

**Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the study population.**

<b>MATERNAL VARIABLE</b>	<b>NON-PREECLAMPSIA (N=9,535)</b>	<b>PREECLAMPSIA (N=68)</b>	<b>P-VALUE</b>
Maternal age (years)	31.64 (±5.27)	32.53 (±6.45)	0.26
Maternal age>35 (%)	2503 (26.25%)	24 (35.29%)	0.12
Weight pre-pregnancy	63 (57,73)	69 (62,82)	0.001
Pre-pregnancy BMI (median IQR)	23 (20.8,26.4)	26.2 (22.58,30.57)	<0.0001
Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight (%)	402 (4.72%)	4 (6.25%)	0.78
Pre-pregnancy BMI normal weight (%)	5,305 (62.29%)	22 (34.37%)	<0.0001
Pre-pregnancy BMI obese (%)	1,136 (13.34%)	18 (28.13%)	0.001
Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight (%)	1,673 (19.65%)	20 (31.25%)	0.03
Parity (%)	3,986 (41.8%)	20 (29.41%)	0.052
ART use (%)	501 (5.25%)	14 (20.59%)	<0.0001
Smoking (%)	1,032 (10.82%)	7 (10.29%)	0.1
Male fetal gender (%)	4,896 (51.89%)	35 (52.24%)	0.1
Female fetal gender (%)	4,539 (48.11%)	32 (47.76%)	0.1

\*BMI: Body Mass Index; ART: Assisted Reproductive Technology; Continuous variables are presented as mean ± standard deviation (for normally distributed data) or median (interquartile range) as appropriate; categorical variables are expressed as frequencies and percentages. Comparisons between groups were performed using the independent samples t-test or Mann-Whitney U test for continuous variables, and the chi-squared or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables. A p-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. "-" denotes not enough data to perform statistical comparisons.