

Supplementary Appendix 1

Maternal Laboratory Testing Results

Maternal ELISA and pGOLD results were concordant for flavivirus antigens; with no false negatives or false positives. A total of 113 mothers were classified as “ZIKV-Infected” during pregnancy based on positive laboratory results for anti-ZIKV IgG from serum collected during the prenatal period (prenatal enrollment cohort), with avidity testing confirming infection within the past 6 months [15]. Among the “ZIKV-Infected” women, 90/113 (80%) were asymptomatic; therefore, the trimester of infection was unclear. There were 117 mothers classified as “ZIKV-Uninfected” during pregnancy, based on negative laboratory results for anti-ZIKV IgG from serum that was collected prenatally and postnatally (antenatal cohort) or serum collected during the postnatal period alone (postnatal cohort). There were 149 mothers who were classified as “ZIKV-Undetermined” during pregnancy because they were enrolled during the postnatal period and had positive laboratory results for ZIKV (N=144); or they had negative ZIKV results on prenatal serology but positive ZIKV results on postnatal serology (N=5).

Child Exposure Classification

A total of 132 out of 230 ZIKV-Infected (N=70) and ZIKV-Uninfected (N=62) mothers consented to neurodevelopmental assessments. Two children were excluded from outcome analyses based on abnormal head circumference indicators (microcephaly in 1 ZIKV-exposed child and macrocephaly in 1 unexposed child). A total of 98 children (43 exposed and 55 unexposed) were lost to follow-up and one ZIKV-exposed child (a twin) passed away during the neonatal period. Finally, 1 exposed child and 1 unexposed child were excluded from outcome analyses because they completed less than 50% of the INTER-NDA items. The remaining cohort

included 68 normocephalic ZIV-exposed children and 63 normocephalic unexposed children that met inclusion criteria for our study.