







PhD project

- Non-occupational predictors of sickness absence during pregnancy
- 2. Occupational predictors of sickness absence during pregnancy
- 3. Does sick leave in pregnancy affect future employment?

PANIER

4. Is there in 2013 an association between occupational exposures and sick leave among pregnant women?







	Results	
	Crude HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR* (95% CI)
Parity		
Nulliparous	1.0 (ref.)	1.0 (ref.)
Multiparous	1.35 (1.30 - 1.40)	1.26 (1.10 - 1.45)
BMI, (kg/m²)		
BMI <18.5 (underweight)	1.08 (0.98 - 1.20)	1.01 (0.92 - 1.12)
BMI 18.5-<25 (normal)	1.0 (ref.)	1.0 (ref.)
BMI 25-<30 (overweight)	1.26 (1.21-1.33)	1.13 (1.08 - 1.18)
BMI ≥30 (obese)	1.64 (1.44 - 1.64)	1.23 (1.15 - 1.31)
BMI trend	1.03 (1.03 - 1.04)	1.02 (1.01 - 1.02)
ART		
No	1.0 (ref.)	1.0 (ref.)
Yes	1.01 (0.93 - 1.10)	1.10 (1.10 - 1.20)

Results		
	Crude HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR* (95% CI)
TTP, (months)		
0-2	1.0 (ref.)	1.0 (ref.)
3-5	0.97 (0.92-1.02)	0.98 (0.93-1.03)
6-12	1.06 (1.00-1.12)	1.03 (0.97-1.09)
>12	1.08 (1.02-1.15)	1.06 (0.99-1.13)
TTP trend	1.03 (1.01-1.05)	1.02 (1.00-1.04)
Physical exercise, (min/week)		
0	1.26 (1.14-1.40)	1.16 (1.04-1.28)
1-30	1.0 (ref.)	1.0 (ref.)
31-60	0.99 (0.88-1.11)	0.98 (0.87-1.10)
61-120	0.95 (0.84-1.06)	0.96 (0.85-1.08)
>120	0.87 (0.77-0.98)	0.84 (0.75-0.95)
Physical exercise trend	0.91 (0.89-0.92)	0.93 (0.92-0.94)
* Adjusted for age, alcohol intake, preanancy, self-reported physical of	smoking, socioeconomic status, sickn	ess absence prior to the DNBC





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Strengths and limitations

Strengths

Large study size

Adjustment for a number of potential confounders

Limitations

- Selection bias
- Information bias
- Residual confounding
- No information on pregnancy-related disorders

CANLER

• Reverse causation (physical exercise)

Higher risk for sickness absence	Lower risk for sickness absence
 Parity 	Physical exercise
• BMI	
• ART	
• TTP	
The results should be confirmed in	other studies of pregnant women.
amona preanant women may be	warranted

