Table S1. The questionnaire of prenatal risk factors.

| PRENATAL RISK FACTORS                      |
|--------------------------------------------|
| Maternal pregnancy risk factors            |
| − infertility treatments                   |
| − multiple pregnancies                     |
| − gynaecological operations                |
| − untreated maternal hypothyroidism        |
| − maternal acute viral/bacterial infections |
| − maternal other infections during pregnancy, such as toxoplasmosis |
| − rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes          |
| Risk of a miscarriage                      |
| − pregnancy poisoning (edema, EPH - gestosis, pregnancy throating, preeclampsia/eclampsia) |
| − bleeding during pregnancy                |
| − short cervix                             |
| − premature labour contractions            |
| − premature withdrawal of fetal water      |
| Predisposing intrauterine factors          |
| − fetal growth restriction,                |
| − placental vascular disorders             |
| − intrauterine infection/inflammation      |
| − congenital anomalies of uterine, gynaecological and placental |
Table S2. The questionnaire of perinatal risk factors.

| PERINATAL RISK FACTOR |
|------------------------|
| **Kinds of childbirth and delivery methods** |
| − normal vaginal delivery |
| − fast delivery ("street") |
| − failure to progress (Prolonged Labor) |
| − cesarean delivery (C-section) |
| − management of complications during labour requires additional measures (eg, induction of labour, forceps or a vacuum-assisted delivery) |
| **Complications of labour and delivery** |
| − premature rupture of membranes |
| − abnormal levels of amniotic fluid: Oligohydramnios/ polyhydramnios |
| − intrauterine hypotrophy |
| − “nuchal cord” (umbilical cord becomes wrapped around the baby’s neck, either once or multiple times) |
| − a true knot (umbilical cord becomes tied in a knot) |
| − meconium aspiration syndrome |
| − acute events at the peripartum period—placental abruption, chorioamnionitis, and birth asphyxia |
| **Childbirth complications** |
| − abnormal fetal presentation |
| − fetopelvic disproportion |
| − shoulder dystocia |
| − meconium aspiration syndrome |
| − fever, untreated jaundice, hyperbilirubinemia (above 15 mg %) |
| − prolonged artificial respiratory ventilation, neonatal resuscitation |
Table S3. The questionnaire of postnatal risk factors.

| Neonatal complication | POSTNATAL FACTOR RISK                                                                 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       | – birth asphyxia (BA)                                                                |
|                       | – disturbances of muscle tone (i.e. hypothermia, muscle tremor, lethargy, weak sucking reflex) |
|                       | – repeated neonatal convulsions (Seizures)                                           |
|                       | – acute organ infections (eg. pneumonia, diarrhoea, anaemia, and urinary infections) |
|                       | – high bilirubin levels                                                              |
|                       | – respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)                                                |
|                       | – periventricular leukomalacia (PVL)                                                 |
|                       | – intraventricular haemorrhage IVH grades 3-4 (confirmed by USG)                     |
|                       | – bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)                                                   |
|                       | – sepsis/meningitis                                                                  |
