

Supplementary file 5: Complete reference list

- 1 Statistique Canada (SC), Enquête sur la population active, 2018, adapté par l'Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Labour market indicators, results by age group and gender, Quebec, Ontario and Canada. http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/travail-remuneration/population-active-chomage/indicateur-marche/emploi_population.html (accessed 4 Jun 2019).
- 2 Croteau A, Marcoux S, Brisson C. Work activity in pregnancy, preventive measures, and the risk of preterm delivery. *Am J Epidemiol* 2007;**166**:951–65. doi:10.1093/aje/kwm171
- 3 Vézina M, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, et al. *Enquête québécoise sur des conditions de travail, d'emploi et de sécurité du travail (EQCOTESST) rapport*. Québec; Montréal: : Institut national de santé publique Québec : Institut de la statistique Québec ; IRSST 2011. <http://collections.banq.qc.ca/ark:/52327/2069255> (accessed 19 Nov 2019).
- 4 Act respecting occupational health and safety. <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/ShowDoc/cs/S-2.1> (accessed 21 Mar 2019).
- 5 Mozurkewich EL, Luke B, Avni M, et al. Working conditions and adverse pregnancy outcome: a meta-analysis. *Obstet Gynecol* 2000;**95**:623–35. doi:10.1016/s0029-7844(99)00598-0
- 6 Bonzini M, Coggon D, Palmer KT. Risk of prematurity, low birthweight and pre-eclampsia in relation to working hours and physical activities: a systematic review. *Occup Environ Med* 2007;**64**:228–43. doi:10.1136/oem.2006.026872
- 7 Bonde JP, Jorgensen KT, Bonzini M, et al. Miscarriage and occupational activity: a systematic review and meta-analysis regarding shift work, working hours, lifting, standing, and physical workload. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2013;**39**:325–34. doi:10.5271/sjweh.3337
- 8 Palmer KT, Bonzini M, Harris EC, et al. Work activities and risk of prematurity, low birth weight and pre-eclampsia: an updated review with meta-analysis. *Occup Environ Med* 2013;**70**:213–22. doi:10.1136/oemed-2012-101032
- 9 van Beukering MDM, van Melick MJGJ, Mol BW, et al. Physically demanding work and preterm delivery: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 2014;**87**:809–34. doi:10.1007/s00420-013-0924-3
- 10 Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, et al. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *PLoS Med* 2009;**6**:e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097
- 11 Croteau A. *[Impact of the Overall Workload on Pregnancy: Systematic review with meta-analysis] Effets de la charge globale de travail sur la grossesse: synthèse systématique avec méta-analyse et méta-régression*. Montréal: : Institut national de santé publique du Québec 2015.
- 12 Croteau A. *[Effects of workplace noise exposure during pregnancy: Systematic review with meta-analysis] Effets du bruit en milieu de travail durant la grossesse: synthèse systématique avec méta-analyse et méta-régression*. Montréal: : Institut national de santé publique du Québec 2009.
- 13 Cunningham FGW. *Williams Obstetrics*. New York ; Toronto: : McGraw-Hill 2005. http://intranet.inspq.qc.ca/intranet/documentation/cargo/TexteIntegral/livres_electroniques.asp?A=5&B=4#w
- 14 DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Control Clin Trials* 1986;**7**:177–88. doi:10.1016/0197-2456(86)90046-2
- 15 Higgins JPT, Green S, (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]*. 2011. www.cochrane-handbook.org
- 16 Higgins JPT, Thompson SG. Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis. *Stat Med* 2002;**21**:1539–58. doi:10.1002/sim.1186

- 17 Duval S, Tweedie R. Trim and fill: A simple funnel-plot-based method of testing and adjusting for publication bias in meta-analysis. *Biometrics* 2000;**56**:455–63. doi:10.1111/j.0006-341x.2000.00455.x
- 18 Duval S. Chapter 8 The Trim and Fill Method. In: Rothstein H, Sutton AJ, Borenstein M, eds. *Publication bias in meta-analysis: prevention, assessment and adjustments*. Chichester, England ; Hoboken, NJ: : Wiley 2005. 127–44.
- 19 Ahlborg G, Bodin L, Hogstedt C. Heavy lifting during pregnancy--a hazard to the fetus? A prospective study. *Int J Epidemiol* 1990;**19**:90–7. doi:10.1093/ije/19.1.90
- 20 Axelsson G, Ahlborg G, Bodin L. Shift work, nitrous oxide exposure, and spontaneous abortion among Swedish midwives. *Occup Environ Med* 1996;**53**:374–8. doi:10.1136/oem.53.6.374
- 21 Juhl M, Strandberg-Larsen K, Larsen PS, et al. Occupational lifting during pregnancy and risk of fetal death in a large national cohort study. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2013;**39**:335–42. doi:10.5271/sjweh.3335
- 22 McDonald AD, McDonald JC, Armstrong B, et al. Fetal death and work in pregnancy. *Br J Ind Med* 1988;**45**:148–57. doi:10.1136/oem.45.3.148
- 23 Taskinen H, Lindbohm ML, Hemminki K. Spontaneous abortions among women working in the pharmaceutical industry. *Br J Ind Med* 1986;**43**:199–205. doi:10.1136/oem.43.3.199
- 24 Taskinen H, Kyyrönen P, Hemminki K. Effects of ultrasound, shortwaves, and physical exertion on pregnancy outcome in physiotherapists. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1990;**44**:196–201. doi:10.1136/jech.44.3.196
- 25 Kyyrönen P, Taskinen H, Lindbohm ML, et al. Spontaneous abortions and congenital malformations among women exposed to tetrachloroethylene in dry cleaning. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1989;**43**:346–51. doi:10.1136/jech.43.4.346
- 26 Mocevic E, Svendsen SW, Jorgensen KT, et al. Occupational lifting, fetal death and preterm birth: findings from the Danish National Birth Cohort using a job exposure matrix. *PLoS One* 2014;**9**:e90550. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0090550
- 27 Lerman Y, Jacobovich R, Green MS. Pregnancy outcome following exposure to shortwaves among female physiotherapists in Israel. *Am J Ind Med* 2001;**39**:499–504. doi:10.1002/ajim.1043
- 28 Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Zeitlin J, Lelong N, et al. Employment, working conditions, and preterm birth: results from the Europop case-control survey. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2004;**58**:395–401. doi:10.1136/jech.2003.008029
- 29 Agbla F, Ergin A, Boris NW. Occupational working conditions as risk factors for preterm birth in Benin, West Africa. *Rev Epidemiol Sante Publique* 2006;**54**:157–65. doi:10.1016/s0398-7620(06)76709-8
- 30 Bodin L, Axelsson G, Ahlborg G. The association of shift work and nitrous oxide exposure in pregnancy with birth weight and gestational age. *Epidemiol Camb Mass* 1999;**10**:429–36. doi:10.1097/00001648-199907000-00012
- 31 Henrich W, Schmider A, Fuchs I, et al. The effects of working conditions and antenatal leave for the risk of premature birth in Berlin. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2003;**269**:37–9. doi:10.1007/s00404-003-0487-8
- 32 Henriksen TB, Hedegaard M, Secher NJ. The relation between psychosocial job strain, and preterm delivery and low birthweight for gestational age. *Int J Epidemiol* 1994;**23**:764–74. doi:10.1093/ije/23.4.764
- 33 Lawson CC, Whelan EA, Hibert EN, et al. Occupational factors and risk of preterm birth in nurses. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2009;**200**:51.e51-58. doi:10.1016/j.ajog.2008.08.006
- 34 Magann EF, Evans SF, Chauhan SP, et al. The effects of standing, lifting and noise exposure on preterm birth, growth restriction, and perinatal death in healthy low-risk working military women. *J Matern-Fetal Neonatal Med*

- Off J Eur Assoc Perinat Med Fed Asia Ocean Perinat Soc Int Soc Perinat Obstet* 2005;**18**:155–62. doi:10.1080/14767050500224810
- 35 McDonald AD, McDonald JC, Armstrong B, *et al.* Prematurity and work in pregnancy. *Br J Ind Med* 1988;**45**:56–62. doi:10.1136/oem.45.1.56
- 36 Poyen D, Gache G, Court E. [Working conditions and pregnancy. Search for their influence upon the evolution of pregnancy and the state of the child to be born] Conditions de travail et grossesse, recherche de leur influence sur l'évolution de la grossesse et l'état de l'enfant à naître. *Arch Mal Prof* 1981;**42**:226–8.
- 37 Runge SB, Pedersen JK, Svendsen SW, *et al.* Occupational lifting of heavy loads and preterm birth: a study within the Danish National Birth Cohort. *Occup Environ Med* 2013;**70**:782–8. doi:10.1136/oemed-2012-101173
- 38 Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Subtil D, Kaminski M. Is preterm delivery still related to physical working conditions in pregnancy? *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1991;**45**:29–34. doi:10.1136/jech.45.1.29
- 39 Snijder CA, Brand T, Jaddoe V, *et al.* Physically demanding work, fetal growth and the risk of adverse birth outcomes. The Generation R Study. *Occup Environ Med* 2012;**69**:543–50. doi:10.1136/oemed-2011-100615
- 40 Tuntiseranee P, Geater A, Chongsuvivatwong V, *et al.* The effect of heavy maternal workload on fetal growth retardation and preterm delivery. A study among southern Thai women. *J Occup Environ Med* 1998;**40**:1013–21. doi:10.1097/00043764-199811000-00013
- 41 Berkowitz GS, Kelsey JL, Holford TR, *et al.* Physical activity and the risk of spontaneous preterm delivery. *J Reprod Med* 1983;**28**:581–8.
- 42 Hjollund NH, Jensen TK, Bonde JP, *et al.* Spontaneous abortion and physical strain around implantation: a follow-up study of first-pregnancy planners. *Epidemiol Camb Mass* 2000;**11**:18–23.
- 43 Florack EI, Zielhuis GA, Pellegrino JE, *et al.* Occupational physical activity and the occurrence of spontaneous abortion. *Int J Epidemiol* 1993;**22**:878–84. doi:10.1093/ije/22.5.878
- 44 Katz VL. Work and work-related stress in pregnancy. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 2012;**55**:765–73. doi:10.1097/GRF.0b013e318253b192
- 45 Hayne CR. Manual transport of loads by women. *Physiotherapy* 1981;**67**:226–31.
- 46 Luke B, Papiernik E. The effects of lifestyle on prematurity. In: Elder MG, Laumont RS, Romero R, eds. *Preterm Labor*. New-York: : Churchill Livingstone 1997. 127–52.
- 47 Taskinen H, Chia S-E, Lindbohm M-L, *et al.* Risks to the reproductive health of working women. *People Work Finn Inst Occup Health* 1999;**Research Reports** 22:38–76.
- 48 Bonzini M, Coggon D, Godfrey K, *et al.* Occupational physical activities, working hours and outcome of pregnancy: findings from the Southampton Women's Survey. *Occup Environ Med* 2009;**66**:685–90. doi:10.1136/oem.2008.043935
- 49 Armstrong BG, Nolin AD, McDonald AD. Work in pregnancy and birth weight for gestational age. *Br J Ind Med* 1989;**46**:196–9. doi:10.1136/oem.46.3.196
- 50 Hatch M, Ji BT, Shu XO, *et al.* Do standing, lifting, climbing, or long hours of work during pregnancy have an effect on fetal growth? *Epidemiol Camb Mass* 1997;**8**:530–6. doi:10.1097/00001648-199709000-00010
- 51 Pompeii LA, Savitz DA, Evenson KR, *et al.* Physical exertion at work and the risk of preterm delivery and small-for-gestational-age birth. *Obstet Gynecol* 2005;**106**:1279–88. doi:10.1097/01.AOG.0000189080.76998.f8
- 52 Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Kaminski M. Pregnant women's working conditions and their changes during pregnancy: a national study in France. *Br J Ind Med* 1987;**44**:236–43. doi:10.1136/oem.44.4.236

- 53 Croteau A, Marcoux S, Brisson C. Work activity in pregnancy, preventive measures, and the risk of delivering a small-for-gestational-age infant. *Am J Public Health* 2006;**96**:846–55. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2004.058552
- 54 El-Metwalli AG, Badawy AM, El-Baghdadi LA, et al. Occupational physical activity and pregnancy outcome. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2001;**100**:41–5. doi:10.1016/s0301-2115(01)00419-5
- 55 Eskenazi B, Fenster L, Wight S, et al. Physical exertion as a risk factor for spontaneous abortion. *Epidemiol Camb Mass* 1994;**5**:6–13. doi:10.1097/00001648-199401000-00003
- 56 Fenster L, Hubbard AE, Windham GC, et al. A prospective study of work-related physical exertion and spontaneous abortion. *Epidemiol Camb Mass* 1997;**8**:66–74. doi:10.1097/00001648-199701000-00011
- 57 Lee B, Jung HS. Relationship between handling heavy items during pregnancy and spontaneous abortion: a cross-sectional survey of working women in South Korea. *Workplace Health Saf* 2012;**60**:25–32. doi:10.3928/21650799-20111227-11
- 58 Swan SH, Beaumont JJ, Hammond SK, et al. Historical cohort study of spontaneous abortion among fabrication workers in the Semiconductor Health Study: agent-level analysis. *Am J Ind Med* 1995;**28**:751–69. doi:10.1002/ajim.4700280610
- 59 Hansteen, Kjuus, Fandrem. Spontaneous Abortions of Known Karyotype Related to Occupational and Environmental Factors: A Case-Referent Study. *Int J Occup Environ Health* 1996;**2**. doi:10.1179/oeh.1996.2.3.195
- 60 Zhang H, Bracken MB. Tree-based, two-stage risk factor analysis for spontaneous abortion. *Am J Epidemiol* 1996;**144**:989–96. doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.aje.a008869
- 61 Axelsson G, Lütz C, Rylander R. Exposure to solvents and outcome of pregnancy in university laboratory employees. *Br J Ind Med* 1984;**41**:305–12. doi:10.1136/oem.41.3.305
- 62 Axelsson G, Rylander R, Molin I. Outcome of pregnancy in relation to irregular and inconvenient work schedules. *Br J Ind Med* 1989;**46**:393–8. doi:10.1136/oem.46.6.393
- 63 Elliott RC, Jones JR, McElvenny DM, et al. Spontaneous abortion in the British semiconductor industry: An HSE investigation. Health and Safety Executive. *Am J Ind Med* 1999;**36**:557–72. doi:10.1002/(sic)1097-0274(199911)36:5<557::aid-ajim8>3.0.co;2-q
- 64 Maconochie N, Doyle P, Prior S, et al. Risk factors for first trimester miscarriage--results from a UK-population-based case-control study. *BJOG Int J Obstet Gynaecol* 2007;**114**:170–86. doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.2006.01193.x
- 65 McDonald AD, Armstrong B, Cherry NM, et al. Spontaneous abortion and occupation. *J Occup Med Off Publ Ind Med Assoc* 1986;**28**:1232–8.
- 66 McDonald AD. The “retrait préventif”: an evaluation. *Can J Public Health Rev Can Sante Publique* 1994;**85**:136–9.
- 67 Groupe de référence grossesse-travail. Grille d’analyse d’articles scientifiques adaptée pour le Groupe de référence grossesse-travail : version 0507. 2007.
- 68 El-Gilany AH, El-Khawaga G, Ghanem A. Incidence and occupational risk factors of preterm delivery among working mothers: A single center study in Egypt. *TAF Prev Med Bull* 2016;**15**:199–205. doi:10.5455/pmb.1-1441637597
- 69 Estryn M, Kaminski M, Franc M. Epidemiological study upon the working conditions of hospital staff and their repercussions upon the development and the issue of the pregnancy. *Arch Mal Prof* 1980;**41**:268–71.
- 70 Fortier I, Marcoux S, Brisson J. Maternal work during pregnancy and the risks of delivering a small-for-gestational-age or preterm infant. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 1995;**21**:412–8. doi:10.5271/sjweh.56

- 71 Juhl M, Larsen PS, Andersen PK, *et al.* Occupational lifting during pregnancy and child's birth size in a large cohort study. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2014;**40**:411–9. doi:10.5271/sjweh.3422
- 72 Knudsen IR, Bonde JP, Petersen SB. Physically strenuous work during pregnancy and risk of preterm birth. *Arch Environ Occup Health* 2017;**71**:1–7. doi:10.1080/19338244.2017.1342589
- 73 Mamelle N, Laumon B, Lazar P. Prematurity and occupational activity during pregnancy. *Am J Epidemiol* 1984;**119**:309–22. doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.aje.a113750
- 74 Misra DP, Strobino DM, Stashinko EE, *et al.* Effects of physical activity on preterm birth. *Am J Epidemiol* 1998;**147**:628–35. doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.aje.a009503
- 75 Nurminen T, Lusa S, Ilmarinen J, *et al.* Physical work load, fetal development and course of pregnancy. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 1989;**15**:404–14. doi:10.5271/sjweh.1832
- 76 Bracken MB, Belanger K, Hellenbrand K, *et al.* Exposure to electromagnetic fields during pregnancy with emphasis on electrically heated beds: association with birthweight and intrauterine growth retardation. *Epidemiol Camb Mass* 1995;**6**:263–70. doi:10.1097/00001648-199505000-00013
- 77 *Epi Info 7.1.5.0*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2015.