior aspirin use was not known as the pregnant visit was the first visit in the cohort.

Table S1: Prevalence of aspirin use among subjects with and without individual preeclampsia risk factors

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Risk factor | Prevalence of aspirin use |
| With risk factorn (%, 95% CI) | Without risk factorn (%, 95% CI) |
| *Traditional PE risk factors* |
| ≥1 traditional PE risk factor | 58/234 (25, 20-31) | 62/241 (26, 21-32) |
| Hypertension | 24/79 (30, 21-41) | 97/396 (24,21-29) |
| Any renal disease | 17/83 (20, 13-30) | 104/392 (27, 22-31) |
| CKD stage ≥3 | 5/11 (45, 21-72) | 112/448 (25, 21-29) |
| Diabetes | 0/2 (0,0-1) | 121/473 (26,22-30) |
| Age >40 | 2/14 (14, 4-40) | 119/461 (26,22-30) |
| BMI ≥35 | 8/33 (24, 13-41) | 113/442 (26,22-30) |
| Nulliparous | 37/134 (28,21-36) | 79/327 (24, 20-29) |
| *SLE-specific risk factors* |
| aPL+ | 13/34 (38, 24-55) | 16/70 (23, 15-34) |
| Nephritis | 11/53 (21, 12-23) | 108/417 (26, 22-30) |

PE, preeclampsia; renal disease is defined as any of nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, or chronic kidney disease (CKD); BMI, Body Mass Index; aPL+, antiphospholipid antibody positive