Supplementary Table 3. Cohort-overlap sensitivity analyses for the 2 Houston cohorts[9,15]

Analysis	Pooled OR (95% CI)	I^2	*P* value
All 9 studies (primary analysis) (k=9)	1.60 (1.23–2.08)	8.9%	<0.001
Exclude Zhorne 2015 (retain McNeil 2016) (k=8)	1.62 (1.20–2.19)	19.5%	0.001
Exclude McNeil 2016 (retain Zhorne 2015) (k=8)	1.71 (1.32–2.21)	0%	<0.001
Exclude both Houston cohorts (k=7)	1.76 (1.30–2.38)	10.1%	<0.001

Each row reports the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects pooled odds ratio (OR) for the specified set of studies; k=number of contributing studies. Zhorne et al.[9] and McNeil et al.[15] were both conducted at Texas Children's Hospital, Houston, with overlapping enrollment periods (2011–2012 and 2011–2014). Because omitting a single study at a time cannot resolve duplicate weighting when 2 cohorts overlap, analyses retaining each Houston cohort separately and excluding both are presented. The pooled OR remained greater than 1 and statistically significant in every scenario (range, 1.62–1.76; I^2=0%–19.5%). CI, confidence interval.